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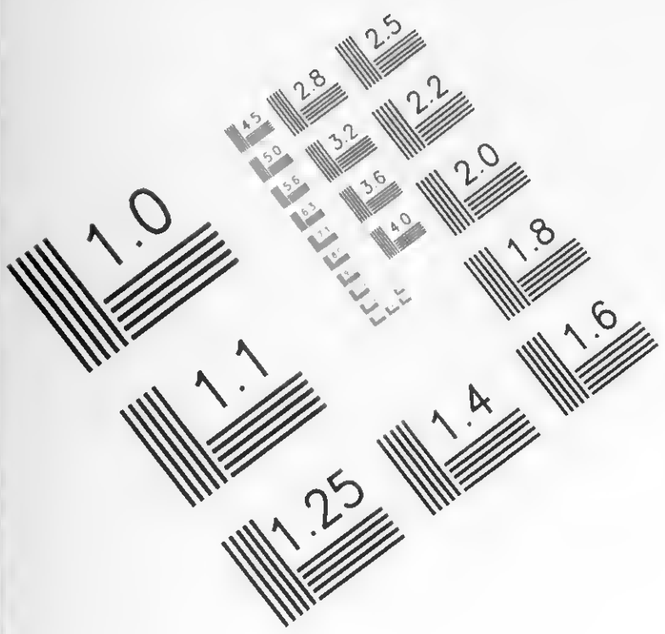
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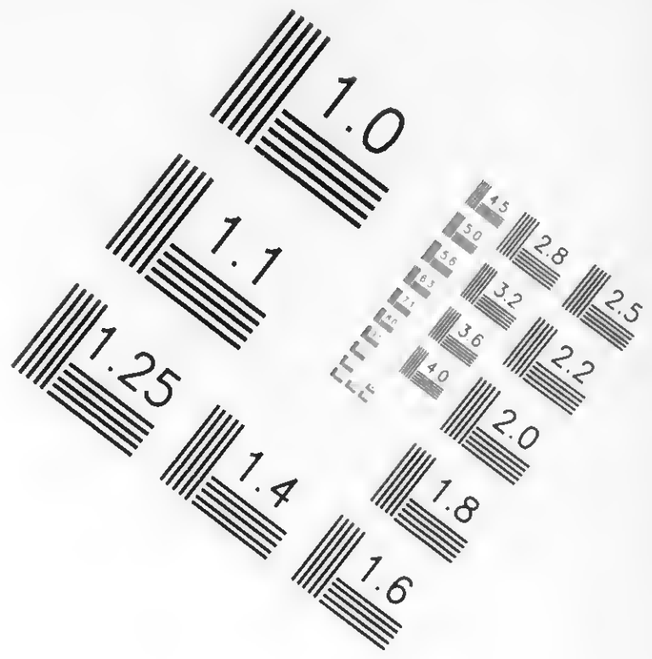
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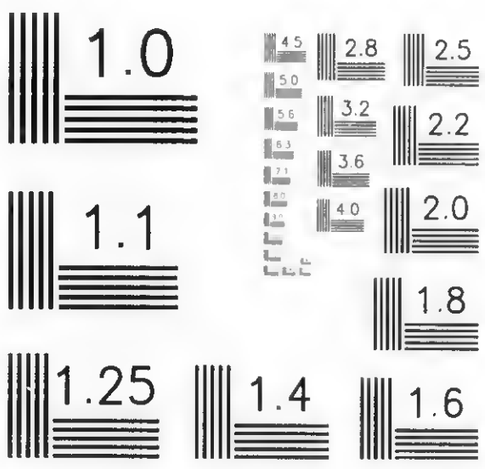
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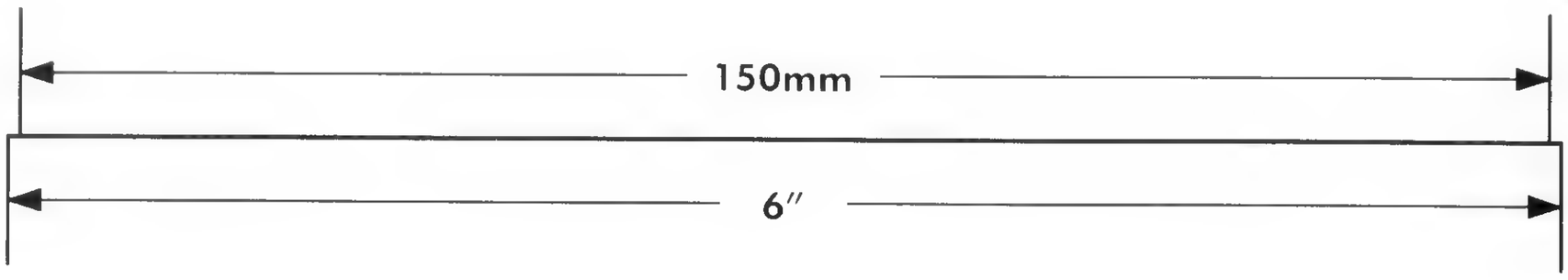
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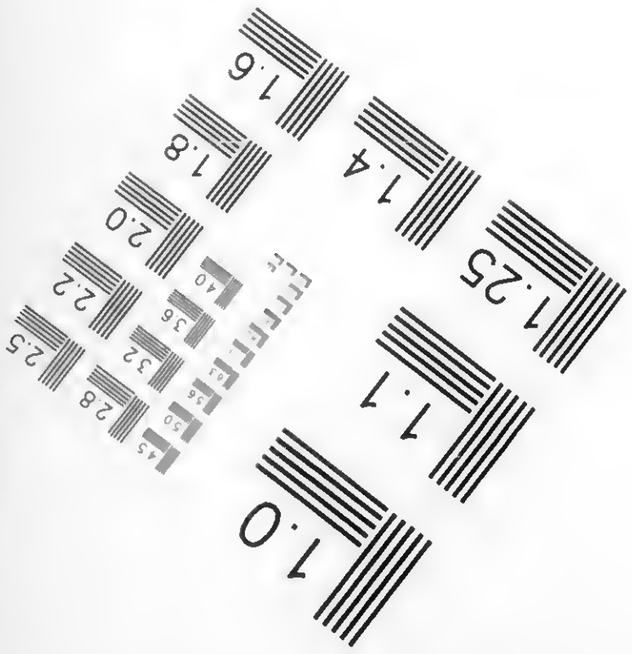
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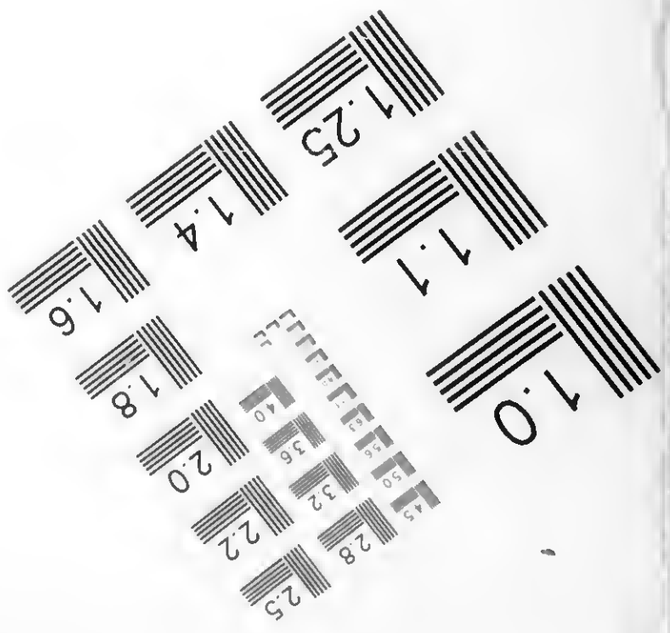




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SHADES AND COLORS

OF DOCUMENTS

Guide to the Papers of the Hirschland Bank and Family 1819-1999

AR 25638

Processed by Dianne Ritchey

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Descriptive Summary

Creator: Grunebaum, Michael

Title: Hirschland Bank and Family Collection
Dates: 1819-1999
Dates: bulk 1925-1970
Abstract: The Hirschland Bank and Family Collection contains the family papers and banking records of the Hirschland banking firm established by Simon Hirschland in Essen. Family papers pertain to members of the Hirschland, Grünebaum, Neumann and other families, with an emphasis on family members' emigration and role in the family firm. Banking records focus on the history of the family firm from the 1930s through the 1960s, including records of successor financial firms. The collection includes prolific correspondence, banking files and financial records, family papers, official documents, photographs and photo albums, contracts, and other papers.
Languages: The collection is in German, English and Dutch.
Quantity: 5.5 linear feet.
Identification: AR 25638
Repository: Leo Baeck Institute

Historical Note

On September 1, 1841 Simon Hirschland founded a banking and commercial firm in Essen, Germany. In its early years the firm concentrated on money exchange, bank discount, investment management, and loans. In the 1840s it had business relationships with such industrialist families as Krupp, Stinnes and Dinnendahl. In 1874 Simon Hirschland's son Isaak Hirschland became a partner in the firm. During his years in the firm it was expanded to include smaller craftsmen, aiding in the development of Essen as a center of industry. For his work Isaak Hirschland received the title of *Kommerzienrat* and was awarded by being named a member of the Roter Adler (Order of the Red Eagle). He was also head of the Jewish Community of Essen for 36 years, with members of the Hirschland family having been involved in civil and philanthropic work.

Following the death of Isaak Hirschland on April 3, 1912 his sons Kurt Martin Hirschland and Georg Simon Hirschland took over the family banking firm. They fostered the connections of the firm in the industries and associations of the Rhine-Westfalen area, as well as developed its international connections. During the occupation of the Rhineland following World War I, the firm opened a branch in Hamburg.

In 1923 Erich Otto Grünebaum, the son of Kurt and Georg Hirschland's sister Agathe and her husband Ernst Grünebaum, joined the Simon Hirschland bank, first working as a foreign

exchange clerk, and eventually becoming head of the foreign exchange department. In 1933 he married Gabrielle Neumann, daughter of Emil and Ella Neumann. Three years later Erich Grünebaum was made a partner of the Simon Hirschland firm. In 1938 the Simon Hirschland bank was Aryanized, and renamed Burkhardt & Co. By 1938 most members of the family had left Germany, with many of them immigrating to England and the United States. After a short stay in Sweden, Erich Grünebaum lived in London and then Canada before eventually settling with his family in Westchester County, New York where his brother already resided. After immigration to the United States the family used the surname Grunebaum; this spelling is used in this finding aid. Erich and Gabrielle Grunebaum, along with other Hirschland family members, assisted in providing financial support for emigration from Germany for many other family members, friends and former Hirschland bank employees. The branch of the family banking firm that Erich Grünebaum helped to establish in New York was known as the New York Hanseatic Corporation.

Scope and Content Note

The Hirschland Family and Bank Collection documents both the lives of members of the larger Hirschland and related families as well as the Simon Hirschland bank and its successor corporations. Family documentation pertains to members of the Grünebaum, Hirschland, Neumann and other families. The collection includes prolific correspondence, banking files and financial records, family papers, official documents, photographs and photo albums, contracts, and other papers.

Series I contains the papers of family members. Much of the family correspondence also relates to the Hirschland bank as several of the family members were employed there. Another frequent topic of the collection's correspondence is emigration, including immigration assistance by family members for others, and family news. The bulk of the family members in the collection are Erich and Gabrielle (née Neumann) Grunebaum, whose papers comprise the first subseries of Series I, but many other family members of the Grünebaum, Hirschland and Neumann families are also represented in Series I. Among the Hirschland family papers here are some papers of Georg Hirschland, a prominent member of the Jewish Community in Essen. Personal family papers also include poetry, wedding memorabilia and photographs, but there is also a large amount of official documents, especially citizenship and identification papers likely used in the emigration of family members from Germany to other countries such as the United States and England. Information on family members' investments, stocks, and other property is also present.

Records relating to the Hirschland family bank and its successor corporations and banks in which family members were partners comprise the second series of the collection. Although many of the

papers in this series pertain to Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co., Hirschland bank successor or affiliated corporations New York Hanseatic Corporation, K.L. & Co., and Amsterdamse Crediet Maatschapij are also prominent among the financial institutions documented here. These records provide extensive information on the securities or investments of the various corporations and banks. In addition to considerable correspondence, the records also consist of many partnership contracts or agreements in this series that pertain to these institutions.

Arrangement

This series is arranged in two series in the following manner:

Series I: Family, 1819-1999
- Subseries 1: Erich Otto Grunebaum, 1911-1957
- Subseries 2: Other Grünebaum Family, 1885-1975
- Subseries 3: Neumann Family, 1897-1961
- Subseries 4: Hirschland Family, 1873-1985
- Subseries 5: Immigration and Finances, 1931-1947
- Subseries 6: General Family Papers, 1819-1999

Series II: Banking 1938-1993
- Subseries 1: Transfile Files, 1938-1971
- Subseries 2: Other Banking Papers, 1938-1993

Access and Use

Access Restrictions

Open to researchers.

Access Information

Readers may access the collection by visiting the Lillian Goldman Reading Room at the Center for Jewish History. We recommend reserving the collection in advance; please visit the LBI Online Catalog and click on the "Reserve" button.

Use Restrictions

There may be some restrictions on the use of the collection. For more information, contact:
Leo Baeck Institute, Center for Jewish History, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011
email: http://www.lbi.org/ask

Access Points

Click on a subject to search that term in the Center's catalog.

Individuals:

Grunebaum, Gabrielle
Grunebaum, Erich Otto
Grünebaum family
Grünebaum, Ernst
Hirschland family
Hirschland, Georg
Hirschland, Kurt
Newman family

Organizations:

Amsterdamse Crediet Maatschappij N.V.
Bankhaus Burkhardt und Co.
Bankhaus Simon Hirschland (Essen)
K. L. & Co.
New York Hanseatic Corporation

Subjects:

Banks and banking
Emigration and immigration
Investments
Jewish families
Restitution and indemnification claims (1933-)
Securities

Places:

Essen (Germany)

Document Types:

Clippings (information artifacts)
Contracts
Correspondence
Financial records
Ledgers (account books)
Legal documents
Manuscripts (document genre)
Minutes (administrative records)
Official documents
Photographs
Poems
Reports

Related Material

See also the Hirschland Bank Collection, AR 25342.

Separated Material

A few books and publications were removed from this collection to the LBI Library. Photocopies of the works' titles and bibliographic information were retained in the collection where the books were originally located.

Preferred Citation

Published citations should take the following form:

Identification of item, date (if known); Hirschland Bank and Family; AR 25638; box number; folder number; Leo Baeck Institute.

Processing Information

When processing of the archival collection began, some original order was observed among portions of the collection (alphabetical correspondence files and sequences of "transfile" folders pertaining to banking and to the Jewish Community of Essen). This original order was retained and these groups of folders moved to the applicable series based on their contents. The remainder of the files were organized into series by content as well.

Container List

Series I: Family, 1819-1999

This series is in German and English.

3.5 linear feet.

Arrangement:
Divided into six subseries:

Subseries 1: Erich Otto Grunebaum
Subseries 2: Other Grünebaum Family
Subseries 3: Neumann Family
Subseries 4: Hirschland Family
Subseries 5: Immigration and Finances
Subseries 6: General Family Papers

Scope and Content:
The first series of this collection holds the papers of various members of the greater Hirschland family, especially including members of the Grünebaum, Hirschland, and Neumann families. This series contains extensive correspondence, official documents, financial and legal papers, photographs and photo albums, poems, and other papers.

The largest area of this series is the first subseries, which holds the papers of Erich Otto Grunebaum and his wife Gabrielle (née Neumann). Their extensive correspondence provides information on Erich Grunebaum's employment, including his education and early career. The correspondence also pertains to the immigration of family members and friends as well as conveying news of other family members. Information on their finances and news of the

Simon Hirschland bank is also present.

Subseries 2 through 4 contain smaller amounts of papers of other areas of the family, including other Grünebaums, Hirschlands and Neumanns. Much of these three subseries are composed of family papers, with such documents as poems, official papers, and correspondence. Hirschland family papers include papers of Georg Hirschland, who was a leader in the Jewish Community of Essen and whose papers include papers of the community, such as correspondence and meeting minutes from committees of which he was a member.

Subseries 5 holds further immigration papers of family members, particularly of Grunebaum family members. Among these papers are routine forms and correspondence related to immigration as well as documentation of family finances.

General family papers that pertain to various branches of the family as well as to the history of the family comprise Subseries 6. These papers include some genealogical notes, family papers, and many photographs.

Subseries 1: Erich Otto Grunebaum, 1911-1957

This subseries is in German and English.

1.5 linear feet.

Arrangement:

Divided into correspondence and papers.

Scope and Content:

Subseries 1 contains the correspondence and papers of Erich Otto Grunebaum and his family. Some correspondence folders include the letters of his wife, Gabrielle Grunebaum, with others. Although much of the correspondence relates to business matters, which is mentioned in every folder of this subseries, there are also folders that contain correspondence between the Grunebaums and family and friends. When corresponding with family, Gabrielle and Erich Grunebaum are sometimes called collectively the "Gaberichs." This subseries included some original order, including alphabetical files, alphabetical immigration files, and correspondence files; these designations were retained in folder titles.

The initial alphabetical files of this subseries primarily focus on the family bank's business affairs, reflecting on numerous concerns of the bank and its activities as well as its trading and stocks. Many letters from 1936 in folder 1/1 congratulate Erich Grunebaum on being made partner in the Simon Hirschland bank. 1936 letters in folder 1/3 include a copy of the annual report of the bank's Essen branch as well as mentioning his upcoming trip to America and the transferring of shares to the bank. Some of this correspondence, especially in 1938, mentions immigration.

Eight folders pertain to Erich Grunebaum's assistance in the immigration of others, including family, friends and former bank staff. Letters from those abroad include letters from contacts in Palestine, England, Switzerland, Mexico and California. In folder 1/15 Gabrielle Grunebaum mentions their belief that they had a duty to care for others; this folder also holds letters that mention details of their own immigration, including their deliberation between South America or Canada as destinations of immigration. A frequent correspondent was Charlotte (Lotte) Grieg, Gabrielle Grunebaum's sister, who lived in Kew Gardens, New York. Lotte and her husband Lawrence Greig are sometimes addressed collectively as "Lolos." In folder 1/16 Charlotte's letter of November 10, 1938 mentions the news coming out of Germany and her relief that Gabrielle and Erich were then living in Sweden. The following folder holds correspondence of Gabrielle and Charlotte's parents, Emil and Ella Neumann, who were in Ascona, Switzerland; their letters provide parental advice and some details on their own lives. The following folder contains letters of Gabrielle Grunebaum, including letters relating to her assistance in the emigration of a former secretary of George Hirschland and the secretary's sister. Further assistance in this matter is found in folder 1/19. A letter of Erich Grunebaum's from May 1939 in folder 1/20 discusses the changes in Germany and how they affected finances and business. In addition, a letter of September 1939 indicates that most of the family had by then left Germany, with the exception of his grandfather. Another letter in this folder gives Erich Grunebaum's assessment of politics in the United States.

Folders 1/21-1/22 hold early correspondence between Erich Grunebaum and his parents, Ernst and Agathe, while Erich was a young man just entering the family banking business. The letters often mention the business affairs of the bank. In addition, a 1928 letter from Erich describes a trip to San Salvador that mentions the sights and his interactions with local residents. An undated letter from his sister Dorothee congratulates him on his engagement to Gabrielle Neumann. Many of the later letters from these two folders depict aspects of Erich's life in Hamburg, with news of the family members who resided there along with daily news, such as the activities of the bank office where he worked.

Folders 1/23-1/24 holds letters that pertain to the bank's financial situation in 1939, including related telegrams, but also mention the immigration of family members. Some letters are of Fritz Fenthol, a lawyer for the family business.

Nine folders hold the correspondence of Lutz Grunebaum, Erich Grunebaum's brother, and Lutz's wife Doris. The earliest correspondence of Lutz, in folder 1/25, references Erich Grunebaum's early schooling, as well as his plans in April 1923 to go to the United States. Many letters date from 1927-1928 when Erich Grunebaum was traveling through the Western United States and South America; at this time he worked for Goldmann Sachs but also conducted Simon Hirschland banking business while

abroad. Several letters mention his working in Buenos Aires, while in a letter of March 1, 1928 Erich Grunebaum describes his trip through the Panama Canal. The following folder mentions Erich's return to Essen in January 1929 and a new position; most of this folder relates to discussion of bank affairs and stocks. Similar topics will be found in folder 1/27, which also considers the financial situation in Germany and the United States and the role of politics in relation to it. Folder 1/28 includes letters from Lutz in New York to Erich in Hamburg that focus on the effects of the new laws affecting Jews in Germany in 1933. The following folder includes letters that mention the economic situation in the United States, and Erich's skepticism of Roosevelt's New Deal. Folder 2/1 focuses on family news with frequent mention of the immigration troubles of family members Julius and Bernd Weinberg. An August 1, 1938 letter comments on the encroaching Aryanization of banks. Folder 2/2 largely focuses on the immigration of Erich Grunebaum's own family. In the following folder, which centers on family news, is a letter indicating that as of June 1940 Erich Grunebaum was living in Montreal, Canada.

Folder 2/5 holds correspondence with Georg Hirschland, Erich Grunebaum's uncle. This correspondence primarily discusses stocks and finances and also includes legal documentation. Occasional letters also mention the immigration of family members. The remaining folders of correspondence consist of less extensive correspondence that often focuses on financial concerns as well as the immigration of family members and others.

A smaller amount of this subseries holds the papers of Erich and Gabrielle Grunebaum. These include many official documents, papers relating to immigration, and papers relating to restitution and finances. Folder 2/12 pertains to Erich Grunebaum's education and early professional life. His educational documents document his education in Hamm, Germany, courses he took at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and his volunteer year of service in 1917. His early profession is documented by internship certificates for internships at Simon Hirschland as a bank assistant in 1921 and H. Aufhäuser as a foreign exchange assistant in 1923. The following folder mentions volunteer work at the bank Amsterdam Crediet Maatschapij in 1925. Official documents in this folder includes several forms of identification, including a Prussian citizenship certificate, and identification papers from England, San Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Brazil and the Netherlands. Some of Gabriele Grunebaum's official documents, in folders 2/16-2/17, include her German passport, a certificate from 1938 allowing her to return to Germany, her birth certificate, and vaccination certificates for herself and their son. Included in folder 2/18 are Erich Grunebaum's birth certificate, his and Gabrielle's passports, and other papers. Their marriage documentation (2/19) includes their family registry book (Familienstammbuch) and marriage contract.

Erich and Gabrielle Grunebaum's financial papers include both

documentation and correspondence. Much of the correspondence pertains to securities or stocks, including lists of stocks owned, information on their transfer, or discussion of retrieving certificates for lost stocks. Other documents pertain to bank accounts or mention the situation of the Simon Hirschland bank in post-war Germany. Folder 2/20 also includes the 1951 restitution decision for Erich Grunebaum.

A) Correspondence

Box	Folder	Title	Date
1	1	Alphabetical File – A-C	1934-1940
1	2	Alphabetical File – D-G	1935-1938
1	3	Alphabetical File – H	1935-1938
1	4	Alphabetical File – I-O	1935-1938
1	5	Alphabetical File – P-S	1933-1938
1	6	Alphabetical File – T-Z	1933-1938
1	7	Alphabetical File – Immigration – A-B	1939
1	8	Alphabetical File – Immigration – C-Hellenbrand, Walter	1939-1940
1	9	Alphabetical File – Immigration – Ginsberg/ Hirschland Family	1939-1940
1	10	England Alphabetical File – Immigration – Hirschland, Hedwig-M	1938-1939
1	11	Alphabetical File – Immigration – N-S	1939
1	12	Alphabetical File – Immigration – Wallach, Lea-Weinberg, Julian	1938-1939
1	13	Alphabetical File – Immigration – Weinberg, Max-Weiss, Berthold	1938-1939
1	14	Alphabetical File – Immigration – Weiss, Berthold-Z	1938-1939
1	15	Correspondence File – Family	1938-1939
1	16	Correspondence File – Family – Charlotte Greig	1938-1939
1	17	Correspondence File – Family – Emil and Ella Neumann	1938-1939
1	18	Correspondence File – Friends – to Gabrielle Grünebaum	1938-1939
1	19	Correspondence File – Gabrielle Grünebaum – Position Assistance	1939
1	20	Greig, Lawrence and Lotte	1939
1	21	Grünebaum, Ernst and Agathe	1927-1930
1	22	Grünebaum, Ernst and Agathe	1931-1935

1	23	Grunebaum, Kurt / Amsterdamsche Crediet Mattschapij N.V.	1939
1	24	Grunebaum, Kurt / Amsterdamsche Crediet Mattschapij N.V./ Fritz Fenthol	1939
1	25	Grünebaum, Lutz and Doris	1920-1928
1	26	Grünebaum, Lutz and Doris	1929-1930
1	27	Grünebaum, Lutz and Doris	1931-1932
1	28	Grünebaum, Lutz and Doris	1933-1934
1	29	Grünebaum, Lutz and Doris	1934-1935
1	30	Grünebaum, Lutz and Doris	1936 March-1937 June

Box	Folder	Title	Date
2	1	Grünebaum, Lutz and Doris	1937 May-1938 October
2	2	Grünebaum, Lutz and Doris	1938 October-1940 January
2	3	Grünebaum, Lutz and Doris	1940 March-1941 March
2	4	Harff, Gustav	1939
2	5	Hirschland, Georg	1939-1940
2	6	Hirschland, Kurt and Harrie	1938-1939
2	7	Hirschland, Kurt and Harrie	1939-1940
2	8	Holzinger, Fritz and Ruth	1939-1940
2	9	Neumann, Emil and Ella	1939
2	10	Various Family	1939
2	11	Weinberg, Max and Käthe	1939

B) Papers

Box	Folder	Title	Date
2	12	Erich Grunebaum – Education and Early Profession	1914-1929
2	13	Erich Grunebaum – Identification and Official Papers	1921-1938, 1950
2	14	Erich Grunebaum – Immigration	1924-1957
2	15	Erich Grunebaum – Official Documents	1926-1944
2	16	Gabrielle Hildegard Grunebaum – Identification and Official Papers	1924-1938
2	17	Gabrielle Hildegard Grunebaum – Official Documents	1911-1947

2	18	Identification Papers – Erich Grunebaum and Family	1926-1939
2	19	Marriage of Erich and Gabrielle Grunebaum	1933
2	20	Restitution and Financial Documentation and Correspondence	1935-1951
2	21	Restitution and Financial Documentation and Correspondence	1936-1951
2	22	Restitution and Financial Documentation and Correspondence – Wartime Loyalty and Loan Certificates	1942-1943

Subseries 2: Other Grünebaum Family , 1885-1975

This subseries is in German and English.

0.25 linear feet.

Arrangement:
Alphabetical.

Scope and Content:
Subseries 2 contains various papers of members of the Grünebaum and Hirschland family. Most papers in this subseries are those of Grünebaums, especially of Ernst and Agathe (née Hirschland) Grünebaum, the parents of Erich Grunebaum.

The first folder of this subseries includes photocopies of a memoir by Bertha Grünebaum, mother of Ernst Grünebaum, along with a typed and translated version of the memoir. Much of the rest of the subseries consists of Ernst and Agathe Grünebaum's correspondence and extensive poetry written by Ernst Grünebaum. Their correspondence primarily consists of letters home from trips, including from the couple's honeymoon. Among the Rosh Hashanah letters (2/28) is one from Ernst's younger brother, Otto, who died at a young age, to their parents. Most of Ernst's poems are handwritten, aside from one poem written for his anniversary; some are titled and dated. Other literary work of his includes an untitled essay and a play.

One folder (2/38) holds papers of both Grünebaum and Hirschland family members. Such papers primarily pertain to memorable events in the lives of family members, including announcements of the birth of Erich Grunebaum, of the engagement of Ernst Grünebaum and Agathe Hirschland, papers relating to the death of Levi Grünebaum, and an article on Georg Hirschland. The final folder of the subseries contains correspondence and legal papers relating to a decision for a restitution claim of Erich Grunebaum

and his siblings.

Box	Folder	Title	Date
2	23	Bertha Grünebaum Memoir and Family History	after 1922
2	24	Ernst and Agathe (née Hirschland) Grünebaum – Family Correspondence	1892-1910, 1935
2	25	Ernst and Agathe (née Hirschland) Grünebaum – Family Correspondence – Honeymoon	1896
2	26	Ernst Grünebaum – Correspondence	1896, 1906
2	27	Ernst Grünebaum – Essay and Play	1885
2	28	Ernst Grünebaum – Family Correspondence – Rosh Hashanah Letters	undated
2	29	Ernst Grünebaum – Poems	undated
2	30	Ernst Grünebaum – Poems	undated, 1892-1926
2	31	Ernst Grünebaum – Poems	undated, 1896-1928, 1962
2	32	Ernst Grünebaum – Poems	1898-1899
2	33	Ernst Grünebaum – Poems	1900-1909
2	34	Ernst Grünebaum – Poems	1910-1918
2	35	Ernst Grünebaum – Poems	1920-1929
2	36	Ernst Grünebaum – Poems	1930-1943
2	37	Ernst Grünebaum – Poems	undated, 1939
2	38	Family Papers – Hirschland and Grünebaum Families	1899-1931
2	39	Restitution Decision – Grünebaum Family Members	1975

Subseries 3: Neumann Family, 1897-1961

This subseries is in German and English.

0.25 linear feet.

Arrangement:

Alphabetical.

Scope and Content:

Subseries 3 holds the papers of Gabrielle Grunebaum's family, the Neumanns, especially of her parents Emil and Ella (née Bach) Neumann. After immigration to the United States they used the surname Newman, although they may also have initially used the surname Neuman in addition to the original Neumann. A few

documents show Emil Neumann also as Max Emil Neumann.

Several folders in this subseries contain official and emigration documents that include papers that pertain to Ella and Emil Neumann's citizenship as well as identification papers. Their folder of citizenship documentation includes British national identity cards and certificates. Folder 2/43 and 2/44 include copies of marriage, birth and citizenship certificates in addition to their British ration books from World War II. The first folder of the subseries documents Ella Neumann's employment at home during the late 1940s as a jewelry-maker, knitter, and seamstress.

Folder 2/42 includes correspondence in addition to some documentation. Among the letters of this folder are several that relate to the death of Isidor Bach, Ella Neumann's father, along with his obituary. A 1945 letter congratulates Emil and Ella on their purchase of a house.

Two folders concern Salomon and Sophie Neumann, the parents of Emil Neumann. A partial genealogical sketch is present in folder 2/45, along with a list of their children as of 1906. This folder also contains copies of birth and death certificates, with citizenship documentation in the following folder.

Box	Folder	Title	Date
2	40	Ella Newman (Neuman, Neumann) Papers – Employment	1946-1951
2	41	Emil and Ella Newman – Citizenship Documentation	1940-1950
2	42	Emil and Ella Neumann (Newman) Correspondence and Documents	1941-1950
2	43	Identification and Official Papers – Neumann Family Members	1897-1961
2	44	Max Emil Neumann	1898-1945
2	45	Salomon and Sophie (née Freund) Neumann – Official Documents	1897-1922
2	46	Salomon and Sophie Newman – Citizenship Papers and Correspondence	1906-1931

Subseries 4: Hirschland Family, 1873-1985

This subseries is in German.

0.6 linear feet.

Arrangement:

Divided into family papers and papers relating to the Jewish Community of Essen.

Scope and Content:

Subseries 4 holds papers relating to various members of the Hirschland family, consisting of family papers and papers of the

Jewish Community of Essen, the community in which Georg Hirschland, uncle of Erich Grunebaum, was prominent.

The first six folders of the subseries relate to the Hirschland family, primarily consisting of memorabilia from festivities and notable occasions and family photographs. The papers of Isaak and Henriette Hirschland include wedding and anniversary memorabilia such as poems as well as a photo of the couple from a trip to Bad Harzburg. The following folder (3/2) holds photographs, several unidentified, as well as identified photographs and certificates for family that were part of the larger family circle, including members of the Meyer, Grünebaum and Neumann families. Folder 3/3 consists largely of poems by an unidentified family member. Folder 3/4, which holds several photographs, includes a photograph of the birthplace of Neumann family members in addition to unidentified photographs, postcards featuring the Essen synagogue, and several newspaper clippings from the 1980s that refer to the Hirschland family's role in Essen and the renaming of a street in their honor. Folder 3/6 contains songs and poems for significant events, such as, among others, the wedding of Isidor Hirschland and Henriette Simon. This folder also includes a few family letters.

The second section of this subseries consists of the many folders relating to the Hirschland family's role in the Essen Jewish Community. These folders have kept the file sequence they were assigned by a family member. For the most part they document the leading role of Georg Hirschland in the community and in committees of the congregation as well as providing information on activities of the community in general. This portion of the subseries includes extensive correspondence. Many letters relate to the community in general and its finances. Other prominent topics include the cooperation of the community with other Jewish organizations and the condition and situation of the Jewish community in Essen from the mid-1920s through the 1930s. Also notable is a brief document in folder 3/8 with an overview of the early history of the Hirschland bank. Two folders, 3/11 and 3/12 contain meeting minutes and other documentation of the community's memorial commission. Folder 3/14 includes minutes of meetings of the synagogue board, of which Georg Hirschland was a member. Folder 3/19 pertains to a community commission related to Jewish scholarship. Documentation, including meeting agendas and correspondence, relates to the establishment of this commission and provides an overview of projects the association was working on. It also shows Georg Hirschland's involvement in the publication of books related to the association, including correspondence from 1925 related to copies and costs of publication.

Some correspondence of the Jewish Community references politics and the increasing anti-Semitism in Essen during the early 1930s. Folder 3/8 includes a letter of July 25, 1930 that references the upcoming Reichstag elections and the importance of Jewish participation in them as well as includes a 1932 report on the

political situation and a reaction to a Nazi newspaper clipping. Folder 3/15 includes a long letter from August 26, 1930 dealing with anti-Semitism and the growth of National Socialism. A letter in folder 3/16 mentions damage done to the synagogue roof by Nazis. Other letters of the 1930s mention assistance for emigrated Jews.

A) Family Papers

Box	Folder	Title	Date
3	1	Family Papers – Isaak and Henriette (née Simon) Hirschland	1896-1899
3	2	Hirschland Family and Other Family Photographs and Papers	1925-1938
3	3	Hirschland Family Poems, Correspondence and Sketch	undated, 1876-1903
3	4	Hirschland Family of Essen – Photographs and Newspaper Clippings	undated, 1873, 1984-1985
3	5	Obituaries – Georg Simon Hirschland	1942
3	6	Poems, Papers and Correspondence	undated, 1879-1905

B) Jewish Community of Essen

Box	Folder	Title	Date
3	7	Georg Hirschland – Centralverein – Correspondence (Transfile #9, File #3)	1925-1929
3	8	Georg Hirschland – Centralverein – Correspondence (Transfile #9, File #3)	1930-1932
3	9	Georg Hirschland – Centralverein – Correspondence (Transfile #9, File #3)	1933-1934
3	10	Georg Hirschland – Centralverein – Correspondence (Transfile #9, File #3)	1935-1938
3	11	Various Confidential Topics (Transfile #9, File #4)	1929
3	12	Kurt Hirschland – Jewish Congregation (Synagogengemeinde) Memorial Commission (Transfile #9, File #5)	1929
3	13	Georg Hirschland – Reichsvertretung (Transfile #9, File #6)	1938

3	14	Georg Hirschland – Board Member of Congregation – Correspondence and Notes (Transfile #9, File #7)	1928-1929
3	15	Georg Hirschland – Board Member of Congregation – Correspondence and Notes (Transfile #9, File #7)	1930-1931
3	16	Georg Hirschland – Board Member of Congregation – Correspondence and Notes (Transfile #9, File #7)	1932
3	17	Georg Hirschland – Prussian Regional Association of Jewish Communities (Transfile #9, File #8)	1934-1938
3	18	Georg Hirschland – Trustee for the Administration of the Property of Emigrated Jews (Transfile #9, File #9)	1934-1935
3	19	Georg Hirschland – Association of Writings about the Jewish Religion (Transfile #9, File #10)	1921-1928

Subseries 5: Immigration and Finances, 1931-1947

0.4 linear feet.

Arrangement:
Alphabetical.

Scope and Content:
Subseries 5 consists of documentation of the immigration of various Hirschland family members and the greater family, including Grünebaum, Weinberg, Neumann and other families. In addition it has related documentation, especially official reports and forms, that pertains to finances and family property.

Identification paperwork for various members of the Hirschland, Grünebaum and Eichwald family members will be found in the first folder of the subseries, folder 3/20. It also holds official correspondence related to immigration. Related are the citizenship applications of Kurt and Erich Grunebaum in folder 3/22. Members of the Hirschland family already in the United States assisted other branches of the family with affidavits of financial support and two folders in this subseries document this. Folder 3/28 relates to the immigration of members of the Panofsky family, who were supported by Henry Hirschland; the folder includes forms and related correspondence. Folder 3/32 pertains to the immigration visas sponsored by Franz and Elsbeth Hirschland for Helene Weinberg.

Several folders contain reports on the financial assets and property

of the family held abroad. Another folder pertains to appraisals of paintings owned by the family, including photographs of the paintings, descriptions of some of them, and correspondence about them. Folder 3/30 primarily consists of forms and regulations related to the estate of Georg Hirschland.

One folder (3/29) holds further information on banking in Germany, including a report by Kurt Grunebaum on banking records in Germany. This folder also contains documentation of an investigation into Kurt and Erich Grunebaum after their emigration to Canada and related reports; such material consists of an interview of them, further details on the German banking system, and an analysis of the German banking emergency of July 13, 1931.

Box	Folder	Title	Date
3	20	Applications for Identification Certificates	1941-1942
3	21	Estate Paintings	undated

Box	Folder	Title	Date
OS 168	1	Estate Paintings - Oversized	undated

Box	Folder	Title	Date
3	22	Final Citizenship Application – Kurt and Erich Grunebaum	1946-1947
3	23	Financial Asset Reports (TFR-300)	1941-1942
3	24	Foreign Exchange Control Board (Ottowa, Canada)	1939-1941
3	25	Foreign Property Reports (TFR-300)	1941-1942
3	26	Foreign Property Reports (TFR-500)	1943-1944
3	27	Foreign Property Reports (TFR-500 and 600)	1941-1943
3	28	Panofsky Affidavits	1939, 1944
3	29	Reports and Investigations – Preservation of German Banking Records and Board of Economic Warfare	1931, 1940-1944
3	30	Social Security Board	1942
3	31	War Ration Board	1945
3	32	Weinberg Affidavits	1944

Subseries 6: General Family Papers, 1819-1999

This subseries is in German.

0.5 linear feet.

Arrangement:
Alphabetical.

Scope and Content:
Subseries 6 contains papers that relate to all branches of the greater Hirschland family. In addition to holding some family papers and photographs it also pertains to family genealogy, information on the Simon Hirschland bank, and on the history of Jews in Essen.

The genealogy of various portions of the Hirschland and related families is located in several folders of this subseries; particularly prominent is the documentation of the history of the Grünebaum family. In folder 4/1 are some notes and speculation on Grünebaum genealogy, including a note about cousins in California who changed their surname. Photographs of family members (Freund, Neumann and unidentified) and of family gravesites (Grünebaum) will be found in folder 4/2 along with a few official Grünebaum family papers. Folders 4/4 and 4/5 contain further information on family genealogy, including photocopies of documentation in folder 4/4 and family papers in 4/5. The latter includes documents that pertain to the marriage of Agathe Hirschland and Ernst Grünebaum, a history of the Hirschland family in Essen, and a copy of a memoir for an unidentified family member who emigrated to Cuba. Notable in folder 4/7 are letters to Erich Grünebaum from his grandmother from 1921-1927 and correspondence about genealogy. Folder 4/9 includes a collection of official proclamations for Kommerzienrat Georg Hirschland and a letter to him from the mayor of Essen.

Among the newspaper clippings of folder 4/7 are several that relate to the history of the Simon Hirschland bank, including its Aryanization and its name change to Burkhardt & Co. in 1938.

Folders 4/10 and 4/11 consist entirely of photographs, both loose and in albums. Many of these photographs are unidentified. However, some Hirschland family members are indicated among the photographs of folder 4/10 while a few Grünebaum family members are identified in folder 4/11.

Box	Folder	Title	Date
4	1	Family History	1975-1978
4	2	Family Photographs and Genealogy – Grünebaum and Neumann Families	1901-1963

Box	Folder	Title	Date
OS 168	2	Family Photographs – Oversized	undated

Box	Folder	Title	Date

4	3	Family Photographs and Silver Wedding Anniversary Medallion (Isaac and Henriette Hirschland)	1899
4	4	Grünebaum-Hirschland Family History	1853-1874, 1978-1985
4	5	Hirschland and Grünebaum Family Papers	1896-1999
4	6	Jews and Jewish History in Essen	1959
4	7	Newspaper Clippings and Correspondence	1921-1938, 1978-1988
4	8	Newspaper Clippings and Family Memorabilia	undated, 1874

Box	Folder	Title	Date
OS	3	Newspaper Clippings - Oversized	undated, 1898-1910

Box	Folder	Title	Date
4	9	Official Documents, Proclamations and Stamps	undated, 1819-1905, 1925
4	10	Photo Albums	undated
4	11	Photographs – Loose	undated, 1906-1918

Series II: Banking, 1938-1993

This series is in German, English and Dutch.

2 linear feet.

Arrangement:
Divided into two subseries:

Subseries 1: Transfile Files
Subseries 2: Other Banking Papers

Scope and Content:
Series II holds the banking papers of this collection which relate to the family-owned Simon Hirschland bank and its successors, affiliated corporations that appear to have been managed by family members. During the processing of the archival collection, many of the banking files were previously organized numerically as "transfiles." These files have been retained as the first subseries of this series. Other banking files were brought together to form Subseries 2. The banking files of the two subseries are similar, largely documenting the later history of the successors of the Simon Hirschland bank. These files consist of extensive correspondence, contracts and partnership or shareholder agreements. Other papers include information on accounts, and a

ledger, among other banking documentation.

Subseries 1: Transfile Files, 1938-1971

This subseries is in German and English.

1.1 linear feet.

Arrangement:
Original order.

Scope and Content:
Subseries 1 consists of the files of the Hirschland bank; the subseries has been kept in the original numerical order of the files (titled transfiles by a family member). These files document the later history of the bank, which had become Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co. in 1938 and was later merged with other financial institutions. In the 1960s the New York branch of the bank was known as the New York Hanseatic Corporation. The files of this subseries primarily document the bank's development during the 1950s and 1960s, although some files contain earlier documents. The subseries consists of extensive correspondence, contracts, account information and other financial and legal documentation.

The majority of papers in this subseries relate to contracts of shareholders, stockholders and partners. It also includes information on payments, transfers of funds, personnel matters, stocks and securities, dividends, investments, international business trips, legal advice pertaining to contracts, amendments to contracts, the addition of younger generations of family members to the bank's board of directors, and numerous other subjects. Three folders (5/2-5/4) pertain to the consolidation of Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co., Essen and C. G. Trinkaus, Düsseldorf into the firm K.L. & Co.. Documentation in folder 5/11 appears to relate to the liquidation of Simon Hirschland Inc.. Folder 4/13 documents the 125th anniversary of the Simon Hirschland bank, including a list of guests and the text of an address given at the 1966 event that provides some details on the development of the Simon Hirschland bank into the New York Hanseatic Corporation.

Box	Folder	Title	Date
4	12	Statement of Accounts (Transfile #4, File #11)	1950-1969
4	13	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – 125th Anniversary (Transfile #8, File #13)	1966-1969
4	14	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Correspondence (Transfile #8, File #14)	1968
4	15	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Correspondence (Transfile #8, File #14)	1969-1974

4	16	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Documents (Transfile #12, File #1)	1955-1957
4	17	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Documents (Transfile #12, File #1) – Documents for Limited Partnership Agreement	1938, 1956
4	18	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Documents (Transfile #12, File #1) – Draft for Limited Partner Agreement	1955-1956
4	19	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Documents (Transfile #12, File #1) – New Shareholders Agreement – New Version	undated, 1965
4	20	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Documents (Transfile #12, File #1) – Shareholders Agreement/ Appendices to the Limited Partner Letter of Simon Hirschland Inc.	1955-1956
4	21	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Documents (Transfile #12, File #1) – Shareholders Agreement – Other Versions	undated, 1961
4	22	Simon Hirschland Inc. (Transfile #12, File #4) – Annotations and Changes to Shareholders Agreement	1965?
4	23	Simon Hirschland Inc. (Transfile #12, File #4) – Shareholders Agreement (Gesellschaftsvertrag)	1965
4	24	Simon Hirschland Inc. (Transfile #12, File #4) – Trust Agreement	1964-1965
4	25	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Shareholders Agreement (Gesellschaftsvertrag) (Transfile #12, File #5)	1971
4	26	Simon Hirschland Inc. Shareholders Resolution (Gesellschafterbeschluss)	1969
4	27	Simon Hirschland Inc. – Property (Transfile #12, File #8)	1968
Box	**Folder**	**Title**	**Date**
5	1	Simon Hirschland Inc. – Property (Transfile #12, File #8)	1969-1970
5	2	Consolidation of Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co. and C.G. Trinkaus (Transfile #12, File #9)	1971

5	3	K.L. & Co. – Shareholders Agreement (Transfile #12, File #9)	1971
5	4	K.L. & Co. – Shareholders Agreement and Annotations (Transfile #12, File #10)	unated, 1971
5	5	Burkhardt & Co. Grundstücks-Kommanditgesellschaft – Shareholders Meeting (Transfile #12, File #11)	1971
5	6	Bankhaus K.L. & Co. (Transfile #12, File #12)	1967-1971
5	7	Simon Hirschland Inc. Commerzbank A.G. (Transfile #12, File #13)	-1963
5	8	Simon Hirschland Inc. – Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie. (Transfile #12, File #14)	1962-1965
5	9	Simon Hirschland Inc. – Deutsche Bank (Transfile #12, File #15)	1954-1959
5	10	Simon Hirschland Inc. – Westfalenbank (Transfile #12, File #16)	1955-1958
5	11	Simon Hirschland Inc. – Statements of Account (Transfile #12, File #17)	1939-1956
5	12	Simon Hirschland Partnership – Memoranda and Agreement (Transfile #12, File #18)	1950-1956
5	13	Income Tax Declarations, Germany (Transfile #12, File #19)	1956-1963
5	14	Compensation (Transfile #14, File #3)	1940

Subseries 2: Other Banking Papers, 1938-1993

This subseries is in German, English and Dutch.

0.9 linear feet.

Arrangement:
Alphabetical.

Scope and Content:
Subseries 2 contains similar documentation as in Subseries 1, however these files had no discernible original order and were therefore arranged alphabetically. Like Subseries 1, Subseries 2 contains several contracts for shareholders. In addition it includes some general documentation of the firm Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co., such as annual reports. Three folders hold records of a Dutch

firm related to the Simon Hirschland bank (5/15, 5/21, 6/3).

Of note is a ledger, titled "Simon Hirschland/ Cash and Journal" that records the investments in securities of the Partnership of Simon Hirschland, including entries for many family members and branches of the firm.

Box	Folder	Title	Date
5	15	Amsterdamse Crediet Maatschappij N.V.	1939, 1948-1956
5	16	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Agenda of the Board of Directors of the Limited Partnership	1970
5	17	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Agenda and Annual Report	1970
5	18	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Analyses of Balance Sheet Profits	1970
5	19	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Annual Report 1968	1968-1969
5	20	Bankhaus Burkhardt and Co. – Shareholders Agreement (Gesellschaftsvertrag) for the Limited Partnership	1969
5	21	Holland Finance Corporation	1938-1946

Box	Folder	Title	Date
7	1	Ledger – Simon Hirschland – Cash and Journal	1939-1964

Box	Folder	Title	Date
5	22	Memoranda – Discussion of Economic Situation and Business Trips to Russia	1931-1932
5	23	Simon Hirschland Inc. – Contract K.L. & Co.	1950-1955

Box	Folder	Title	Date
6	1	Stocks – Memoranda, Schedules and Correspondence	1936 September-October
6	2	Trinkaus and Burkhardt – Shareholders Agreement and Articles	1974-1993
6	3	Trust Agreement – Handelsgesellschaft Simon Hirschland and Maamlooze Vernootschap N.V. Trust Maatschappij Rokin	1938

Leo Baeck Institute

Hirschland Bank and Family Collection

AR 25638 3/29 REPORTS & INVESTIGATIONS – PRESERVATION OF GERMAN BANKING RECORDS & BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE 1931, 1940-1944 ARCHIVES

KHG X1944 BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

RF: FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
(Miss Irene B. Opton)

"PRESERVATION OF GERMAN BANKING RECORDS".
X and Canada - earlier

XIII

Intentional Second Exposure

KHG X1944 BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

RE: FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
(Miss Irene B. Opton)

"PRESERVATION OF GERMAN BANKING RECORDS".

X and Canada - earlier

XIII

Washington Febr. 14, 1944

Forty
Federal

Police Criminal Records

Police Criminal
Land registry
Records register

all public & private deeds & wills & estate probate papers.
Records register. Chancellor's court

Admiralty Division

Probate Office

Police & Crime Register

Sparkassen : Abel , Amt , Kiel , Essen

Lenzen Schleswig

Finanzministerium : Kreditinstitute

Mensch Meyer

Landesbank a.G. Luxemburg
Generalbank " "
Internationale Bk a.G. " (Deutsche
Zentral Absätzmittel Bk (Allgemeine Absätzmittel Bk)

Kleeas - Aufbereitungsbetrieb a.G. (a. K. 10. Mill)

Zahl der deutschen Aktiengesellschaften: 231

Friedländer

Präsident des Reichsaufsichtsamtes

Wien Landtag Österreichische Bundesregierung

Oberösterreich Kärnten Niederösterreich Landesregierung

Burgenland Steiermark Salzburg

Österreichische Nationalbank:
Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Arbeiterkammer

Gewerkschaftsbund Österreichischer

Verband Österreichischer Banken und Bankiers

Hauptverband der Österreichischen Sozialversicherungsträger

Österreichische Industrieverwaltungs AG (ÖIAG)

Österreichische Kontrollbank AG

Österreichische Volkspartei

Sozialistische Partei Österreichs

Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs

Vl der deutschen Truppe

Reichsgruppe Banken
Wirtschaftsgruppen Privates Bankgewerbe
öffentliche Banken mit Sonderaufgaben
Wirtschaftsgruppe öffentlich-rechtliche Kreditinstitute
" " Sparkassen
" " Kreditgenossenschaften
" " Kreditunternehmungen verschiedener Art

Fachgruppen sind ebenso

Hauptabteilungsleiter

Stellv. Hauptabteilungsleiter.

Deutsche Landwirtschaft: Agrarpolitik, Ackerbau, Tierzucht
Kleine Schriften.

Deutsche Landwirtschaft: Agrarpolitik, Ackerbau, Tierzucht
Landwirtschaft + Landwirtschaft: Landwirtschaftliche Betriebslehre + Betriebslehre der öffentlichen Forstverwaltung, Forstpolitik, Forstgeschichte
Einzelschriften.

Forstliche Hilfswissenschaften.

öffentliche natürliche Umwelt einschließlich.
Naturwissenschaften + Kulturwissenschaften: Naturwissenschaftliche Bodenkunde (Geologie)
Landwirtschaften.
Tierische Hilfswissenschaften.
Forstliche Hilfswissenschaften.
Chemische "
Landwirtschaftliche Forstwissenschaften

öffentliche Bauten mit Sonderaufgaben
Deutsche Verkehrs- und Spezialinstitut für landwirtschaftliche Ausbildung
" Verkehrs- und Handelsrecht Zentralamt der Landwirtschaft.
" Landwirtschaft
" Siedlungsbank (Landwirtschaft
" Bau + Bodenbank (Wohnungsbau)
Bodenkreditinstitut

Dan sparkasse.

Ab der deutschen Arbeit

Private Angestellte
Selbständige
Kaufleute & Beamte

Arbeitsfront

PRELIMINARY REPORT

"PRESERVATION OF GERMAN BANKING RECORDS"

Submitted by:
Kurt H. Grunebaum
120 Broadway
New York 5, New York
February 10, 1944

February 19, 1944

PRELIMINARY REPORT
PRESERVATION OF GERMAN BANKING RECORDS

It is not necessary to point out that the records of all ministries are of primary importance. Due to the centralization which has taken place in German economic life since 1933, the records of the "Ministry of Economic Affairs" provide the best means of looking into German economic life. This holds true, also, with regard to the special subject here under discussion, namely banking.

Since 1931, banking in Germany is under the supervision of "Banken Commissar". This formerly independent authority was made a part, in 1939 or 1940, of the "Ministry of Economic Affairs" and is now called "Aufsichtsamt Fuer das Kreditwesen".

This agency exercises very detailed control over German banking life. Therefore, its records will show, in rather great detail, all information about the various German banks. For example, the banks have to submit balance sheets to this office for approval. Debtors who owe over a certain amount have to be reported immediately. Payments of key personnel have to be reported and, in some instances, have to be approved.

The second unit to give an over-all picture of the banking business are the records of the Reichbank. The Reichbank is the central banking institution (comparable to the Federal Reserve Board together with the various Federal Reserve Banks). There is one head office in Berlin governing all branch offices,

of which there is nearly one in every city throughout the Reich. The banking institutions are in daily contact with it. The banks depend upon the Reichbank for credit facilities, discounting of bills, dealings under the Stand-still Agreement, for an exchange, clearing payments, approval of the balance sheet, etc. Therefore, records of the Reichbank's head office, as well as those of the branches, are important.

Next to the records of the Reichbank, those of its subsidiaries, which were formed in order to perform special tasks, are of major value. Among the most important are:

The Deutsche Gold Discont Bank - This subsidiary performs many things which the Reichbank is not permitted to do under its charter; for example, extending export subsidies and taking direct participations in banks and industry. The records of the Deutsche Gold Discont Bank will also show the confiscatory measures the Nazis have undertaken against the Jews, as this institution, for some time, was made the holder of the properties taken over from the Jews and was made, also, the collecting agency for the indemnity payments the Jews had to make.

The Verrechungs Casse - This institute was formed in order to regulate clearing payments.

The Reich Kredit Kassen - These institutes take care of the new currency issues in the occupied territories.

Konversionskasse Fuer Deutsche Auslandsschulden - This institute was formed to regulate the interest payment to foreign creditors.

In the corporate structure of the German economic system, the banks are incorporated in the "Reichsgruppen Banken" (Bank Estate). Within the Bank Estate, there are about six different "Wirtschaftsgruppen", each group consisting of banks specialized in more or less the same direction. The records of all these professional organizations, the head offices of which are generally in Berlin but which have also branch offices in several provinces of the Reich, may be of importance, especially since some of them grew out of certain bodies which already existed in a somewhat different form before 1933.

The records of the "Banken Commissar", the Reichbank and the professional organizations will not only give a very good inside view of the economic structure of Germany and of the importance of the various banks, but also may show details about the personnel, enabling the occupied forces to see "who is who".

I think it is appropriate, before mentioning the various types of German banks, to point out one basic difference between German and American banking systems; namely, that Germany knows branch banking, which means that a bank is permitted to have branches all over the Reich. Incorporated banks, particularly large privately owned incorporated banks, have availed themselves of this privilege, and one will find, therefore, their branches in nearly every city. However, since 1939, great rationalization within the banking system has taken place, and banks were forced to close many branches in order to save manpower. Therefore, it will be important also to obtain all the records of these

branches which have been closed.

In general, the bank records are not only important because of what they show about Germany, but they are also important because, since 1939, the German banks have expanded into occupied territories. In these occupied territories, they either have taken over completely or partly the existing banks, or they have opened branch offices. In some instances, new banks have been formed, the capital of which is completely owned by German banks.

Aside from many private banks, publicly owned banks and savings banks, there are over two hundred incorporated banks in Germany. In order to evaluate the records of German banks, it might be advisable to show the various types of banks. Roughly, they may be divided into the following categories:

1. Political banks, i.e. banks owned by the Nazi Party, or formed by the Government for political purposes.
2. Banks owned by the Reich or the individual states.
3. Banks owned by the provinces and cities.
4. Private banks, shares of which are traded on the stock exchange.
5. Private bankers.
6. Cooperative banks.
7. Mortgage banks.

The following remarks are in explanation of the above mentioned categories:

Ad 1. <u>Political banks, i.e. banks owned by the Nazi Party, or formed by the Government for political purposes</u> - The two main institutions are the following:

a. Bank der Deutschen Arbeit (Bank of German Labor)
b. Bank der Deutschen Luftschifffahrt (Bank of German Aviation)

While the records of these banks will show both Government and Nazi Party business, Government business was not concentrated completely with these two institutions. Official business was also done with the banks mentioned under Items 2 and 3, and with the banks mentioned under items 4, 5 and 6.

Ad 2. Banks owned by the Reich or the individual states - Public ownership of banks in Germany is much more common, I think, than in any other country (naturally, with the exception of Russia). Nearly all savings banks within Germany are either state, province or city owned.

A great number of other banking institutions were formed for a special purpose, examples of which are as follows:

a. The Deutsche Rentenbank - founded in order to facilitate the discharging of all agricultural debts.

b. The Deutsche Rentenbank-Kreditanstalt - formed to look after the needs of the agricultural population.

c. The Industrie-Obligationen Bank - formed to grant industry medium-term credit, etc.

In addition to these banks formed for special purposes, the Reich and the individual states own banks which do, more or less, a general banking business. Among the most important are the following:

		Owned by State or Province of:
a.	Reichskreditgesellschaft (Controlled through Vereinigte Industrie Unternehmungen (Viag)	Reich
b.	Preussische Staatsbank (Seehandlung)	Prussia
c.	Bayrische Staatsbank	Bavaria

		Owned by State or Province of:
d.	Saechsische Staatsbank	Saxonia
e.	Thueringsche Staatsbank	Thuringia
f.	Wuerttembergsche Staatsbank	Wuerttemberg
g.	Oldenburgsche Landesbank	Oldenburg

Ad 3. Banks owned by the provinces and cities - While the banks owned by the provinces (regional districts comparable to U.S. counties) and cities transact private banking business, their main function is that of savings banks. The banks owned by the cities, called Sparkassen, are members of the Deutsche Sparkassen- und Giroverband which has its headquarters in Berlin. Some of the provincial banks (Landesbanken) also belong to this organization. They accept savings accounts from the general public and grant mortgages against them. Because of the great centralization represented by the Deutscher Sparkassen-und Giroverband, that institution is of primary importance in the whole economic system. It administers the savings of the worker and white collar classes.

Private banks, shares of which are traded on the stock exchange - The three greatest banks with head offices in Berlin and branches all over the country are:

a. Deutsche Bank
b. Commerz-und Privatbank
c. Dresdner Bank

Next to them in size, are the following which are only of local importance:

		Head Office
a.	Berliner Handelsgesellschaft	Berlin only
b.	Bayrische Hypotheken- & Wechselbank	Munich
c.	Bayrische Vereinsbank	Munich

		Head Office
d.	Allgemeine Deutsche Kreditanstalt	Leipzig
e.	Norddeutsche Kreditbank	Bremen
f.	Vereinsbank	Hamburg

and many others not mentioned.

These banks transact general banking business, including stock exchange business. They have expanded also since the outbreak of the war into occupied territories.

The records of the banks have an added importance, as the relationship between banks and industry is a much closer one than in this country.

Ad 5. Private bankers - The number of private banks has decreased considerably since 1938, as a number of them were non-Aryans. Some of the private banking firms of this category now in existence are:

Hardy & Co.	Berlin
Conrad Hinrich Donner	Hamburg
H. Muenchmeyer & Co.	Hamburg
Pferdmenges & Co.	Cologne
I. H. Stein	Cologne
Delbrueck Schickler & Co.	Berlin
Brinkmann & Co.	Hamburg
Burckhardt & Co.	Essen
Merck, Fink & Co.	Berlin-Munich

Their function is - on a smaller scale - largely the same as that of the large private banks, shares of which are traded on the stock exchange.

Ad 6. Cooperative banks - I would like to mention this form of banking, even though it is of relatively small importance. It may be divided into two categories (Landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaften, E.G.m.b.H.) Agricultural Cooperative Banks, and (Handwerker & Handelsbanken G.m.b.H.) Handicraft & Small Trades People Cooperative. The Agricultural Cooperative Banks are of

some importance in agricultural territories.

Ad 7. Mortgage Banks - represent one of the few specialized categories. Contrary to the American system, the mortgage banks in Germany are fully responsible for the bonds which they issue against mortgages.

- - - - - -

In August, 1931, foreign exchange restrictions were introduced in Germany. Due to the economic circumstances, these restrictions had to be tightened from month to month. All records regarding foreign exchange control should be preserved.

This control is exercised by two bodies; one a department of the Ministry of Economics and the other the Reichbank. Both organizations work closely together. It is mainly the duty of the Ministry of Economics to promulgate the laws, while the Reichbank is entrusted with the actual handling of foreign exchange.

The Ministry of Economics works in the provinces with respect to foreign exchange regulations through the Landesfinanzamter. These organizations are really executive branches of the Ministry of Finance. However, in 1931, special departments were attached to them to take care of foreign exchange control. Each Landesfinanzamter has its own department to investigate infringements of the law, the Zollfahndungsstellen.

Records of the Landesfinanzamter and the Zollfahndungsstellen will be probably of great interest. The Reichbank, also with regard to foreign exchange control, works through its own branches in the various cities.

In 1935 to 1936, the Ministry of Economics formed a number of new units, the Ueberwachungsstellen. An Ueberwachungsstelle was formed for each major commodity group; one for coal, one for iron and steel, one for leather, etc. The duty of these units is to watch, together with the Landesfinanzamter, the import and export of commodities. The individual manufacturer has to file an application with these authorities in order to secure the necessary raw material. Their records, therefore, also have to be preserved.

Independent of the Government agencies entrusted to regulate commercial life, the Party has its own agencies. The Party divided Germany into various Gaue. Each Gau is headed by a Gauleiter. Each Gauleiter has a special advisor for economic problems, the Gauwirtschaftsberater (District Economic Advisor).

These District Economic Advisors are rather influential due to the fact that they have the authority of the Party. Further, there is an economic department within the Gestapo. I believe the records of these agencies should prove interesting and of value.

Within the corporate structure of German economic life, the Handelskammern (Chambers of Commerce) play quite an important role. Their certification with regard to the liability of persons, i.e. the necessity of opening a new bank or a new industry, etc., is very often required. Their records, too, would warrant studying.

Deutsche Arbeitsfront - Branch offices of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront are maintained in every city. Everybody working in Germany, be it employer or employee, has to be a member of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, the task of which is to regulate the working conditions of every individual. Due to the organization's very far reaching influence, the records would be of particular interest. Furthermore, the Arbeitsfront has considerable capital at its disposal as every member is obliged to contribute exacting dues. The Arbeitsfront invests these funds partly in private industry and banking.

Arbeitsamt - Besides the Arbeitsfront, there exists in Germany the Arbeitsamt (Labor Offices), the function of which can be compared with our United States Employment Service.

The various "professional estates" records (I refer to my previous remarks regarding the "bank estate") and the records of the other similar organizations should be of interest.

Reichsverbank Der Deutschen Industrie - (Central Professional Organizations of all Industries)

Records of Syndicates and Cartels

- - - - - -

OTHER RECORDS

Law Records - Criminal records, bankruptcy reports, Handelsregister (Commerce Register). All commercial firms, regardless whether incorporated or a partnership, have to be registered in that Register, and all changes in the setup of the bank have to be registered there, too. Of particular interest to this country will also be the records of the Kartell Court.

Katasteramt and Grundbuchamt - The Grundbuchamt will show all details regarding real estate. All particulars regarding property, such as owners, mortgages, etc., have to be registered.

Notary Public Records - In most parts of Germany, the notary is also a lawyer. However, in some sections, particularly the Rhineland, you will find public notaries who do not exercise the authority of lawyers. The records of this public officer shows all notarized acts.

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Preliminary Report

Dr. Alfred Schutz
May 5, 1943

UEBERSICHT UEBER DIE DEUTSCHEN OEFFENTLICH RECHTLICHEN KREDITANSTALTEN.*)

I. Kreditanstalten des Reiches (12 Institute)

A. Oeffentliche

1. Deutsche Rentenbank-Kreditanstalt B V b
2. Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftskassa (Deutschen Kassa) B IV a
3. Industrie-Obligationen Bank B VI
*4. Deutsche Siedlungsbank A 2
5. Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer oeffentliche Arbeiten B II d

B. Halboeffentliche

6. Deutsche Bodenkultur A.G. B VII c
7. Reichskreditgesellschaft A.G. B III a
8. Deutsche Verkehrskredit A.G. B III b
9. Akzeptbank A.G. B II a
*10. Diskont-Kompagnie A 3
*11. Deutsche Finanzierungs Instituts A.G. A 5
*12. Tilgungskasse fuer gewerbliche Kredite A 4

II. Kreditanstalten der Laender

*1. Preussische Staatsbank *) (Seehandlung) A 1
2. Staatsbanken (1938: Gesamtbilanzsumme 2469 Millionen RM
Eigenkapital plus Reserven
126 Millionen RM)

in:	Bayern	Hessen
	Sachsen	Lippe-Detmold
	Braunschweig	Luebeck
	Thueringen	Bremen
	Oldenburg	

3. Staatliche Grundkreditanstalten:
   a) Preussische Landespfandbriefanstalt
   b) Preussische Landesrentenbank B VII b
   c) Wuertembergische Landeskreditanstalt
   d) Bayrische und Saechsische Landeskulturrentenbank
   e) Saechsische Landespfandbriefanstalt

III. Kreditanstalten der Provinzen und Kommunen

28 Landesbanken (Provinzielle Banken) und Giro Zentralen
Gesamtbilanzsumme 1938 7700 Millionen RM
Eigenkapital und Reserven 324 Millionen RM

Stadtbanken
Kreisbanken
Landschaften
Stadtschaften

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*) Die mit *) bezeichneten Anstalten sind in Wirtschaftsgruppe II (Oeffentliche Banken mit Sonderaufgaben) zusammengeschlossen, die anderen gehoeren der Fachgruppe III (oeffentlich rechtliche Kreditanstalten der "Reichsgruppe Banken"an. Die Nummern beziehen sich aufden preliminary report: "Zentrale Kreditanstalten."

Preliminary Report
(Covering material
up to end 1938)

Dr. Alfred Schutz
May 5, 1943

Zentrale Kreditanstalten in Deutschland

(mit Ausschluss der Reichsbank etc.)

A. In die Wirtschaftsgruppe: "Oeffentliche Banken mit Sonderaufgaben"einbezogene Institute

1. Preussische Staatsbank (Seehandlung):
   Gegruendet:1772
   Grundkapital: 33 Millionen RMk
   Geschaeftskreis: Geldbeschaffung fuer den Staat; Erledigung bankmaessiger Geschaefte fuer Staat und andere oeffentliche Verwaltungen; Verteilung von Notstandskrediten und andere Auftragsgeschaefte; Ausgleichstaetigkeit am kurzfristigen Kreditmarkt; Wechsel-, Lombard- und gesicherte Kredite an Banken und staatliche Unternehmungen; Kurzfristige Kommunalkredite; Saisonkredite fuer die Landwirtschaft; Hilfskredite fuer den gewerblichen Mittelstand.

2. Deutsche Siedlungsbank
   Gegruendet: 1930
   Grundkapital 50 Millionen RMk
   Geschaeftskreis: Verteilung und Verwaltung der oeffentl. Zwischenkreditmittel des Reiches und der Laender fuer die landwirtschaftliche Siedlung; Vermittlung langfristigen Siedlungskredites; Gewaehrung von Einrichtungskredit.

3. Diskont Kompagnie Aktiengesellschaft
   Gegruendet: 1931
   Grundkapital 50 Millionen RMk
   Geschaeftskreis: An-und Verkauf guter Bankakzepte zur Verbreiterung des Privatdiskontmarktes; Pflege dieses Marktes nach Weisungen der Reichsbank.

4. Tilgungskassa fuer gewerblichen Kredit (Tilka)

   Gegruendet: 1932 (als Sanierungsmassnahme nach der Bankenkrise)
   Garantiekapital: 30 Millionen RMk
   Geschaeftskreis: Uebernahme dubioser Bankforderungen gegen gewerbliche, in Sanierung begriffene Unternehmungen, um es den Banken zu ermoeglichen, die Verluste aus solchen Forderungen ueber eine Reihe von Jahren zu verteilen.

5. Deutsche Finanzierungsinstitut A.G.
Gegruendet 1932 (als Sanierungsmassnahme nach der Bankenkrise)

Grundkapital: 30 Millionen RMk
Geschaeftskreis: Uebernahme von industriellen Aktien aus Besitz der sanierungsbeduerftigen Banken die aus Forderungsumwandlungen oder gegluckten Sanierungen stammen; Uebernahme gewerblicher Kredite von Banken; Fortfuerung dieser Kredite und Erleichterung ihrer Umwandlung in Aktien oder andere Beteiligungen.

6. Deutsche Bau- und Bodenbank
Gegruendet: 1923
Grundkapital 34,3 Millionen RMk
Geschaeftskreis: Zwischenkredite fuer den Wohnungsbau durch Bevorschussung zugesagter Hypotheken; Treuhandaufgaben in der staatlichen Foerderung des Wohnungsbaus, der Bausparkassen, der Baugenossenschaften und der Arbeitsbeschaffung durch mittelfristige Vorfinanzierung der Bauvorhaben.

B. Uebersicht der wichtigstem Institute mit Sonderaufgaben.

I. Anstalten fuer Geldmarkt und Boerse

a) Diskont-Kompagnie A.G. siehe oben sub A 2)

b) Liquidationskasse A.G.
Gegruendet:1925
Grundkapital: 50.000 RMk
Geschaeftskreis: Uebernahme der Gewaehr fuer die Zeitgeschaefte der Mitglieder; gegenseitige einheitliche Abrechnung dieser Geschaefte; Arbitragenausgleich mit den Provinzboersenplaetzen; Gewaehrung von Lombardkrediten an die Mitglieder

c) Bank des Berliner Kassenvereines
Gegruendet 1823
Grundkapital: 4,5 Millionen RMk
Geschaeftskreis: Inkassoverkehr und Zahlungsausgleich fuer die angeschlossenen Banken; Durchfuehrung des Giro-Effektenverkehres zwischen Berliner Banken sowie des Ferngiroverkehrs mit auswaertigen Bankplaetzen; Verwahrung des Giro-sammeldepots fuer Effekten; Schuldbuch-Giroverkehr; Durchfuehrung der Depotrevisionen der Banken.

d) Berliner Lombardkasse A.G.
Gegruendet 1931
Grundkapital: 1 Million RMk
Geschaeftskreis: Effekten und lombardkredite an Berliner Banken and Bankiers; Lombardierung von Steuergutscheinen.

LI. Die Kriseninstitute

a) Akzeptbank A.G.
Gegruendet: 1931
Kapital: 200 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Liquiditaetshilfe fuer Banken und Sparkassen; kurzfristige Produktionskredite fuer die Industrie unter Einschaltung der Privatbankiers Beteiligung an der Finanzierung der Arbeitsbeschaffung.

b) Deutsche Finanzierungsinstituts A.G. siehe oben unter A5)

c) Tilgungskasse fuer gewerbliche Kredite (Tilka)
(siehe oben unter A 4)

d) "Oeffa" Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer oeffentliche Arbeiten

Gegruendet 1930
Grundkapital: 150 Millionen RMk
1937 in Liquidation getreten, aber durch Verordnung vom 18. September 1939 und 7. Oktober 1939 wieder aktiviert.
Geschaeftskreis: Gewaehrung von Spezialkrediten an Geschaeftsunternehmungen, welche durch mit dem Krieg zusammenhaengende Ursachen wie z.B. Mobilisierung oder die Einfuerung von Rationierungsmassnahmen in Schwierigkeiten geraten waren; Deffa indossiert die Wechsel solcher Unternehmungen und garantiert sie bis 95% wodurch sie bei der Reichsbank rediskontierbar werden.

e) Deutsche Industriebank A.G. , hier erwaehnt, weil sie neben anderen Aufgaben - seit 1939 Darlehen an Firmen zu gewaehren hat, die aus Gruenden der Kriegserfordernisse langfristige Investitionen zu machen haben.

III. Anstalten der Oeffentlichen Wirtschaft

a) Reichs-Kreditgesellschaft A.G.
Gegruendet: 1924
Grundkapital: 40 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Hausbank der reichseigenen Industrieunternehmungen (in der "Vereinigten Industrie-Unternehmungen A.G." zusammengeschlossen); Verwaltung und Anlage von Reichsgeldern; Finanzierung der Ausfuhr; Geschaeftsverkehr mit den Provinzbanken; Finanzierung der Arbeitsbeschaffun
seit 1939: Erteilung von Vorschuessen gegen Aussenstaende in feindlichem Ausland.

b) Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank A.G.
Gegruendet: 1923
Grundkapital: 20 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Verwaltung und Anlage der Gelder der Reichsbahn, Frachtstundungskredite an Verkehrskunden der Bahn (Monopol); Finanzierung von Bahnlieferungen; Kredite an Provinzbanken; Abrechnungen mit auslaendischen Bahnen; Bahnhofswechselstuben.

c) Luftfahrkontor (A.G.?)
Gegruendet: 1939
Grundkapital: ?
Geschaeftskreis: Krediterteilung an Flugzeugindustrie

d) Preussische Staatsbank (Seehandlung) siehe oben A 1)

e) Deutsche Girozentrale- Deutsche Kommunalbank
Gegruendet: 1918
Grundkapital 30 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Anlage der fluessigen Mittel der angeschlossenen Girozentralen fuer die gesamte Sparkassenorganization; Pflege des kommunalen Geldverkehrs- und des Giroverkehrs zwischen Sparkassen und regionalen Girozentralen; kurz- und langfristiges Kommunalkreditgeschaeft.

f) Deutsche Landesbankenzentrale A.G.
Gegruendet: 1922
Grundkapital: 5 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Kreditgewaehrung an die angeschlossenen oeffentlich-rechtlichen Kreditanstalten; Lombardstelle fuer die Pfandbriefe dieser Institute; Geldausgleich zwischen ihnen; Kredite fuer Landwirtschaft, Erntefinanzierung und Kleinwohnungsbau; Kredite fuer mittlere und kleinere Industrie; Pflege des Kommunalkredites.

IV. Anstalten des Personalkredites

a) Deutsche Zentralgenossenschaftskasse
Gegruendet: 1895
Grundkapital: 100,1 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Geldausgleich unter den angeschlossenen Verbandskassen und Genossenschaften; Personalkredite an diese; Weiterleitung oeffentlicher Kredite und Zuschuesse an die genossenschaftliche Landwirtschaft und den gewerblichen Mittelstand; Erntefinanzierung; Sonderkredite.

b) Genossenschaftsabteilung der Dresdner Bank
(der Vollstaendigkeit halber hier erwaehnt)

Geschaeftskreis: Wechseldiskont und Barkredite an die Genossenschaften; Geldausgleichstelle und Girozentrale fuer die angeschlossenen Genossenschaften.

c) Deutsche Pachtbank e. G.m. b. H.

Gegruendet: 1934
Geschaeftsguthaben: 1,37 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Mittelfristiger, erstelliger Kapitalkredit fuer landwirtschaftliche Paechter und selbstwirtschaftende Besitzer; Finanzierung neuer Betriebseinrichtungen sowie von Warengeschaeften.

V. Anstalten des landwirtschaftlichen Realkredites.

a) Deutsche Rentenbank
Gegruendet: 1923
Grundkapital: 2000 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Abwicklung des Rentenbankscheinumlaufes; Ausgabe der Osthilfe-Entschuldungsbriefe und Abloesungsschuldverschreibungen sowie ihre Refinanzierung durch Gewaehrung von Diskont-und Lombardkredit.

IN B! Nach dem Gesetz vom Jahre 1924 haetten die Rentenbanknoten sukzessive eingezogen werden sollen. Die Verordnung vom 4. September 1939 verfuegte jedoch die Neuausgabe solcher Noten. Es wurden auf Grund dieser Verordnung neue 5 RM-Noten in Zirkulation gesetzt, welche jedoch das Datum vom 30. Jaenner 1937 tragen. Ferner wurden Rentenbankscheine zu 1RM und 2RM neu ausgegeben. Nach der letzten erhaeltlichen Statistik stieg der Gesamtbetrag der Rentenbankscheine (nicht eingerechnet die im Besitz der Reichsbank befindlichen) von 371 Millionen (23. August 1939) auf 640 Millionen (30. September 1939) und 967 Millionen (31.Dezember 1939), 1335 (31. Dezember 1940), 1400 (31. Dezember 1941).

b) Deutsche Rentenbank-Kreditanstalt (Bank des Reichsnaehrstandes)
Gegruendet:1925
Grundkapital: 450 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Versorgung der Landwirtschaft mit langfristigem Kredit (Personal-, aber vor allem Realkredit) fuer Erntefinanzierung, Bodenkultur, Meliorationen, Siedlungen; landwirtschaftliche Saisonkredite; Molkerei-Kredite; Umschulungskredite an Landwirtschaft; Mitwirkung an Osthilfeaktion und Arbeitsbeschaffung; Emissionen im Ausland auf Dollar und Schweizer franc lautend; Direkte Kreditgewaehrung an Landwirte ist verboten; Kreditgewaehrung erfolgt stets durch Vermittlung einer anderen Bank wie Zentralgenossenschaftskasse, Landesbankenzentrale, Deutsche Girozentrale, Zentrale der Getreidekreditbanken, etc.

c) Zentrallandschaft fuer die Preussischen Staaten
Gegruendet: 1873
Grundkapital: 15 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Ausgabe eines zentralen Pfandbriefs zur Beschaffung von Realkrediten fuer die Mitgliedslandschaften.("Landschaften" sind auf genossenschaftlichem Princip beruhende Finanzorganisationen, die,regional auf Provinzen beschraenkt, landwirtschaftlichen Grundkredit gegen Pfandbriefhergabe unter

zusaetzlicher Solidarhaftung aller Genossen beschaffen; die Haftung ist auf einen % betrag des dem Genossen gewaehrten Darlehens beschraenkt; der Gesamtbestand der Deckungshypotheken betrug Ende 1938 1,000 Millionen RM.)

Die angeschlossene Central-Landschafts-Bank (gegruendet 1919) sorgt fuer Verteilung oeffentlicher Personalkreditmittel an die landwirtschaftlichen Banken und beschafft andere Gelder fuer sie; Foerderung des Absatzes landwirtschaftlicher Pfandbriefe.

VI. Bank fuer deutsche Industrie-Obligationen.
Gegruendet: 1924
Grundkapital: 50 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Finanzierung der landwirtschaftlichen Osthilfe-Umschuldung mit Mitteln der Industrie-Aufbringungsumlage; Kredite an Industrie, Handwerk und Schiffahrt; langfristige Gewerbskredite und Warenkredite; Foerderung der gewerblichen Absatzfinanzierung.

VII. Anstalten der landwirtschaftlichen Siedlung und Bodenkultur.
a) Deutsche Siedlungsbank (siehe oben unter A 2)
b) Preussische Landesrentenbank
Gegruendet: 1928
Grundkapital: 20 Millionen RM.
Geschaeftskreis: Gewaehrt fuer das ganze Reich (Reichsiedlungsgesetz!) Siedlungsdauerkredite waehrend der ersten zwoelf Jahre gegen geringe Anzahlung der Siedler und Zahlung einer tilgbaren Rente. Als Deckung dienen Reallasten, Hypotheken und Grundschulden.
c) Deutsche Bodenkultur A.G.
Gegruendet 1923
Grundkapital: 20 Millionen RM.
Geschaeftskreis: Zwischenkredite (ausnahmsweise auch Dauerkredite) fuer landwirtschaftliche Bodenverbesserungen und Siedlungen auf meliorierten Boden.
d) Zentrale fuer Bodenkulturkredit
Gegruendet: 1929
Stammkapital: 2,7 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Zufuehrung von billigem langfristigem Bodenkredit zur Bodenverbesserung an die Landwirtschaft durch Vermittlung von Mitgliedsinstituten.

VIII. Anstalten des staedtischen Realkredites und der Bauwirtschaft.

a) Deutsche Bau-und Bodenbank A.G. siehe oben A 6
b) Preussische Landespfandbriefanstalt
Gegruendet: 1922
Grundkapital: 20,9 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Finanzierung des Baus von Kleinwohnungen durch langfristige hypothekarische Darlehen und Zwischenkredite; staatliche Auftraggeschaefte, vorwiegend fuer Beamtensiedlungen, Finanzierung von Eigenheimen.
c) Preussische Zentralstadtschaft
Gegruendet: 1922
Betriebskapital: 5 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Ausgabe eines gemeinschaftlichen Pfandbriefes, fuer die angeschlossenen provin-

zialen Stadtschaften. (Stadtschaften bestehen nur in preussischen Provinzen und sind regional auf ihre Provinz beschraenkt. Sie gewaehren erstelligen, zum Teil auch zweitstelligen Hypothekarkredit auf staedtischen Hausbesitz ausschliesslich ihrer Mitglieder; Emissionen der Stadtschaften - im Gegensatz zu Landschaften sind von Provinz garantiert; die Beleihungen geschehen durch die einzelenen Stadtschaften, das Emissionsgeschaeft durch die Zentral-Stadtschaft. In dieser sind alle Stadtschaften zusammengeschlossen, ausgenommen zwei selbstaendige Berliner Institute (Berliner Pfandbriefamt und Berliner Hypothekenbankverein, erstere fuer erstellige, letztere fuer zweitstellige Hypotheken spezialisiert.)

d) Lombardbank A.G.
Gegruendet: 1931
Grundkapital: 5 Millionen RM
Geschaeftskreis: Gewaehrung von Lombardkrediten an Besitzer von Pfandbriefen und Kommunalobligationen der an der Bank beteiligten privaten Hypothekenbanken.

#3

Dr. Alfred Schutz
May 7, 1943

Preliminary Report

SAVINGS WITH THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANKS

		Savings with the German Savings Banks (In Million Reichsmark)
End of	1928	7,205
"	" 1929	9,314
"	" 1933	11,953
"	" 1934	12,814
"	" 1935	13,819
"	" 1936	14,615
"	" 1937	16,066
"	" 1938	18,010
June	1939	18,860
"	" From Austria and Sudetenland	2,000
		20,860

The publication of official commercial banking statistics was suspended at the outbreak of the war. The following figures compiled from press reports and statements by German officials include the savings banks deposit of Austria (Ostmark) and Sudetenland, both evaluated together by German officials at 2 Billion Reichsmark -- probably an understatement.

	Total Savings in All Banking Institutions within Greater Germany	Greater Germany: Savings with Savings Banks
End of 1939		21,500
" " 1940	37,300	28,000
" " 1941	50,500	38,000
End of June 1942	60,500	45,500 *#
" " Sept. 1942	65,000	45,900 *

(*) Both figures estimated, based upon the assumption that 3/4 of the increase of total savings in all banking institutions were deposited, as in previous years, in savings banks.

(#) In the first six months of 1942 the savings in savings banks alone increased 40%/50% by system of "iron savings" (Gefolgschaftssparen).

Intentional Second Exposure

#3

Dr. Alfred Schutz
May 7, 1943

Preliminary Report

SAVINGS WITH THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANKS

	Savings with the German Savings Banks (In Million Reichsmark)	
End of 1928	7,205	
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Dr. Alfred Schutz
May 7, 1943

Preliminary Report

GERMAN SAVINGS BANKS ASSETS

(In Million Reichsmark)

	End of 1933	End of 1937	End of 1938	April 1939
Cash Reserves	147	199	222	180
Bank Balances	1,695	3,101	3,474	4,120
Bills	128	218	180	195
Debtors Total	3,970	3,107	3,004	3,038
" " "other debtors"	1,979	1,725	1,722	1,795
Securities Total	2,269	5,567	7,231	7,858
" " Reich & States	947	3,563	5,185	?
Mortgages	6,401	7,218	7,628	7,636
Other Assets	1,084	718	1,132	762
	15,694	20,128	22,871	23,769

Publication of official statistics was suspended in 1939. Last report comments as follows:

> "The Savings Banks have continued as in past years to invest the main part of the savings coming into their possession in Reichs loans. The reporting banks' security holdings which had risen by no less than 1,665 Million Reichsmark during 1938 to a total of 7,200 Million Reichsmark experienced a further increase of 607 Million Reichsmark during the first four months of 1939. Their bank balances -- particularly with the Central Clearing Association -- also rose. On the other hand mortgage credits remained unchanged."

The German newspapers reported on April 19, 1942, based upon a statement by Dr. Heinze, president of the Central Clearing Association, that 30% of the deposits, in certain cases even 70%, are invested in securities (obviously of the Reich and States). This would lead to an estimated investment in securities of 13 Billion Reichsmark out of which at least 11/12 Billions are securities of the Reich and the States.

Intentional Second Exposure

#4

Dr. Alfred Schutz
May 7, 1943

Preliminary Report

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(In Million Reichsmark)

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Board of Economic

Warfare



Board of Education

Virginia

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. 9148

Victoria Building,
7 O'Connor Street,
Ottawa, Ontario,
May 9th, 1941.

Legal Section.

GGB/MS.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed is a copy of my letter of today's date to the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, with reference to your affairs, which is I believe self explanatory.

Yours truly,

G. G. Beckett

ENC. (G. G. BECKETT)

for Assistant Deputy Custodian.

Erich Grunebaum Esq.,
20 Wychwood Park,
TORONTO, Ontario.

C O P Y

Victoria Building,
7 O'Connor Street,
Ottawa, Ontario,
May 9th, 1941.

9148

Legal Section.

GGB/MS.

Re: Erich Grunebaum.
Kurt H. Grunebaum.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 28th ultimo, with reference to the above named, together with enclosure. I also have your letter of the 1st instant in the same matter.

The writer had an interview today with Mr. Kurt H. Grunebaum. In view of the facts as disclosed by the Custodian's file and the statement made to the writer by Kurt Grunebaum that both he and his brother Erich, and their families left Germany some considerable time before the outbreak of the war, the Custodian would appear to be no longer interested in their funds and securities held by you.

You may accordingly deal with them in accordance with instructions received. Any export of funds or cash will be subject to the regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Yours truly,

(G. G. BECKETT)

for Assistant Deputy Custodian.

C.L. McCarthy, Esq.,
Pro Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
30 Yonge Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Questions asked by Mr. Reid, M.P. in the House of Commons in Ottawa on Nov. 7th 1940 answered by Mr. Casgrain on Nov. 20th 1940.

Question :
1) Was one Kurt Grunebaum and his brother Erich Grunebaum allowed to enter Canada some time late in 1939 ?
Mr. Casgrain :
Kurt Grunebaum was allowed temporary entry to Canada in May 1939 on a business visit and was granted permanent admission in August 1939. Erich Grunebaum was granted entry to Canada in February 1940 for permanent residence.

Question :
2) Were they granted an entry allowing them to settle in Canada indefinitely ?
Mr. Casgrain :
Yes.

3rd Question :
Were they allowed into Canada with the view of their going into business or with the view of obtaining a position or positions comparable to their previous training or experience ?
Mr. Casgrain :
They were granted admission for the purpose of going into business on their own account and deposited in Canada capital to the extent of $ 75.000.- each.

4th Question :
What country were they nationals of previous to their entry ?
Mr. Casgrain :
They were nationals of Germany of Jewish race and came to Canada from England where they were both resident before migration.

5th Question :
Did any person or persons act as sponsors for them and if so, who were they ?
Mr. Casgrain :
No.

6th Question :
Before being allowed legal entry, were the Canadian authorities aware of their connections in Germany with any financial institutions in that country ?
Mr. Casgrain :
Yes.

7th Question :
What was the exact date of their arrival to Canada ?
Answered by No. 1.

8th Question :
Was one Erich Grunebaum employed by the Foreign Exchange Controll Board ? If so what was the exact date of his employment and the name of the person or persons recommending him for such employment ?
Mr. Casgrain :
Erich Grunebaum has not been employed by the Foreign Exchange Controll Board at any time but Kurt Grunebaum , his brother, was on the staff of the board serving in a routine capacity from October 5th 1939 to May 22nd 1940. He had been added to the staff of the board only after a searching examination of his antecedents and credentials which had revealed that he had left Germany because of

the anti-semitic measures of the German government. He applied directly to the board and offered his services without salary in gratitude to and appreciation of the country which had offered him a home.

9th Question :
What were his qualifications for such employment ?
Mr. Casgrain :
In his capacity as partner in a well-known banking house in Germany, Simon Hirschland, Essen, Germany, Kurt Grunebaum had acquired a knowledge of foreign banking and foreign exchange control which was of service to the board while the Canadian staff was being organized. His services to the board were quite satisfactory during the short period of his employment. He has not been associated with the board in any way since leaving the board on May 22nd , 1940.

10th Question :
During the time he was with the Foreign Exchange Board were the duties performed by him of such a character as could not have been performed or undertaken by some Canadian or British citizen ?
Mr. Casgrain :
No, but in the early period of the board's organization it was of definite advantage to have the assistance of one who had had actual experience of the operation of foreign exchange control .

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

BANK OF CANADA

Ottawa Nov. 12th 1940.

Dear Mr. Grunebaum,

I have your letter of November 8th. Frankly, I think it is most unfortunate that you undertook to make the addresses you mention, and had you asked my opinion I should have counselled you strongly against doing so. It is almost certain that you would be misunderstood in the subject you chose, and, in the present state of public opinion, you could scarcely expect anything else.

I hope, for your sake, that the "tempest" will soon subside - at the moment there is a question outstanding on the order Paper, House of Commons, and will be replied to in due course.

Yours sincerely
(Sign.) D. Gordon.

BANK OF CANADA

Ottawa Nov. 21st 1940.

Dear Mr. Grunebaum,

At Mr. Gordon's request I am enclosing herewith a copy of the replies to the questions which were asked in the House of Commons, concerning your brother & yourselves.

Yours very truly
(Sign.) M.A.Young.
Secretary to Mr. Gordon.

Kurt H. Grunebaum Esq.,
20 Wychwood Park,
Toronto, Ont.

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'DREADING OUR TURN NEXT' WROTE ERE COVENTRY RAID

Play Gramophones Loudly So Factory Girls Can't Hear Air Attacks

FEAR FOR RELATIVES

Removing the "ticking" from time bombs dropped by Nazi planes near the industrial plants of Coventry is the task of Arthur Packwood, brother of H. W. Packwood, Prescott Ave.



Arthur Packwood

Since the Germans began their unrestricted bombing of Coventry, not a word has reached the family here from relatives who are all employed in the city's munition factories.

In a letter received a few days before the bombing attack in which there were more than 1,000 casualties, his sister, Mrs. H. White, wrote: "Each night at 7.40 the sirens start to sound, and they usually sound the all-clear signal at 11 p.m. Every minute we are dreading it is our turn next.

"The breadbaskets of incendiary bombs sound uncanny, and when you look out of the shelter you find they are showering down in hundreds.

"When we came out of the shelter we saw several of the houses blown to bits, and not a pane of glass remained unbroken on the whole street.

Heard Ticking in Ground

"The time bomb seems to be Germany's secret weapon. A few minutes after a raid I was talking to a man who had hidden under his stairway during the raid and a time bomb dropped two yards away from where he was seeking protection. We could hear it ticking as it lay buried in the ground. Everyone in the neighborhood grabbed their clothes and whatever they could get their hands on and ran for shelter or what there was of it.

"Many people near us have been killed, but a lot of them manage to escape, as the time bombs take a fortnight to go off. The men remove them to one end of the city and then let them off.

"Last week the soldiers came to the house and told us to leave all the doors and windows open so they wouldn't be smashed by the explosions. We like to hear the guns going off when the planes go over, but they are due for a hotter reception when they come back the next time."

Hear Music Instead

Mrs. White, a nurse before the outbreak of war, was head nurse in a Coventry factory. "When the girls get to work at the factory at night we have to do all we can to keep their minds off the raiders," she wrote. "To do this we have gramophones and we turn them on loud and let them listen to the music and most of the time they never hear the attacks."



Mrs. White

"We can thank God for a good King and Queen."

Mrs. Packwood also has relatives in Coventry, from whom she has had no word in weeks. "The last we heard from them was when they wrote and told us of their work in the factories," she said.

His brother, Arthur, Mr. Packwood declared, has been responsible for saving thousands of lives, as he has been employed removing time bombs for a considerable time.

"We hope they are all alive, but we are pretty worried about them," he declared.

RUSS PLANE LANDS —?

Bucharest, Nov. 21—(AP) — A Russian plane carrying five officers of the Soviet air force made a forced descent yesterday on a small lake near the German-guarded Rumanian harbor of Constanta. (The remainder of the dispatch was censored.)

DEFER STRIKE VOTE FOR OTTAWA REPLY

Special to The Star

Windsor, Nov. 21 — Automobile workers at a meeting last night by unanimous vote endorsed the stand of 70 employees of Chrysler Motors Plant No. 2 who protested the appointment of a foreman in defiance, they allege, of senority rules. A motion to strike was deferred, however, until Monday pending a reply from the minister of labor to a request from U.A.W.A. local 195 for a conciliation board.

The 70 protesting employees allege they were locked out by the company. The management of Chrysler Corp. of Canada claims the men quit. About 500 of the 2,500 hourly rate workers in the automobile factory attended the meeting.

QUICK RELIEF FROM COLDS

BUSTIN'S

COLD CAPS

REGULAR SIZE 35c FAMILY SIZE 75c

GRIPPED by STOMACH PAINS?



YOU NEEDN'T BE!

Relieve those agonizing pains by taking genuine Maclean Stomach Powder which contains, in exact formula, the four alkalies leading



3½ TIMES THE REQUIRED STRENGTH IN VITAMIN A

TAMBLYN

GOLD LABEL Cod Liver Oil

A specially refined oil from England, that carries a certificate of purity and biological value. One teaspoonful is equivalent in Vitamin A to 3½ teaspoonfuls of cod liver oil conforming to B.P. standard. Exceptionally pleasant taste and odor.

16-OZ. BOTTLE REG. $1.00..... 89c

TAMBLYN

STRESSES VALUE OF PICTURES

No small part of our enjoyment and understanding of people—places and incidents is conveyed to us through the Eye of Pictures—Newspapers—Magazines—Circulars—Paintings—Etchings—etc. Though pictures make us visualize persons—places, scenes, etc., in many instances never seen by us, and they thereby give us a comprehension it would be impossible otherwise to receive—is not the same experience true in our personal lives? We see pictures of our friends—our loved ones— at different ages—in different moods—under different surroundings—and they invariably bring back memories never to be forgotten. At one time picture taking was considered the work for Specialists—not so now, for with the wonderful developments in photographic equipment it is comparatively simple for the Amateur to take pictures—not only under ideal conditions, but in Black and White—in Colors—Out of doors—and Inside—all vivid—Clear and in True and Natural surroundings. Needless to say these lifelike recordings are invaluable not only to you, but also for your friends and dear ones. There is a great difference in pictures, and much of that difference depends on the person taking the picture, but better lenses—high-speed recording devices, variety of apertures and other improvements do much toward more perfect pictures, and while every Camera or Kodak is invaluable, still you may wish to know more about the different styles, their merits, etc., and as the staffs of the Tamblyn Drug Stores are well versed in such knowledge, we invite you to call in for any information you may wish, and may we remind you that while in the store, if you are so inclined, you may SAVE MONEY by acquiring Quality Fresh Merchandise from our list of Special

Suggestions and Bargains for the Balance of the Week

SALOTYN TABLETS for Colds, Headaches or Rheumatic Pain. Reg. 39c..... 23c

BRONCHIAL SYRUP for Stubborn, tight chest colds. Tamblyn Quality. Reg. 50c 33c

RUM HONEY and COD LIVER OIL. Reg. 59c ..... 43c Reg. 98c 73c

COLD REMEDY for colds in the head. 3-oz. Reg. 30c .. 23c 6-oz. Reg. 60c 47c

BABY'S OWN COUGH SYRUP. Reg. 23c . 18c Reg. 39c 33c



BAYER ASPIRIN

Box of 12 tablets ..... 22¢

Bottle of 24 tablets ..... 39¢

Bottle of 100 tablets ..... 98¢

KLING ..... 29¢, 53¢

ANDREWS LIVER SALT ..... 25¢, 44¢

OVALTINE .. 31¢, 51¢, 91¢

COD LIVER OIL CAPSULES Box of 100 Reg. 89c 73c

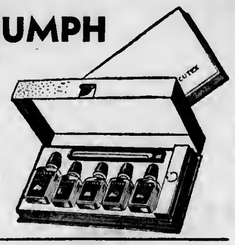
MALT and COD LIVER OIL 1-lb. 47c 2-lbs. 79c

HALIBUT LIVER OIL CAPSULES. 50's Reg. 79c ... 53c 100's Reg. 1.39 93c

MED-O-VAPO INHALER TREATMENT for catarrh and sinus infection 2.98

BROMO-SELTZER Former 1.20 Size Special 69c

CUTEX TRIUMPH GIFT SET



A neat Gift Set containing 5 Cutex Manicure needs along with accessories. Reg. $1.00 79c

ROWNTREE'S Family Size Cakes NOW 2 FOR 25¢

Quality Unchanged

CUTEX POLISH REMOVER



With the oily base that prevents drying of the nail or cuticle.

KODAKS

Make Ideal Gifts

Bullet Camera



Compact modern design.

2.60

SIX-20 BULL'S EYE

3.50



Baby Brownies

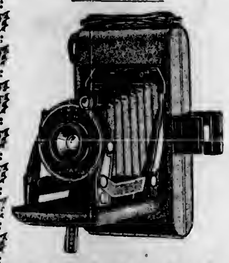


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$2.75 to $4.25



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Brilliant, full size reflex finder. Makes twelve pictures per roll of Kodak Film No. 127. High quality Meniscus lens. Braided carrying cord. Plunger shutter releases $6.75



Kodak Vigilant Juniors

KODAK BANTAM f.8



ENLARGEMENT CALENDARS

Your favorite negative enlarged to 5"x7" and mounted in a rich 1941 Calendar mount.

Complete 49c

Colored in Oils complete 99¢

PERSONAL GREETING CARDS

Made from that interesting negative, your choice of embossed card as illustrated or folder type.

6 for 49¢

10 for 79¢

25 for $1.49





ENLARGEMENT SPECIAL

Neat white or gilt metal frames with an enlargement from any good negative.

4" x 6" Plain 1.09

Colored .. 1.44

5" x 7" Plain 1.59

Colored 2.09

CHRISTMAS

for shelter or what there was of it.

"Many people near us have been killed, but a lot of them manage to escape, as the time bombs take a fortnight to go off. The men remove them to one end of the city and then let them off.

"Last week the soldiers came to the house and told us to leave all the doors and windows open so they wouldn't be smashed by the explosions. We like to hear the guns going off when the planes go over, but they are due for a hotter reception when they come back the next time."

Hear Music Instead

Mrs. White, a nurse before the outbreak of war, was head nurse in a Coventry factory. "When the girls get to work at the factory at night we have to do all we can to keep their minds off the raiders," she wrote. "To do this we have gramophones and we turn them on loud and let them listen to the music and most of the time they never hear the attacks."



Mrs. White

Despite the nightly raids the morale of the people of Coventry remains high, she concluded.

Shortly before the main German attack, Mr. Packwood's mother wrote:

"Thank God we are still alive and are still looking for Him to help us through these terrible times.

"Last Sunday my brother came to me and said to prepare myself for a shock. I said, 'Is it mother?' and he said 'No.' Then he told me that your brother Bob had been killed in one of the raids."

The children in the schools are compelled to lie down on the school floor when they go back after dinner and are fed milk and biscuits, she continued. She told how merchants refused to close their stores and places of business despite incessant raids.

Visited By King

"After one of the raids the King visited us and told us we were a great people, and we told him that he was a great King," she wrote.

GRIPPED by STOMACH PAINS?



YOU NEEDN'T BE!

Relieve those agonizing pains by taking **genuine Maclean Stomach Powder** which contains, in exact formula, the four alkalies leading British hospitals prescribe to promptly relieve the grip of stomach pains caused by indigestion, acidity, heartburn, food fermentation and gastritis! Do as thousands do—use **Maclean Stomach Powder** and *eat and drink what you enjoy ... enjoy what you eat and drink!*



Don't Be Beaten in Today's "WAR ON NERVES"

Our tense life today demands a vitality you can depend on!

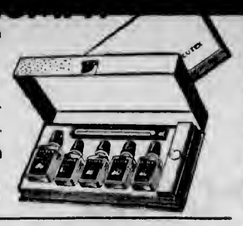
If you're irritable, tire easily, you may not be getting enough Vitamin B_1 from your meals. Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast is one of nature's richest storehouses of Vitamin B_1, and *all* the B Complex Vitamins. Try eating one cake first thing in the morning, and one ½ hour before supper. Keep it up—to help give you the vitality you can *count on!*

DEPENDABLE—*It's easy to bake good bread with Fleischmann's* fresh *Yeast. It gives you sure, reliable results—even-textured, good-tasting bread. If* you *bake bread at home, use Fleischmann's—Canada's favorite* fresh *yeast. At your grocer's!*

MADE IN CANADA

GIFT SET

A neat Gift Set containing 5 Cutex Manicure needs along with accessories. Reg. $1.00 **79c**



ROWNTREE'S Family Size Cakes

NOW

2 FOR 25¢

Quality Unchanged

CUTEX POLISH REMOVER

With the oily base that prevents drying of the nail or cuticle.

35c

And a handy cotton dispenser—FREE





SPECIAL OFFER

Daggett & Ramsdell Cold Cream Reg. 1.50 **97c**

Cleansing Cream or Cold Cream Reg. 85c **69c**

MEN'S GIFT SETS

Beautifully packed boxes containing those essentials that every man will welcome—Shaving Cream, Shaving Lotion, and Brilliantine or Tooth Powder.

SPECIAL PRICE **69c**



PERTUSSIN your cough **59¢** 4 OZ. SIZE

Cold Remedies

Santax Cascara Quinine	17c
Grove's Bromo-Quinine	24c, 44c
Anacin	22c, 43, 69c, 98c
Mustardine. Reg. 25c	18c
Buckley's Bronchial Mixture	40c, 75c
Wood's Norway Pine	33c, 59c
Pinex	34c
Sal Hepatica	30c, 59c, 1.15



PASMORE'S Bronchial Mixture 49c

2-Drop Inhalant **49¢**

Throat Pastilles **10¢**

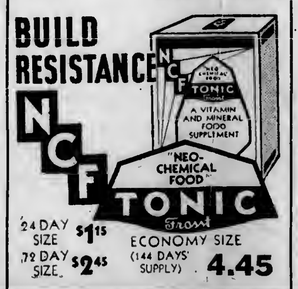
Rectal Soreness Warns of Danger

PROMPT RELIEF AVAILABLE

Many find themselves faced with real trouble because they neglect first signs of soreness, itching, little painful places around rectum. All these may be danger signals of hemorrhoids (piles). Don't delay. Get Pro-lar-mon Rectal. This simple-to-use, modern rectal hygiene has helped thousands. Happy relief from itching and burning usually starts on contact. Antiseptic—helps heal and prevent spread of irritation. Painful bowel movements eased. No grease—no oil—no suppository. Use Pro-lar-mon Rectal tonight—feel livelier tomorrow. Sold on money-back guarantee.

PRO-LAR-MON 1.25

BUILD RESISTANCE



24 DAY SIZE $1.15 — 72 DAY SIZE $2.45 — ECONOMY SIZE (144 DAYS' SUPPLY) 4.45

KODAKS Make Ideal Gifts

Bullet Camera

Compact modern design.

2.60



SIX-20 BULL'S EYE **3.50**





Baby Brownies

Simple to operate



$1.25-$1.60

BROWNIE CAMERAS **$2.75 to $4.25**

NEW, SENSATIONAL BROWNIE REFLEX

Brilliant, full size reflex finder. Makes twelve pictures per roll of Kodak Film No. 127. High quality Meniscus lens. Braided carrying cord. Plunger shutter releases **$6.75**



Kodak Vigilant Juniors

Include the latest advances in design and construction. Priced from **11.00 to 16.25**

KODAK BANTAM f.8

So small it fits in the palm of your hand — yet through modern finishing methods leads to pictures 2¾ x 4 inches. Price **$5.00**

SEE THESE AND MANY OTHER MODELS NOW ON DISPLAY

HINDS 1¢ SALE!

Buy this regular size bottle at lowest price **45¢**



Get this Bottle for **1¢**

BOTH FOR **46c**

ALL CLEAR



The Shaving Bowl that Pleases!

High-quality soap—pleasant bouquet odor

49¢

CUB CANDID CAMERA

Pepsodent will send this modern miniature camera for **15¢** and the carton from any of the famous



PEPSODENT PRODUCTS

Tooth Powder	23¢, 39¢
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12 assorted cards in neat gift box. Excellent quality.

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Vitamins

Scott's Emulsion .. **59c, 98c**

Kepler's Malt with Cod Liver Oil **75c, 1.25**

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Ayerst Alphamettes **1.00, 1.85, 3.50**

Ayerst 10-D Cod Liver Oil **67c, 1.69**

Allen's Malt and Cod Liver Oil **47c, 87c**



Quick Relief

Mason's 49 for Coughs and Colds

40c - 75c

CHEST COLDS – MECCA OINTMENT AND MUSTARD POULTICE



23c - 45c - 79c

Alka-Seltzer



8's, **29¢**
25's, **57¢**

DRESSO Wire Hair Brush

Made in England

Reg. 69c **47c**



12⅝ ALL PURPOSE "RAZOR EDGE" **KITCHEN KNIFE** only 25¢ AND 1 OXYDOL BOX TOP

HIGH-TEST **OXYDOL 21c-59c**

Save Money **WITH THE ECONOMY PACKAGE OF 48 NAPKINS**



73¢

KLEENEX *Economy Package*



500 SHEETS **29c**

2 PACKAGES **57c**

Super Service!

Same Day CLEANING SERVICE

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Call before 11 a.m. and we'll promise to return your garments the same day. Available on Custom Quality and De Luxe Quality orders. Saturday phone till 9.30 a.m.

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You'll be completely satisfied

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COFFEE PROBLEM SOLVED!

Make one cup—or many cups of Nescafé—instantly!

SOLVED! the problem of preparing the *exact* number of cups you want. Solved by Nescafé (Nes-cafay), the rich satisfying coffee with its freshness and flavor *sealed in* by added dextrins, maltose and dextrose. A new discovery by Nestlé's world-famous Swiss scientists.



IT'S SIMPLY MARVELOUS!



MADE RIGHT IN YOUR CUP ...LIGHTNING-QUICK!

ONE CUP—A DOZEN CUPS—*whatever* you need—ready instantly! Just put Nescafé in each cup, add hot water, stir. That's all. What a work-saver! No coffee-pot to prepare. No grounds to clean up. And, you *always* get the *exact* strength you like, because your cupful is *individually*

CANADA PLAYING HOST TO 5,858 WAR GUESTS

1,532 Under Government Plan Mr. Crerar Answers Conservative

STUDY REGULATIONS

Ottawa, Nov. 21—(CP)—Premier King rejected in the House of Commons yesterday a Conservative motion calling for production of correspondence between the Canadian and United Kingdom governments during the pre-war year and indicating Canada's attitude in the event of war.

Mr. King said it would be necessary first to ask permission of the British government. He believed it would be unwise for either government to publish such correspondence at the present time.

The motion was dropped. Premier King also obtained withdrawal of motions by A. C. Casselman (Con., Grenville-Dundas) asking for correspondence between the governments of Canada and the U.S., and with the Ontario government. Mr. King said all correspondence that could be published at the moment had already been tabled.

A total of 5,858 children have emigrated from Britain to Canada since war was declared, Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of mines and resources, said. To a question by Gordon Graydon (Con., Peel), he said that under the British government's arrangements, 1,532 had been transferred, and 4,326 came privately.

Clark Steamship Co. was allowed $600,000 in compensation for requisition of the Prince Henry for conversion into an auxiliary cruiser, according to an answer to Robert McGregor (Con., York East).

Study Defence Regulations

A parliamentary committee to study Defence of Canada Regulations will be set up this session, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, said.

A similar committee was set up last session. It sat in camera and brought in a report which resulted in several changes in the regulations.

G. R. Boucher (Con., Carleton) had asked how many Germans, Italians, Communists and National Unity party members had been released from internment since July 27. Mr. Lapointe deferred his reply.

Hon. P. F. Casgrain, secretary of state, said Kurt and Erich Grunebaum, German Jews, were admitted to Canada in 1939 and 1940 for permanent residence to go into business with $75,000 capital each. Kurt joined the foreign exchange control board staff after a "searching examination had revealed he left Germany because of the anti-Semitic measures." He left the board May 22, his services having been "quite satisfactory."

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15,000 R.C.A.F. Applicants

At the end of October the R.C.A.F.



TWENTY-THOUSAND STOCKINGS MUST BE FILLED THIS YEAR

Things don't always come to those who wait. Thousands of Toronto youngsters know that. Every Christmas Eve they hang up their stockings—if they are lucky enough to have stockings—and hope and pray Santa will call at their home. But he doesn't come. Little hearts are sad on Christmas Day. The Star Santa Claus Fund has 20,000 of such kiddies on its list this year. War or no war, the children must be taken care of. What a priceless opportunity for citizens to play Santa Claus by sending in a contribution to The Star Santa Claus Fund, 80 King St. W. Every dollar thus expended will bring happiness to some unfortunate child on Christmas Day.

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love grows deeper as the picture draws them together again for its magnificent

CANADA YOUTH WILL WIN WAR---LAPOINTE

All Americans on Our Side, He Says—Address Meeting for Hon. Robert Laurier

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—Canada's youth will win this war and hold high the torch of liberty," said Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, in an address here last night. He was speaking on behalf of Hon. Robert Laurier, Ontario minister of mines, who was nominated for the riding of Ottawa East.

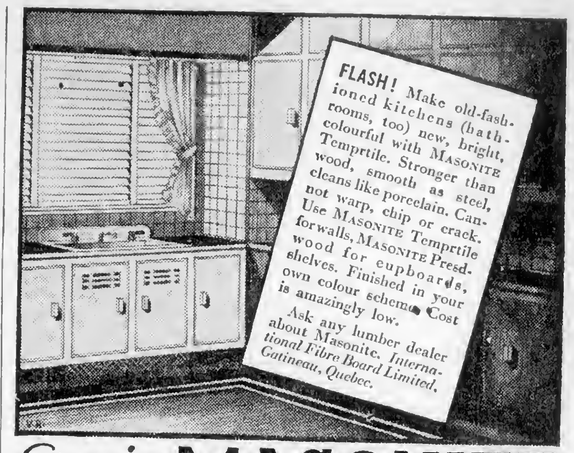
"The youth of Canada," he said, "is carrying the torch of liberty, and when this great race, this war for freedom, is ended, they will still hold the burning torch."

Mr. Lapointe said Canada's military assistance to Great Britain would remain on an entirely voluntary basis. Denying rumors to the contrary, he went on to say: "We have made pledges. We have maintained them and will maintain them."

"The United States are with us and with Great Britain in this war," he added. "Especially since the re-election of President Roosevelt, all Americans, except the Communists perhaps, are on our side. Our hearts have bled at the terrible fate of France," Mr. Lapointe said. "National disunion was largely responsible."

Also on the platform were Premier Hepburn, Hon. J. E. Michaud, federal minister of fisheries; Hon. Norman Hipel, Ontario labor minister, and A. C. Slaght, M.P.

Premier Hepburn outlined the work of his government and said the province's financial position was better than that of any other province and this year revenues were above capital and ordinary expenditures.



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Fresh Spring Turkeys 8 to 10 lbs. Average lb. **28c**

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TORONTO'S SHOWPLACE OF FINE FOODS
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DON AVON MARKETERIA
837 Danforth
ONE BLOCK EAST OF PAPE AVE.

FRESH SPRING LAMB
Leg Roast lb. 25c
Loin Roast lb. 20c
Front Qtr. lb. 15c
Rib Chops lb. 23c

FRESH CANADIAN PORK
Shoulder Rst. lb. 14c
Butt Rst. lb. 18c

FINE TENDER
Porterhouse ROAST BEEF lb. **24c**



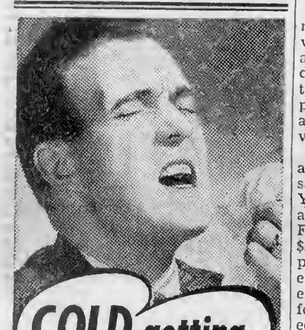
ONE CUP—A DOZEN CUPS—*whatever* you need—ready instantly! Just put Nescafé in each cup, add hot water, stir. That's all. What a work-saver! No coffee-pot to prepare. No grounds to clean up. And, you *always* get the *exact* strength you like, because your cupful is *individually* made. Try delicious Nescafé *today*, and you'll use it *every day*. Ask your grocer.

ECONOMICAL! A little goes a long way. Cost per cup is *very* reasonable. Besides, there's no waste... you save because you make no more than you actually use.

NESCAFÉ

A COFFEE EXTRACT COMBINED AND POWDERED WITH ADDED DEXTRINS, MALTOSE AND DEXTROSE

A NESTLÉ PRODUCT



COLD getting you down?

Snap back to comfort with fast-acting INSTANTINE

When you're stuffed up, aching, shaking, miserable because of a cold, take *Instantine* for the faster comfort it usually provides. Until you try it, you'll never believe you can feel better so quickly! *Instantine* combines three special ingredients for quicker, surer, longer-lasting relief. One rapidly starts work to ease suffering. The second prolongs the comfort. And the third helps you snap back—counteracts dullness and depression. Get *Instantine* now; try it; always keep it handy. You'll never go back to slower methods!

12 TABLETS 25¢

Instantine



SAMPLE FREE... *Write to* THE BAYER COMPANY LTD., Windsor, Ont.

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15,000 R.C.A.F. Applicants

At the end of October the R.C.A.F. had 15,296 applicants, all examined, who might be called at any time, Mr. Power said. Ontario applicants numbered 8,475 and Quebec 751.

Eight corporations for co-ordinating and administering industry and obtaining supplies have been created under the department of munitions and supply, which tabled the following list: Citadel Merchandising Co., Ltd., machine tools; Allied War Supplies Corp., chemicals and explosives; Federal Aircraft, Ltd., Anson aircraft; Research Enterprises, Ltd., optical glass and precision instruments; Small Arms, Ltd., to build and operate a plant for production of Lee-Enfield rifles; Fair Mount Co., Ltd., Plateau Co., Ltd., and Melbourne Merchandising, Ltd., to purchase materials which might be cut off by expansion of the war.

Lieut. John Farrow, director of naval information, was appointed in view of "his exceptional experience and high qualifications," the navy department replied to a Conservative time question. Lieut. Farrow is paid $5 a day and $3.50 as allowance for his wife, Maureen O'Sullivan, actress.

Most camps for prisoners of war are on crown lands, the government said in answer to a C.C.F. question. Yearly rentals are $35,278, recoverable from the British government. Food costs $2,517 daily, of which $2,114 is recoverable, and clothing per prisoner $42.33 a year, all recoverable. Prisoners of war and civilian internees receive no pay for maintenance work, but get 20 cents a day for other work.

La Fleche Gets $9,000

Answering Robert McGregor (Cons., York East), Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of national war services, said Maj.-Gen. L. R. La Fleche is employed as associate deputy minister of his department at $9,000 a year, and he receives a disability pension of $1,260 with dependants' allowance of $744.

In the 13-month period from Sept. 1, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1940, 15,048 naturalization certificates were issued compared with 16,901 in the preceding period comparable, Mr. Casgrain said. Since the outbreak of war, 194 went to Germans, 414 to Italians, 571 to Russians and five to Japanese.

An estimated saving of 190,000 horsepower on peak load of electrical power will result from the retention of daylight saving time in cities and towns of Ontario and Quebec, according to another return.

Investments in war savings certificates and stamps up to Oct. 31 totalled $22,297,405, according to a reply to Mr. Graydon. Ontario purchases totalled $8,622,172.

Operations at the radium mine at Port Radium, Northwest Territories, have been temporarily suspended, Mr. Crerar told the House of Commons. He was not aware of any agreement between Canadian and Belgian radium companies whereby ore from the Congo would be used in the interim.

Compensation totalling $118,318 has been paid for hogs killed to control hog cholera this year, said Mr. Gardiner, answering another question by Mr. Graydon.

T. L. Church (Cons., Toronto-Broadview) said the government had given the House no information regarding the war effort, despite lengthy reports of some ministers. The government apparently believed that the pen was mightier than the sword, he said.

W. F. Rickard (Lib., Durham) said that, while Ontario farmers were not getting enough for their produce, they were getting more under the present government than under the last Conservative government. There was a surplus of many farm products now, but if the present situation continued, there would be no surplus. There might even be a shortage, he said.

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Ann Miller and Frances Langford are also featured, their talented dancing and singing contributing much to the frothy entertainment. In addition to many players recruited from the New York east, more than a hundred beautiful co-eds appear in the spectacular song-and-dance numbers in the superb production given the piece by RKO Radio.

Exciting thrills in the air, strong romantic interest and powerful drama mark the entertainment ingredients of "Men Against the Sky," stirring story of modern aviation, which is the added feature attraction commencing Saturday at Shea's.

Richard Dix, Kent Taylor, Edmund Lowe and Wendy Barrie are co-featured.

Loew's

Mirthful moments galore embellish "Third Finger, Left Hand," hilarious story of a marriage mix-up, which is held over for another week at Loew's. Co-starring Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas the picture deals with the troubles arising when Miss Loy, for business reasons, invents a fictitious husband. Douglas, landscape painter and one of her suitors, learns of it, and arrives at her home to impersonate the imaginary spouse to the dismay of Miss Loy who can's expose her deception.

She takes it out by getting him into every scrape she can think of and embarrasses him by scandalizing his home-town folks with assumed vulgarity after their Niagara Falls marriage. She had to marry him in order to obtain a legal divorce. Her attorney, Lee Bowman, conspires to get her divorced so that he can marry her himself. The three head west on the same train, Melvyn for his Ohio home, and Myrna and Lee for Reno, but all ends happily when Myrna and Melvyn find out they were really in love with each other all along.

Also held over on the same program is "Haunted Honeymoon," starring Robert Montgomery with Constance Cummings.

Montgomery appears to advantage as a dilettante aristocrat who is a brilliant crime analyst, and Miss Cummings attractively and capably fills the role of a writer of detective fiction who marries him and together they motor to an English country home to spend their honeymoon.

A fine supporting cast of British players includes Leslie Banks, Sir Seymour Hicks, Robert Newton, Joan Kemp-Welch and James Carney.

THE IMPERIAL

A cloud-hopping trouble maker meets a trouble-hunting newspaper girl—and boom!—it's love!

That's how it all starts out between Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland in the scintillating Paramount romance, "Arise, My Love," which opens Friday at the Imperial theatre.

When Claudette, the fashion writer, gets a yen to write man-sized stories for Associated News she just casually snatches an aviator from a Spanish firing squad, and flies across the border with him to France. But the girl doesn't count on love, and pretty soon she finds her heart melting under the effects of the Paris moon and Ray Milland's ardent wooing.

When the assignment to the Berlin bureau comes her way, Claudette thinks it's her escape. But the inescapable Milland turns up in her railway compartment. Before she realizes what is happening, she is off on a stolen vacation with the handsome flier.

Love changes them. With the breaking of war, their first thought is to hurry back to safe America. But when this hope is frustrated by the sinking of their boat, they return to their duty.

Milland is off to fly with the English fighting squadrons, Claudette goes to Berlin to carry out the grim assignment of covering the war from that side.

While grim and amazing pages of history are being written Claudette and Ray are in the midst of exciting new events. They grow more sober, their love grows deeper as the picture draws them together again for its magnificent emotional climax.

"Arise, My Love" is the directorial job of famed Mitchell Leisen, and was produced by Arthur Hornblow. The supporting cast is led off by Walter Abel, with Dick Purcell, Dennis O'Keefe, Esther Dale and George Zucco featured.

The Uptown

What has been hailed as the brightest galaxy of stars ever brought together for one motion picture are to be seen in Cecil B. DeMille's thrilling epic, "North West Mounted Police", which is on its fifth and final week at the Uptown theatre, with Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll in the starred roles, and other such starring players as Paulette Goddard, Preston Foster, Robert Preston, Akim Tamiroff, Lynn Overman, George Bancroft, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Walter Hampden rounding out the cast.

The impressive list of ten starring players, all of whom have been seen in many memorable production, head a list of thousands of players appearing in the picture, making "North West Mounted Police" the biggest picture DeMille has ever made from point of east. Additionally, it is the first picture he has ever made entirely in technicolor, and the choice comes as a fortuitous one since the uniforms and backgrounds are so impressive.

The story of the picture, too, has been conceived on the same large scale. In fact, it takes on importance because it has its basis in a real rebellion against Canada, conducted by the Metis, a half-breed people, in 1885.

Climactic thrills of the picture include an ambush of the Mounted by thousands of Metis, led by Corbeau with the death-spitting Gatling gun, and a brave march into the camp of the Crees by eight Mounties after they have been routed in the battle. The development of the love stories and the eventual quelling of the rebellion bring the picture to a grand conclusion.



ARRANGES MUSICALE

Under the auspices of the Friday Morning Swimming club, Dr. F. E. Goodwin has arranged a musicale to be held in the lounge of Central Y.W.C.A., McGill St., next Sunday evening. The public is invited.

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OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT

TORONTO'S SHOWPLACE OF FINE FOODS

FREE PARKING AREA

DON AVON MARKETERIA

837 Danforth

ONE BLOCK EAST OF PAPE AVE.

SPRING LAMB

Leg Roast lb. 25c

Loin Roast lb. 20c

Front Qtr. lb. 15c

Rib Chops lb. 23c

FRESH CANADIAN PORK

Shoulder Rst. lb. 14c | Butt Rst. lb. 18c

FINE TENDER Porterhouse ROAST BEEF lb. 24c

SULTANA SEEDLESS RAISINS 2 lb. 21c

CUT MIXED PEEL CITRON, ORANGE and LEMON - lb. 24c

SUNTONE Grapefruit Juice 20-Oz. Tin 2 Tins 21c

APPLE JUICE 20-Oz. Tin 3 Tins 25c

P.E.I. GREEN MOUNTAIN POTATOES 99c Full 75-lb. Bag

Fresh Young GEESE 10-lb. Av. lb. 22c

FRESH PLUMP YOUNG ROASTING CHICKENS 6-lb. Av. lb. 24c

SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES 27-Oz. Jar 29c

LIBBY'S TOMATO JUICE 26-Oz. Tin 2 for 19c

Pure Orange MARMALADE 32-Oz. Jar 22c

ST LAWRENCE Pure Cane SUGAR 20-lb. Cotton Bag $1.35

JOLLY GOOD NUT SNACK 16-Oz. Jar 19c

FINE NEW CHEESE lb. 18c

Grade "A" Fresh Pullet Eggs Doz. 39c

KEEP YOUR FAMILY FIT

Serve delicious Quaker Oats every morning for breakfast.

Food authorities say millions of diets are deficient in Vitamin B_1, a great vitamin essential for energy, sound nerves, growth and good digestion. We can be at our best—fully alive and alert—*only* with an adequate supply. Perfect health is impossible without it.

Now science reveals the Quaker Oats breakfast is *naturally* triple-rich in Vitamin B_1. Contains enough Vitamin B_1 to "spark" itself and twice again as much food into energy. Here's a real help for millions in keeping fit.

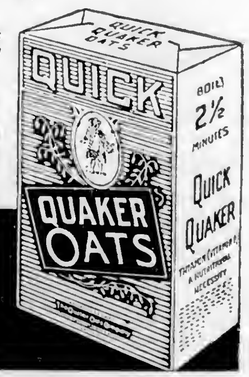
Yes, you get precious Vitamin B_1 in the breakfast already found an overwhelming favorite for flavor in independent investigations—delicious Quaker Oats.

Also important—Vitamin B_1 is not stored by the body. You need a fresh supply daily. So make the delightful Quaker Oats breakfast a daily habit. So economical. Gives 2 to 3 times as many servings as 6 other leading cereals per penny of cost. Prepare in as little as 2½ minutes. Get a package at your grocer's today!

30 big delicious servings in every package.

GET BEAUTIFUL SILK STOCKINGS FOR ONLY 35c and a Quaker Oats Box Top

Now, at your grocer's, you can get a 1941 Silk Stocking Club Certificate of membership—helping you to get a pair of beautiful silk stockings for only 35c and a box top from one package of Quakers Oats. Fine 3-thread, high-twist silk. They're "form-Fitted" to give perfect shape. Have hemberg garter tops—with mercerized toe, sole and heel for long wear. Most fashionable shade for fall. Get Certificate at your grocer's right away—mail it today with 35c and Quaker Oats box top to The Quaker Oats Company, Box 100, Peterborough, Ont.; or Saskatoon, Sask.



QUAKER OATS

CANADA'S POPULAR YEAR 'ROUND BREAKFAST

German Banking - Emergency Decrees

July - August 1931

1. Cash withdrawals from bank deposits (sight and time deposits) limited to certain percentage of the total deposit as of a given date, or to a certain maximum in RM. The withdrawal limitations were gradually liberalized. Withdrawals from savings deposits were limited to smaller sums. Outpayments by banks "could be made contingent upon proof of need."

2. Cashing in of letters of credit were limited to certain sums in RM.

3. Withdrawal from bank deposits were unlimited if proved to be required for the following purposes:

   a. Payment of wages, salaries, pensions, etc.;

   b. Insurance payments, both public and private;

   c. Payment of taxes, dues, etc. to the extent that these could not be effected through bank transfers;

   d. Freight costs upon proof of receipt of goods;

   e. Payment of rent, both private and commercial, if the account holder has no receipts under a.

4. No restrictions on deposits arising out of <u>cash</u> in-payment after key date.

5. Bank transfers.

   a. Unlimited if

      (1) required to avoid cash payments allowed under 3. above;

      (2) in favor of another account within same institution;

      (3) arose out of "free accounts".

   b. Limited to half the balance of any one account up to maximum of RM if transferred to another institution. Can be transferred only to already existing account, and only under condition that account is subject to same restriction as the original account.

6. Cashing of acceptances limited to certain amount per day.

7. Penalties for misrepresentation.

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   c. Payment of taxes, dues, etc. to the extent that these could not be effected through bank transfers;

   d. Freight costs upon proof of receipt of goods;

   e. Payment of rent, both private and commercial, if the account holder has no receipts under a.

4. No restrictions on deposits arising out of <u>cash</u> in-payment after key date.

5. Bank transfers.

   a. Unlimited if

      (1) required to avoid cash payments allowed under 3. above;

      (2) in favor of another account within same institution;

      (3) arose out of "free accounts."

   b. Limited to half the balance of any one account up to maximum of RM if transferred to another institution. Can be transferred only to already existing account, and only under condition that account is subject to same restriction as the original account.

6. Cashing of acceptances limited to certain amount per day.

7. Penalties for misrepresentation.

German Banking - Emergency Decrees

July - August 1931

1. Cash withdrawals from bank deposits (sight and time deposits) limited to certain percentage of the total deposit as of a given date, or to a certain maximum in RM. The withdrawal limitations were gradually liberized. Withdrawals from savings deposits were limited to smaller sums. Outpayments by banks "could be made contingent upon prof of need."

2. Cashing in of letters of credit were limited to certain sums in RM.

3. Withdrawal from bank deposits were unlimited if proved to be required for the following purposes:

   a. Payment of wages, salaries, pensions, etc.;

   b. Insurance payments, both public and private;

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Short personal history - no political connections. History of trip. Language. Is difficult to know what is of interest or not. Discussion. Mainly speak of economic reasons which brought Nazis into power and later economic development as we saw it as business people.

War 1914-18. All reserves used up. Post war confusion. Ruhr invasion, reparation - especially uncertainty about amount brought, inflation. Inflation hit especially pensioners, investors, life insurance. Middle-class wiped out: these classes recruited to high proportion Hitler's admirers (besides Freikorps, gangster type), 1925-29 did not greatly increase party number. As revival of whole economic system, world boom helped Germany (export, loans); loans were later on partly responsible for second collapse.

1929 - New York crash. Following depression in whole world. Consequently increased unemployment; exports hit; loans recalled. Schacht's policy. Creiditanstalt, Germany, strongly affected. Danatbank, end of July '31, foreign exchange restrictions. This weapon later on used politically. Confidence in Germany shaken. Ever-increasing unemployment as exports down, loans repaid, rising radical propaganada, higher dole - higher taxes, standard of living going down, strong increase of radical parties at elections, Thyssen and so on, to offset Communists, joined Nazis thinking to dominate, thereby enabling Hitler big propaganda . Since 1930, increase in votes. People blamed a lot party system, giving him a chance. All disillusioned joined him. Since 1932 Hitler was leading one of the strongest parties.

> Elimination of Bruming through clique or cabal; intermediary government Von Papen, well-known here. Hitler worked underground. Small revivial generally and in January 1933 Hitler accepted coalition which was offered by clique (Von Papen-Schroder). Tragic 1918-1938.

One of Hitler's first aims was to exclude forever (except by revolution or war) possibility to change back to old system, not speaking about means

like Reichstags fire or concentration camps - only his control of economics.

Four main means of control:

Firstly, political machinery, which just mentioned, enabling him to pass any laws or regulations and taxes;

Secondly, foreign exchange control, which was later transferred into complete control of all economic transactions;

Thirdly, via the taking over of all professional organizations like Manufacturers Association and Bankers Association, as well as other organizations like Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade;

Fourthly, taking over of tradesunions, getting in every business sells, thereby getting influence of management.

About No 1, not speaking only taxes. One has here now a test how taxes - ~~reduction~~ production and consumption - can be guided. (Motor-cars)

No 2, originally intended to protect currency and see that creditors equally treated, therefore rationing foreign exchange, importers getting equal quotas. Hitler used quotas politically - trade preferential for armaments; supervising organizations which controlled prices as well as exports and imports; supervising of all further movements of products. Applications control went into details (cotton, yarn, finished goods, later on even consumer); all-embracing power over every firm, prices, production, customer-regulated. Means of enforcement. Very de-centralized, lot of branches.

No 3, for every type of business and professional associations where found - those existing taken over. Medieval Guild. Control easy. Price syndicate already existed (like potash syndicate). These Guilds

control production,- tell people what to use, methods of production, how much raw material, prices for products internally produced, together with control Chambers of Commerce, reports, statisics, licenses, examination, commisar law.

No 4, trade unions, labor front, funds and insurance in spite of rising employment no reduction in unemployment insurance contributions, therefore great sums. Pressure to join labor front. Interference in every kind of dispute through creation of sells which were later legally recognized representatives who made direct reports. Spy system (servant George) - labor office, working book, removal from one job to another, ~~crisscross~~ salaries, restricted areas, so every firm had to follow:

1st) regulations by legal bodies

2nd) regulations by party bodies

3rd) regulations of foreign exchange board

4th) regulations of supervising organizations of respective commodities

5th) regulations of professional organizations

6th) regulations of Chamber of Commerce

7th) regulations of labor front

8th) regulations of labor office

And you, gentlemen, show me the man who involuntarily will not commit one fault against one or the other of all these regulations, and is therefore always exposed to the threat of being indicted to money contribution, camp life, or commissar law. Free country, labor and capital go into those fields which give higher profits, and withdrawal from others (house building, motor-cars).

You have seen the means by which totalitarian governments can force the individual to go the way they want him to.

My brother will now speak about the consequence this had on foreign relations.

Board of Governors

German Banking - Emergency Decrees

July - August 1931

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ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN TRADE DURING EARLY REOCCUPATION PHASES
PROPOSALS FOR DISCUSSION

A. Present Foreign Trade Arrangements of European Countries

1. Intra-European trade now carried on primarily under bilateral agreements, multilateral agreements usually cover only the settlement of existing claims, with the exception of inter-Scandinavian trade for the benefit of Finland.

2. Overseas trade between Allied nations and European neutrals, carried on under special bilateral arrangements, e.g. U.S. and Sweden, U.K. and Spain.

3. Trade between U.S. and governments-in-exile of certain occupied European countries is carried on under Lend-Lease aggreements.

B. Trade Problems of Reoccupation

4. Reoccupation of Europe need not cause changes in ~~two~~ 2. or ~~three~~ 3., i.e. bilateral agreements could continue to govern trade between U.S. and U.K. and European neutrals. Similarly, Lend-Lease (including reciprocal Lend-Lease) could continue between U.S. and Allied nations such as Belgium, Holland, France(?).

5. New arrangements will be required for all trade relations of Axis countries with

a. Non-continental Allied countries (U.S., U.K.)

b. Continental Allied countries (Holland, Greece, etc.)

c. European neutrals

d. Other European Axis countries, i.e. Germany-Italy, Italy-Rumania, etc.

6. Special new arrangements are necessary because:

a. Some international trade will be immediately required in order to:

i. Supply essential raw materials to deficit areas, e.g. German coal for Italy and Sweden.

ii. Maintain or create new employment.

b. The present trade agreements have been dictated by Germany and include the following intolerable conditions:

i. Maximum diversion of goods to Germany;

ii. Adaptation of other countries economies to satisfy German war requirements;

iii. Exchange rates and prices of commodities contained in present agreements are dictated by Germany.

c. Reoccupation will lead to change in internal production of reoccupied countries, implying shift in ~~exemp~~ composition and direction of foreign trade. (There will be other changes bearing on trade relations, e.g. further curtailment of non-military transportation; large-scale movement of foreign workers from Germany to home countries; destruction of industrial and agricultural facilities, etc.)

C. Fundamental Principles which should Govern New Trade Arrangements.

7. All claims arising out of international capital or trade transactions to be frozen as of day of occupation (with exception of claims ~~of relations below;~~ or by U.S., U.K. and other non-European Allies on one hand and European neutrals on other hand); such claims to be subject to adjudication in conjunction with settlement of all other claims.

8. All foreign trade ~~xxiihxxx~~ will be a function not of considerations of ~~price~~ levels and availability of foreign exchange, but of

a. Military requirements and availability of transportation;

b. Essential civilian requirements;

c. Political considerations concerning:

i. Reconstruction of industries in occupied territories;

ii. Future location of ~~essential~~ heavy industries, etc.

9. Intra-European trade must be closely integrated with European trade with U.S. and U.K. to avoid waste of shipping space and minimize overseas relief shipments.

10. The closest possible approximation to an "equitable" distribution of resources must be achieved through allocation by a central body representing all United Nations in order to prevent political or commercial considerations from diverting flow of essential commodities ~~to~~ from areas most in need but with less bargaining power.

D. Administration of European Trade

11. From date of occupation and for considerable period thereafter central planning and/or supervisory agency of U.N. must be set up to allocate volume and composition of imports and exports. Such a central agency must work in closest contact with:

a. Foreign trade agencies of such potential export countries as U.S., British Empire, French North and West Africa, etc.

b. Agencies responsible for planning of production in individual countries, such as occupation agencies in enemy countries and domestic agencies in Allied countries. (Production in enemy countries should be planned with view to exports to Allied countries rather than domestic consumption.)

12. In case of prolonged (say over 6 months) reoccupation of "fringe" countries (France, Holland, Belgium) prior to occupation of Germany, trade among these countries might be carried on under ~~xxxxxxx~~ separate bilateral agreements subject, however, to consultation with co-belligerents. Volume of such trade is likely to be very small.

E. Financial Settlement

13. Problems

a. Divergent exchange and cross rates - how to fix "equitable" rates;

b. Probability of unequal price inflation in individual countries while exchanges remain fixed, thereby leading to undue burden for importing country with least inflation of invoice made out in domestic currency and at domestic prices of exporting country.

c. How to finance net export surpluses in individual countries. (e.g. Some of the reoccupied countries, such as Denmark, may be unwilling to continue net export trade to European countries and also to continue "inflationary" financing through central bank advances.

14. Alternative proposals

a. Accounting in terms of commodities rather than money.

Each country to finance its own exports, partly or wholly through proceeds from domestic sale of imports - this will avoid both exchange rate and variable price problem; each country being solely responsible for internal price situation.

i. Some Advantages:

avoids problems under 13 (a) and (b);

gives individual governments more leeway in internal price policy;

constitutes most realistic adaptation to non-commercial trade principles.

ii. Some Disadvantages:

feasible only if central allocation plan is realized;

makes future settlement very cumbersome, particularly evaluation of individual items;

may be impracticable from political point of ~~xxxx~~ view.

b. Adoption of lend-lease principle - exports and imports to be billed at current prices and official exchange rates, inter-country settlement to be deferred; procurement of exports and sale of imports to be responsibility of individual countries.

i. Some advantages:

eliminates commercial principle;

gives individual governments control

over internal price policy.

ii. Some disadvantages:

does not avoid exchange rate problems;

political opposition to extension of

enemy countries of any plan

approximating lend-lease.

c. Establishment of a new Bank for European Settlements to finance or guarantee net export balances; this could also be done by central allocation office.

i. Some advantages:

may be best way to get potential net

exports to agree to central plan;

eliminates financial burden for importing

country with undervalued currency.

At future settlement conference claims so guaranteed might be given priority over those of pre-occupation period.

ii. Some disadvantages:

does not eliminate exchange rate and price

problems (13 a and b)

how to finance this institution - would

it merely amount to eventual fin-

ancing of deficit trade by U.S.

and U.K.?

d. Continuation of present clearing system even under central allocation plan - central banks or central clearing offices to effect inter-country settlement for account of governments or individual exporters and importers; uncovered balances to be financed by respective central banks.

July 12, 1943

THE GERMAN BANKS IN 1942

In 1942 the short term debt of the German Government increased by nearly 60 per cent, savings by 42 per cent, while the deposits with the so-called German Big Five increased by not more than 5 per-cent (as figured out later). Within the Banking group the development of the 5 Berlin Credit Banks (Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Comerzbank, Reichs-Kreditgesellschaft, Berlin Handelsgesellschaft) went on parallel lines and for that reason in this memorandum their figures are taken together. Other institutions show a different trend as the following figures illustrate.

Total liabilities and assets	1941	1942
5 Berlin Credit Banks	15,927	18,259 Mill. RM
Bank d. deutschen Arbeit (Labour Front)	2,650	3,680 "
Deutschlandkasse (Centl. Bank of the Cooperatives)	3,021	4,616 "
Deutsche Girozentrale (Central Bank of Public Savings Banks)	5,148	9,253 "

Compared with 1938 figures of the 5 Creditbanks show an increase of about 100 per cent, of the Bank der Deutschen Arbeit of 520 per cent, of the Deutschlandkasse of 670 per cent of the Girozentrale of 320 per cent.

The 5 Berlin Credit Banks

Pfofit and Loss accounts: The net profit of 41.5 Mill. RM in 1942 is about one per cent smaller than shown per 1941, but taxation had been higher by nearly the same amount. Actually profits of the last years were certainly much bigger than shown, as the Banks had not to write off losses on advances or investments and even when the margin on interest decreased they were able to strengthen their hidden reserves. Salaries show a further small decrease from 170 Mill. to 167 Mill. RM and other expenditures a decrease from 42.5 Mill. to 35.7 Mill. RM.

BALANCE SHEETS.

Liabilities.
Capital and Open Reserves of 680 Mill. RM stand against total liabilities of 18,260 Mill. RM.

Acceptances remained nearly unchanged at 466 Mill. RM

Current deposits have risen from 12,175 Mill. to 13,514 Mill. RM.

but of this increase 7-800 Mill. RM were only accumulated for the payment of "Hauszinssteuer-Abloesung" (a special capital levy) due on Jan.1st 1942. But for these transitory funds the actual increase of deposits would have amounted to less than 5 per cent.
Savings Accounts A few years ago the 3 Deposit Banks, (Dresdner, Deutsche & Commerzbank) opened savings accounts to meet the competition of the Savings Banks. These savings have risen from 2,180 Mill to 3,080 Mill. RM. Compared with a total of savings in Germany of about 50,000 Mill. RM, the importance of this new activity of the German Deposit Banks should not be over-rated.

Assets.
Cash in hand amounts to less than 4 per cent of the total assets. The cash ratio of German Banks has always been much lower than in this country, but the small amount of cash of 680 Mill. RM. held by the "Big Five" when the total circulation of currency within the boundaries of the Reich amounted to more than 27,000 Mill. RM leads to the assumption that the Reichsbank - to keep figures as low as possible - had advised the Banks to hold no more notes than absolutely necessary.
Discounts have risen from 2,166 to 2,366 Mill. RM. This figure is not much different from the sum of bills held by the Credit Banks in 1938 of 2,146 mill. RM but the character has changed completely. Whereas before the Nazis started the financing by "Mefo-bills" the portfolio of the Credit Banks contained 90 to 95 per cent genuine commercial bills, the Deutsche Bank this year admits that not more than 3.1 per cent of their bills had a real commercial character, the rest differing from treasury bills only in form. The same applies to bills held by other Banks. Even in form 60 per cent of the bills held by the Deutsche Bank were not eligible under the terms of the Reichsbank. Incidentally, the Credit Banks are making less and less use of the possibility of selling bills to the Reichsbank. Liabilities from the endorsement of bills decreased from 157.7 Mill. RM in 1939 to 22.3 Mill. RM. (The liability of the Bank der Deutschen Arbeit from endorsement of bills amounted to no less than 666 Mill. RM).

Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes show a further rise :

1938	1940	1941	1942	
1239	5139	7143	8323	Mill. RM

The increase in 1942 was smaller than during the first years of this War, although the issue of new bills in 1942 was on a greater scale than ever. At the end of 1941 the Berlin 5 Credit Banks held about 15 per cent of all circulating treasury bills in their portfolio, at the end of 1942 their share was reduced to less than 10 per cent.
Investments and Securities, the holding of which had risen from 784 Mill. in 1939 to 2,194 Mill. in 1941, dropped to 1,635 mainly by sales of Government loans to the public. Loans held by the

Credit Banks sank from 1,791 mill. to 1,343 mill. RM but within the total of securities held they increased from 82.09 to 82.19 per cent. One reason for the increased holding of securities was the wish to improve the margin on interest, when profits on advances decreased; now that a new demand for bank credits has arisen the banks have converted investments in securities into advances to their customers, actually without changing much the character of the investment as a good many of the new advances are guaranteed by the Government.

Advances.	1938	1940	1941	1942
	3223	2740	3066	3818

For many years the Banks were anxious to find a greater demand for bank credits for them to meet. Now that this greater demand has arisen, they do not feel so happy about it. When the authorities changed their method of financing armament production by stopping the grant of cash advances to industrial firms, the Banks hoped for an opportunity to finance again the large concerns which were once their best clients. Up to now, however, the great industrial companies had been either able to finance their work themselves (by reducing their Bank deposits) or they were allowed to increase their capital and float loans or they arranged credits with the new special banks such as the Bank der Deutschen Luftfahrt and the Deutsche Industriebank. In any case they did not go to their friends in the Behrenstrasse. Instead of that the Banks were forced by the Government into new long-term advances, mostly on a "collective" basis, i.e. syndicates of all banks were formed and the terms were arranged with the ministerial departments. In this way large amounts were given for the financing of new synthetic production of raw materials and for the erection and re-erection of industrial works in conquered territories in the East. Besides this large credits were arranged for the storing of commodities and food by the official special War Corporations. Most of these advances exceed the Million line per each Credit Bank and the Deutsche Bank report that out of 300 Million RM new advances more than half was given in amounts each exceeding 5 Mill. RM.

Shareholding in other banks show a further small increase from 152 Mill. RM to 165 mill. RM. The Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank dominate private Banking now in Austria, Luxembourg and the Protectorate. They have a strong position through their affiliated institutes in the Baltic States, Hungary, the Balkan States and their foothold in the Netherlands, Belgium and Turkey. All 3 Deposit Banks willingly followed the invading armies when they believed that at least in a negotiated peace a great part of Hitler's "new order" would last. So far these new acquisitions have not been profitable.

Financing of foreign trade. All Credit Banks stress the importance

of their financing of foreign trade, i.e. of trade within the dominated continents of Europe. They argue that even after a complete planning of domestic production and distribution the private Bank system will remain indispensable for the supporting of trade with other countries. For the duration of the War, however, also within this sphere little was left to private initiative. The German Credit Banks are apparently giving advances against supplies of commodities from South Eastern countries. They also had their hand in buying up some loans and equities of Hungary and the Balkan States, the repatriation of which allowed Germany to reduce to a small extent the debit balances in the Clearing Accounts with these countries.

Letting of Safes. One branch of business developed very favorably, that is the letting of Safes, The demand was great and certainly it has been enhanced by the increased activity of the RAF over Germany.

The 3 Berlin Central Bank Institutes.

In contrast to the 5 Credit Banks, which including the Reichs-Kredit Gesellschaft are trying to continue banking in a private form, the 3 official Central Bank Institutes of the Labour Front, the Cooperatives and the Savings Banks have not been reluctant to expand their figures on a much larger scale.

	Bank der Arbeit		Girozentrale		Deutschlandkasse		
	1938	1942	1938	1942	1938	1942	
Total liabilities	612	3,680	2,131	9,253	598	4,616	Mill
Deposits	382	3,600	1,356	8,635	452	4,467	"
Bills & Treas. Bills	57	2,780	248	7,135	64	3,263	"

For the first time in 1942 the total assets and liabilities of the 3 new Bank Institutes of the Workers, the farmers and the middle classes have exceeded those of the 3 private Berlin Deposit Banks. All three Central Institutes have a large net of branches of affiliated institutes all over the Reich, in Austria, Sudetenland and the Bank der Arbeit also in conquered and occupied territories in the West and the East.

THE OUTLOOK

From reading the reports and speeches at their General Meetings one gains the impression that the Directors of the Credit Banks feel rather nervous about their future. This can be said particularly of the 3 great Deposit Banks which originate from many private Banks once well know in the world, e.g. Deutsche Bank, Disconto Gesellschaft, Schaffhausensche Bankverein, Norddeutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Darmstaedter Bank, Nationalbank, Commerzbank, Mitteldeutsche Privatbank, Barmer Bankverein etc.

As the result of many mergers in good and critical days only 3 Banks with many branches all over the Reich remained as the backbone of private banking. Their Directors once were in close contact with the Government and very influential in the development of German Industry. Today the Nazi Government is hitting them in many ways and the relations to the large industrial concerns are becoming looser too. The first closing down of 10 per cent of all branch offices was not a too heavy blow, as the banks were able to select the less interesting branches. The new steps taken in 1943 will force them to close a further third of their branches, not only the small offices but also some of the big ones in important industrial and commercial places. The new steps seriously interfere with the business of the Deposit Banks, by reducing the profits and what is more important by interrupting the old local and personal relations between Bank and customer. At the same time new large concerns have developed without connection with the Deposit-banks, such as the Hermann Goering Works, the Brubag (Synthetic Oil) the companies of the Giag group and so many other concerns controlled by the Government of the Party. The Railway Board has its own Bank, the Deutsche Verkehrskreditbank, the I.G. Farbenindustrie its Laenderbank. A great deal of business with the new big Aircraft Industry is financed by the Bank derDeutschen Luftfahrt and other war industries are financed by the publicly controlled Deutsche Industriebank and the Deutsche Ruestungskontor.

The Directors of the Private Banks are complaining that too much was asked of them with regard to the release of man power. Mechanization and rationalisation was already highly developed in all German Banks and shortage of staff has apparently already detrimentally affected a good deal the service to their customers. The new steps rigorously enforced will not strengthen the forces on the front or ease the lack of workers in factories, as much as it will further affect the private banks and one gains the impression that this is a political question.
The private banks, recognizing the great danger, are seeking support. The Deutsche Bank, has elected as a new member of their Board the Gauwirtschaftsberater of Silesia, Herr Fitzner, formerly managing director of the Giesche Concern, an old member of the Party. They have also appointed the President of the Reichswirtschaftskammer Pietsch as Deputy Chairman. Pietsch, once the adviser of Hitler and Hess, and Fitzner belong to the more capitalist wing of the Nazi Party. The Dresdner Bank has recalled the former Gauwirtschaftsberater of Frankfurt, Professor Luer, who in recent years managed the Opel works, as managing director, obviously with the intention of one day replacing their Chairman, Carl Goetz. They have also elected as member of their Board the Gauwirtschaftsberater of Hessis, Avieny, the deputy-Gauwirtschaftsberater of Berlin, Heuser, and the Gauwirtschaftsberater of Thringia, Walther Schieber. Luer is a more conservative Nazi, but Avieney and Schieber are very active and radical Nazis, newcomers in Industry. Schieber is a close collaborator of Minister Speer, who has a great influence on Hitler, and so is Prof. Hettlage, an active managing director of the Commerzbank. It is however doubtful whether this switch-over to the Nazi Party will ease the anxieties of the private banks.

Two new managing directors, Frowein (Deutsche Bank) and Deuss (Commerzbank) have the reputation of being able and unpolitical bank managers. Both during recent years were managers of branch offices in Frankfort o.E.

Dr. Alfred Schuetz.

June 1, 1943.

REPORT ON THE LEGAL MEASURES CONCERNING THE RATIONING OF PAYMENTS BY GERMAN BANKING INSTITUTIONS DURING THE CRISIS JULY - AUGUST 1931.

I HISTORY.

Monday, July 13, 1931 the Danatbank closed its doors and a general run on all banking institutions in Germany started with great vehemence. It was the first time in generations that a great Berlin bank closed down and this event was just one element in the great crisis of the German economic and currency system which had started years before. The public feared not so much the safety of the institutes to which they had entrusted their savings as a complete collapse of the Reichsmark. The savings banks which receive principally working class and lower middle class deposits and had invested at this time mostly in not very liquid credits to municipalities proved to be the most sensitive branch of the German credit system which had to stand the full brunt of a panic without having the faintest chance to meet the pressure even to a moderate extent. On the critical Monday up to noon payments were made in full but from midday on almost all the savings banks paid no more than 100 RM to any individual depositor, regardless of the total of his account. Nevertheless not much cash was left by the evening and the Reichsbank which had to respect the statutory limits for the issue of currency refused in view of the extent of the run to take overnight decisive measures in order to come to the aid to menaced banking institutions.

II DECREES CONCERNING THE BANK HOLIDAYS.

The Government therefore declared Tuesday, July 14th and Wednesday July 15th, 1931 as bank holidays for all banking institutions, forbidding all paying and receiving transactions on these days either in cash or by transfer or through the postal clearing system. The stock exchanges were closed. (See Exhibit A: Executive order of the Reichspraesident of July 13, 1931 RGBL I 361 and Exhibit B: Decree of the Government of the same day). Since these closing decrees left open certain doubts as to the effect of these measures on certain legal situations the Government on July 14th issued a second decree (RGBL I 363 - Exhibit C) declaring the bank holidays as legal holidays not includable into the computation of legal terms, deadlines etc.

III STAGES OF RETURN TO NORMALTY.

During these two days the government worked out a system of rationing of payments after the reopening of the banking institutions. This program provided a successive relaxation of the bank holiday decrees. In order to give the government the necessary constitutional authorizations the President issued a second executive order to that effect on July 15, RGBL I 365 (Exhibit D(.

I. Period: Thursday, July 16 till Saturday, July 18, 1931.

Based upon the beforementioned Executive Order the government issued the "First decree concerning the recommencement of payments after the bankholidays" of July 15 RGBL I 365 (Exhibit E) and the "Second decree" of the same day RGBL I 369 (Exhibit F) providing as follows:

1) The decree does not apply to the banks of issuance and the Golddiskontbank.

2) All the other banking institutions are only allowed to make payments for wages, salaries, taxes and to recipients of benefits from the public insurance institutes (privileged payments).

3) As to transfers they are permitted without limitations for the purposes mentioned sub 2, furthermore for transfers within the same banking institution and for premium payments to insurers.

4) Besides the transfer possibilities mentioned sub 3) transfers are permitted between banking institutions which are subject to the decrees up to half of the credit balance of the remitting client and limited to 10,000 RM, but only if remittance is made to an already existing account of a third person with such a bank.

5) Deposits may be received without limitations and they are free from all the restrictions if made in cash after July 15th.

6) If a debtor is prevented against his will by the declaration of bank holidays or by the decrees concerning the recommencement of payments from living up to his payment obligations and was in default according to statutory or contractual stipulations, such a default has to be deemed as not having occurred.

--

The fact that in spite of the beforementioned exceptions the suspension of payments has had a more profound effect than in all probability an earlier moratorium would have had is presumably due to its compulsory character. Whereas a moratorium merely allows the debtors an opportunity to refuse to make payments, this time ~~only~~ even the thoroughly liquid institutions were forbidden, in pursuance of the government's object of rationing the means of payment, to make payments or transfers for any other purposes than those specified in the decree.

The proviso that all money paid into the banks since July 15th is exempt from all restrictions was based upon the hope that a part of last week's wage and salary payments which were made in full out of old accounts would return to the banks through the medium of retail trade.

The limitations of transfers, mentioned above sub 4, to transfers to already existing accounts had the purpose of depriving the depositors of the possibility to withdraw their deposits from those banks or savingsbanks with which they had kept them and to transfer them to new accounts with other banking institutions. In addition transfers through Reichsbank and postal clearings were forbidden because these institutions were exempted from all restrictions and the possible conversion of credit balances into cash had to be forestalled.

II Period: From Monday July 20 till Thursday, July 23, 1931, covered by "Third Decree" of July 18, RGBL I S 376, (Exhibit G), and "Fourth Decree" of July 21, RGBL I S 388 (Exhibit H).

(In order to make a relaxation of the restrictions of transfer

possible even in a modest degree the big banks, the principal private bankers, and a number of other institutions including province Giro-centrals and the than existing laborbanks joined in the formation of a new clearing organization, the "Ueberweisungsverband e. V." This association aimed at doing away with the inequality of financial strength among the different institutions. The object was to prevent a lack of confidence in individual banks leading to a transfer of balances to stronger banks. The clearing association which constituted a guarantee of solidarity among all the important German banks enabled the stronger banks to credit such transferred balances to the banks from which they are withdrawn. The new organization, therefore, demanded a surety in bills or securities from every member and the debit balance of each individual bank had not to exceed 100 Million Mark on any one day. A 5 Million guarantee fund was established, losses in excess of this amount to be shared among the member banks in a specific proportion.)

The beforementioned "First Decree" was in substance maintained but in addition

(1) Banks were authorized to make non privileged payments to depositors up to 5% of the credit balance existing on July 19th limited to a maximum of 100 RM. This relaxation, however, did not refer to savings accounts or savings books with banks, savings banks or cooperatives for which the amount withdrawable was limited to RM 20 and even those payments could be made dependable upon the proof of necessity.

(2) On letters of credits if presented by a person sojourning outside of his regular domicile a payment of RM 100 was permitted;

(3) Payments for freight of merchandise against bill of lading were permitted.

(4) The transfer limits of the "Second Decree" (RM 10,000) were reduced to RM 2,000.

(5) Transfers through the beforementioned Ueberweisungsverband do not fall under the restrictions of this decree.

(6) Certain transfers through Reichsbank and Postoffice clearing are permitted.

(7) Bills of exchange may be paid by a bank upon clients instruction in cash or by transfer, provided that the bills paid for the account of any one client do not exceed RM 3,000 in any one day.

III Period: From Friday July 24 till Tuesday July 28, 1931, covered by "Fifth Decree" of July 23, 1931 RGBL I S393, (Exhibit I).

The bulk of the previous decrees remains in force with the following modifications:

(1) Cash payments from bank accounts for nonprivileged purposes were allowed up to RM 200 provided they did not exceed 10% of the account. Payments on savings accounts were allowed up to RM 30.-.

(2) Payments on letters of credits were allowed up to RM 200.-.

(3) Transfers between banks to existing accounts, were allowed up to RM 4,000.-.

(4) Payments for bills of exchange up to RM 5,000.- a day.

IV Period: From Wednesday, July 29 till Saturday, August 1st, 1931.
Covered by "Sixth Decree" of July 28, RGBL I S 405
(Exhibit J)

Changes in the relation to the II Period are:

Ad (1): Cash payments from bank account for non privileged purposes RM 300.-, maximum 10%; from savings accounts unchanged RM 30.-.

Ad (2): Letters of credit: RM 300.-.

Ad (3): Transfers between banks to existing accounts up to RM 16,000.-.

Ad (4): Payments for bills of exchange up to RM 8,000.-.

New provisos are:

a) payments for rents are privileged if tenant has no income from wages or salaries;

b) A change in the law on checks made the use of certified checks under the guarantee of the certifying bank available as a means of making payments.

Not by decree but by private arrangements through the Reichsbank a scheme was worked out to move the crops from the farms to the mills. The Reichsbank provided special credits to the agricultural societies upon presentation by them of their bills with the endorsement of their central institution.

V Period: From Monday, August 3 till Saturday, August 8, 1931.
Covered by "Seventh Decree" of August 1 RGBL S419
(Exhibit K).

Changes with respect to the IV Period:

a) From August 4th on transfers through the Postclearing office and the Reichsbank clearing permitted without limitations.

b) From August 5th on no restrictions on payments, except as to savings accounts from which withdrawals only up to RM 50.- permitted provided they did not exceed 10% of the account. However privileged payments and transfers are now permitted even from savings accounts and also bills of exchange may be cashed by using savings deposits up to RM 8,000.

VI Period: Since August 8, 1931: (Decree concerning savings accounts of August 6, 1931 RGBL I S 431 Exhibit L)

Withdrawals from savings accounts without notice are limited to RM 300 a month, for payments up to RM 1,000 one month' notice, for payments over RM 1,000 three months notice.

By another decree of August 5th, 1931 the savings banks were authorized to accept bills of exchange. Those bills were reendorsed by the Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank and the newly founded Akzept und Garantiebank and could then be used as collateral for loans from the Reichsbank.

IV SOME SUGGESTIONS MADE BY EXPERTS DURING THE CRITICAL PERIOD BUT REJECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

A.) To give the savings bank the right to make payments at their choice, either in cash or in government securities. In the beginning of the savings bank system certain Prussian savings banks had such a privilege. (See "Eine preussische Sparkassen- und Bankenenquete im Jahre 1851/52" in "Deutsche Sparkassen Zeitung" Nr. 30 of March 10, 1931 and literature there quoted.

B.) To enforce the observations of the by-laws of savings bank requiring ample notice for greater withdrawals and to forbid premature release upon relinquishment of interest;

C.) To issue a kind of mortgage bonds in very small denominations to the savers by an organization to be formed by the savingsbanks. The savings banks had to deposit with this organization which had to act as trustee their holdings of mortgage bonds.

D.) To issue, instead of Reichsbank mark notes, other means of payment as for instance Rentenbanknotes or government notes (Reichskassenscheine or Darlehenskassenscheine).

Literature concerning C and D:

Neufeld: Die Reichsbank nach dem neuen Plan, Berlin 1931 S 26.

Luther: "Der Run auf Deutschland und andere aktuelle Probleme der Kreditpolitik" in "Heimatdienst" 1931 Nr.18.

Hillmer: Das Problem der Zahlungsbereitschaft bei den deutschen Sparkassen und die Abzahlungshemnisse im Jahre 1931 (Dissertation) Hamburg 1931 S 91.

Alfred Schuetz

Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten vom
13. Juli 1931 (R.G. Bl.I 361)

auf Grund des Artikels 48, Absatz 2 der
Reichsverfassung, wird verordnet:

Par. 1

Die Reichsregierung ist ermaechtigt, Bankfeiertage zu erklaeren. Sie bestimmt, fuer welche oeffentlichen und privaten Kreditinstitute und Einrichtungen die Bankfeiertage gelten und welche Rechtswirkungen mit ihnen verbunden sind.

Par. 2

Diese Verordnung tritt mit Wirkung vom 13. Juli 1931 in Kraft.

Neudeck, den 13. Juli 1931

Der Reichspraesident
von Hindenburg

Der Reichskanzler
Dr. Bruening

Der Stellvertreter des
Reichskanzlers und Reichsminister
der Finanzen
H. Dietrich

Der Reichsminister des Inneren
Dr. Wirth

Der Reichspostminister
Dr. Schaetzel

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
Trendelenburg, Staats Sekretaer

Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten ueber die Bankfeiertage, vom 13. Juli 1931 (R.G.Bl.I 361)

Auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten ueber Bankfeiertage vom 13. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S 361)

Par. 1

(1) Die Staatsbanken der Laender, die oeffentlich rechtlichen Kreditanstalten, die Sparkassen, die Kommunalbanken, die Genossenschaftsbanken, die Banken und Bankgeschaefte, die Hypothekenbanken, Landschaften, Staatschaften und andere oeffentliche und private Realkreditinstitute und deren Banken bleiben in saemtlichen inlaendischen Niederlassungen mit ihren Geschaeftseinrichtungen, Kassen- und Wechselstuben fuer den Verkehr mit ihrer Kundschaft, ihren Glaeubigern und Schuldnern am Dienstag, den 14. Juli 1931, und Mittwoch, den 15. Juli 1931, geschlossen. Die Leistung und die Entgegennahme von Zahlungen und Ueberweisungen an das In- und Ausland, auf welchem Wege auch immer, sind nicht zulaessig. Dasselbe gilt fuer den Postscheckverkehr. Der Handel an Wertpapierboersen ist untersagt.

(2) Fuer die Berechnung von Fristen und Terminen, fuer Willenserklaerungen und Leistungen, die von einem Institut der in Abs. 1 genannten Art oder ihm gegenueber zu bewirken sind, gelten 14. und 15. Juli 1931 als staatlich anerkannte allgemeine Feiertage.

(3) Fuer die Hinterlegung von Aktien zur Teilnahme an Generalversammlungen darf, sofern es sich um den letzten Tag der Hinterlegungsfrist handelt, in den Hauptniederlassungen der als Hinterlegungsstellen bekannten Banken und Bankgeschaefte ein Schalter von 10 bis 12 geoeffnet sein.

Par. 2

Diese Verordnung tritt mit Wirkung vom 13. Juli 1931 in Kraft.

Berlin, den 13. Juli 1931.

Der Reichskanzler: Dr. Bruening
Der Stellvertreter des Reichskanzlers
und Reichsminister der Finanzen:H. Dietrich
Der Reichspostminister: Dr. Schaetzel
Der Reichswirtschaftsminister:Trendelenburg.
Staats Sekretaer

Zweite Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten ueber die Bankfeiertage vom 13. Juli 1931.

Vom 14. Juli 1931 (R.G.Bl. I S.363)

Auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten ueber Bankfeiertage vom 13. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 361) wird verordnet:

Artikel 1

Die auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten vom 13.Juli 1931 festgesetzten Bankfeiertage gelten als staatlich anerkannte allgemeine Feiertage im Sinne der Wechselordnung und des Scheckgesetzes.

Artikel 2

Sind in gerichtlichen, verwaltungsgerichtlichen und verwaltungsbehoerdlichen Verfahren fuer die Zahlung von Gebuehren, Auslagen oder Vorschuessen oder fuer den Nachweis einer solchen Zahlung Fristen vorgesehen, an deren Ablauf sich Rechtsnachteile knuepfen, und faellt der letzte Tag der Frist auf einen Bankfeiertag, so endet die Frist nicht vor einer Woche nach dem letzten Bankfeiertag.

Artikel 3

Diese Verordnung tritt mit Wirkung vom 14. Juli 1931 in Kraft.

Berlin, den 14. Juli 1931

Der Reichskanzler
Dr. Bruening

Der Stellvertreter des Reichskanzlers und
Reichsminister der Finanzen
H. Dietrich

Der Reichsminister der Justiz
Dr. Joel

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
Trendelenburg, Staats Sekretaer

Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkers nach Bankfeiertagen, den Verkehr mit Devisen und ueber Kursveroeffentlichungen.

Vom 15. Juli 1931 (R.G.Bl. I S.365)

Auf Grund des Artikels 48 Abs. 2 der Reichsverfassung wird verordnet:

Par. 1

Die Reichsregierung ist ermaechtigt, die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehres nach Bankfeiertagen zu regeln. Sie kann Massnahmen zum Schutze gegen die Folgen der Erklaerung von Bankfeiertagen und der Regelung der Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehres treffen.

Par. 2

Die Reichsregierung ist ermaechtigt, Vorschriften

1. ueber den Verkehr mit auslaendischen Zahlungsmitteln und Forderungen in auslaendischer Waehrung in Anlehnung an die Devisenordnung vom 8. November 1929 (Reichsgesetzbl.I S 780),
2. ueber die Veroeffentlichung von Kursen von Wertpapieren und Metallen

zu erlassen.

Par. 3

Diese Verordnung tritt am 15. Juli 1931 in Kraft.

Berlin, den 15. Juli 1931.

Der Reichspraesident
von Hindenburg

Der Reichskanzler
Dr. Bruening

Der Stellvertreter des Reichskanzlers
und Reichsminister der Finanzen
H. Dietrich

Der Reichsminister des Inneren
Dr. Wirth

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
Trendelenburg, Staats Sekretaer

Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach Bankfeiertagen.

Vom 15. Juli 1931 (R.G.Bl.I S.365)

Auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten vom 15. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S 365) wird verordnet:

Par. 1

(1) Nach Ablauf der fuer den 14. und 15. Juli 1931 erklaerten Bankfeiertage ist ein Zahlungsverkehr nach den folgenden Bestimmungen aufzunehmen:

(2) Die von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Institute, mit Ausnahme der Privatnotenbanken und der Deutschen Golddiskontbank, duerfen Barauszahlungen in der Zeit vom 16. bis einschliesslich 18. Juli nur leisten, soweit der Empfaenger die Zahlungsmittel nachweislich benoetigt zur Zahlung von

a) Loehnen, Gehaeltern, Ruhegehaeltern, Versorgungsgebuehren und aehnlichen Bezuegen,

b) Arbeitslosen- und Krisenunterstuetzungen und Leistungen der oeffentlichen und freien Wohlfahrtspflege (Fuersorge),

c) Leistungen an Versicherte der Sozialversicherun und wiederkehrende Leistungen an Versicherte aus anderen oeffentlichen und privaten Versicherungsverhaeltnissen;

d) Steuern und sonstige oeffentliche Abgaben. Soweit nicht bargeldlose Entrichtung moeglich ist.

(3) Die Vorschrift des Absatzes 2 gilt entsprechend fuer den Ueberweisungsverkehr. Ueberweisungen sind jedoch unbeschraenkt zulaessig

a) soweit sie erforderlich sind, um die in Abs. 2 zugelassenen Barauszahlungen zu ermoeglichen,

b) soweit sie sich innerhalb desselben Institutes vollziehen,

c) soweit dadurch Zahlungen zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes ueber Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenfuersorge bewirkt werden,

d) soweit Leistungen an einen Versicherungstraeger zur Erfuellung der Beitragspflicht bewirkt werden.

(4) Die Annahme von Einzahlungen unterliegt keinen Beschraenkungen. Ueber Guthaben, die zur Barzahlung in Reichsmark nach dem 15. Juli 1931 entstanden sind, kann frei verfuegt werden.

Par. 2

Insoweit Institute nach den Vorschriften des Par. 1 Barauszahlungen und Ueberweisungen nicht vornehmen duerfen, gelten die Vorschriften des Par. 1, Abs. 2 der Durchfuehrungsverordnung vom 13. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 361) und des Art. 2 der zweiten Durchfuehrungsverordnung vom 14. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 363) auch fuer den 16., 17., und 18. Juli 1931. Diese Tage gelten als staatlich anerkannte allgemeine Feiertage im Sinne der Wechselordnung und des Scheckgesetzes.

Par. 3

Wird ein Schuldner durch die Erklaerung von Bankfeiertagen oder die zur Regelung der Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs getroffenen Massnahmen ohne sein Verschulden gehindert, eine Zahlungsverbindlichkeit zu erfuellen, so gelten die Rechtsfolgen, die wegen Nichtzahlung oder der nicht rechtzeitigen Zahlung nach Gesetz oder Vertrag eingetreten sind oder eintreten, als nicht eingetreten. Die auf Gesetz oder Vertrag beruhende Pflicht zur Zahlung von Verzugszinsen wird hiedurch nicht beruehrt. Der Schuldner kann sich auf die Vorschrift des Satz 1 nicht berufen, wenn er es unterlaesst, die Verbindlichkeit unverzueglich nach Beseitigung des Hindernisses zu erfuellen.

Par. 4

Diese Verordnung tritt am 16. Juli 1931 in Kraft.

Berlin, den 15. Juli 1931.

Der Reichskanzler
Dr. Bruening

Der Stellvertreter des Reichskanzlers und
Reichsminister der Finanzen
H. Dietrich

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
Trendelenberg, Staats Sekretaer

Zweite Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach Bankfeiertagen.
Vom 15. Juli 1931. (R.G.Bl.I S.369)

Auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten vom 15. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 365) wird verordnet:

Par. 1

Die Reichsbank, die Privatnotenbanken und die Deutsche Golddiskontbank unterliegen hinsichtlich des Zahlungs- und Ueberweisungsverkehrs keinen Beschraenkungen.

Par. 2

Ausser den in Par. 1 Abs. 3 der Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen vom 15. Juli 1931 fuer unbeschraenkt zulaessig erklaerten Ueberweisungen sind Ueberweisungen zulaessig zwischen den von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Geldinstituten, jedoch nur insgesamt bis zur Hoehe der Haelfte des Guthabens des Auftraggebers und hoechstens bis insgesamt 10.000 RM und nur auf ein bereits bestehendes Konto eines Dritten bei einem von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Institut.

Par. 3

Diese Verordnung tritt am 16. Juli 1931 in Kraft.

Der Stellvertreter des Reichskanzlers und
Reichsminister der Finanzen
H. Dietrich

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
Trendelenburg, Staats Sekretaer

Dritte Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach Bankfeiertagen

Vom 18. Juli 1931 (R.G.Bl.I S.376

Auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten vom 15. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S 365) wird verordnet:

Artikel 1

In der Zeit vom 20. bis 23. Juli 1931 gelten fuer den Zahlungsverkehr oder von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Institute folgende Bestimmungen:

Par. 1

(1) Die Kreditinstitute duerfen an Kontoinhaber Barauszahlungen ohne besondere Zweckbestimmung nicht ueber 5 vom Hundert des am 19. Juli 1931 vorhandenen Guthabens, insgesamt aber hoechstens 100 RM leisten. Bei Guthaben aus Sparkonten oder Sparbuechern (bei Banken, Sparkassen aller Art und Genossenschaften) beschraenkt sich der Betrag auf hoechstens 20 RM; die Auszahlung kann vom Nachweis eines Beduerfnisses abhaengig gemacht werden.

(2) Auf jeden Kreditbrief, der von dem 14. Juli 1931 ausgestellt ist, duerfen bis 100 RM ausgezahlt werden, wenn sich der Berechtigte ausserhalb seines Wohnortes aufhaelt.

(3) Unbeschraenkt duerfen Barauszahlungen geleistet werden, soweit der Empfaenger die Zahlungsmittel nachweislich benoetigt zur Zahlung von

a) Loehnen, Gehaeltern, Ruhegehaeltern, Versorgungsgebuehren und aehnlichen Bezuegen,

b) Arbeitslosen- und Krisenunterstuetzungen und Leistungen der oeffentlichen und freien Wohlfahrtspflege (Fuersorge),

c) Leistungen an Versicherte der Sozialversicherung und wiederkehrende Leistungen an Versicherte aus anderen oeffentlichen und privaten Versicherungsverhaeltnissen;

d) Steuern und sonstige oeffentliche Abgaben, soweit nicht bargeldlose Entrichtung moeglich ist.

e) Frachten, wenn der Empfaenger die Benachrichtigung von einer Verkehrsunternehmung ueber den Eingang von Guetern vorlegt,

f) Geldbetraegen an die Reichsmonopolsverwaltung fuer Branntwein, soweit nicht bargeldlose Entrichtung moeglich ist.

Par. 2

Die Annahme von Einzahlungen unterliegt keinen Beschraenkungen. Ueber Guthaben, die zur Bareinzahlung in Reichsmark nach dem 15. Juli 1931 entstanden sind, kann frei verfuegt werden. Das Gleiche gilt fuer die nach dem 25. Juli 1931 an die Kreditinstitute ueberwiesenen Loehne, Gehaelter, Ruhegehaelter, Versorgungsgebuehren und aehnliche Bezuege.

Par. 3

(1) Ueberweisungen sind zulaessig:

1. Unbeschraenkt

a) Soweit sie erforderlich sind, um die in Par. 1 Abs. 3 zugelassenen Barauszahlungen zu ermoeglichen

b) Soweit sie sich innerhalb desselben Institutes vollziehen

c) Soweit sie durch Zahlungen zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes ueber Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung bewirkt werden

d) Soweit Leistungen an einen Versicherungstraeger zur Er-Erfuellung einer Beitragspflicht bewirkt werden

e) Aus Guthaben ueber die gemaess Par. 2 frei verfuegt werden kann;

2. zwischen allen von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Kreditinstituten insgesamt bis zur Hoehe der Haelfte des jeweiligen Guthabens des Auftraggebers und hoechstens bis 2000 RM und nur auf ein bestehendes Konto eines Dritten bei einem von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Institute

(2) Von den Bescharenkungen des Abs. 1 Nr. 2 bleiben diejenigen Ueberweisungen unberuehrt, die auf den Vereinbarungen des Ueberweisungsbundes ~~verbotes~~ beruhen der unter Mitwirkung der Reichsbank zwischen einzelnen Kreditinstituten begründet worden ist.

(3) Die in Abs. 1 Nr. 2 und Abs. 2 bezeichneten Ueberweisungen duerfen nur mit der Massgabe ausgefuehrt werden, dass das neu entstehende Guthaben des Empfaengers denselben Beschraenkungen unterliegt, wie das bisherige Guthaben des Auftraggebers

(4) Im Falle des Abs. 1 Nr. 2 und Abs. 2 duerfen uebeweisungen auf Postscheck - und Reichsbankgirokonto nicht vorgenommen werden.

Par. 4

Insoweit Kreditinstitute nach den Vorschriften der Paragraphe 1 bis 3 Barauszahlungen und Ueberweisungen nicht vornehmen duerfen, gelten vorbehaltlich der Vorschrift des Art. 2 die Vorschriften des Par. 1 Abs.2 der Durchfuehrungsverordnung vom 13. Juli 1931 (R.G.Bl.I S. 361) und des Art. 2 der zweiten Durchfuehrungsverordnung vom 14. Juli 1931 (R.G.Bl.I S 363) auch fuer die Zeit vom 20. bis 23. Juli 1931. Diese Tage gelten als staatlich anerkannte allgemeine Feiertage im Sinne des Scheckgesetzes.

Artikel 2

regelt Fristen fuer Wechselproteste

Artikel 3

Par. 1

Wird ein Schuldner durch die Erklaerung von Bankfeiertagen oder die zur Regelung der Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehres getroffenen Massnahmen ohne sein Verschulden gehindert, eine Zahlungsverbindlichkeit zu erfuellen, so gelten die Rechtsfolgen, die wegen Nichtzahlung oder der nicht rechtzeitigen Zahlung nach Gesetz oder Vertrag eingetreten sind oder eintreten, als nicht eingetreten. Die auf Gesetz oder Vertrag beruhende Pflicht zur Zahlung von Verzugszinsen wird hiedurch nicht beruehrt Der Schuldner kann sich auf die Vorschrift des Satz 1 nicht berufen, wenn er es unterlaesst, die Verbindlichkeit unverzueglich nach Beseitigung des Hindernisses zu erfuellen.

Par. 3 und 4

Strafbestimmungen fuer Zuwiderhandlung gegen Par. 2.

Artikel 6

Diese Verordnung tritt am 19. Juli 1931 in Kraft.

Vierte Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach Bankfeiertagen. Vom 15. Juli 1931 (R.G.Bl.I S.388)

Auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten vom 15. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 365) wird verordnet:

Artikel 1

Beauftragt ein Kontoinhaber ein Institut einen von ihm akzeptierten Wechsel ganz oder zum Teil einzuloesen, so sind hiefuer Barauszahlungen und Ueberweisungen zulaessig, soweit fuer solche Einloesungen das Konto des Auftraggebers nicht mehr als 3000 RM fuer einen Tag belastet wird.

Artikel 2

Strafbestimmungen fuer unrichtige Angaben unter Verordnungen.

Artikel 3

Diese Verordnung tritt am 22. Juli 1931 in Kraft.

REICHSGESETZBLATT 393

Teil I

Fuenfte Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen.

Vom 23. Juli 1931.

Auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten vom 15. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 365) wird verordnet:

Artikel 1

In der Zeit vom 24. bis 28. Juli 1931 gelten fuer den Zahlungsverkehr der von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Institute folgende Bestimmungen:

Par. 1

(1) Die Kreditinstitute duerfen an Kontoinhaber Barauszahlungen ohne besondere Zweckbestimmung nicht ueber zehn vom Hundert des am 24. Juli 1931 vorhandenen Guthabens, insgesamt aber hoechstens zweihundert Reichsmark leisten. Bei Guthaben aus Sparkonten oder Sparbuechern (bei Banken, Sparkassen aller Art und Genossenschaften) beschraenkt sich der Betrag auf hoechstens dreissig Reichsmark; die Auszahlung kann vom Nachweis eines Beduerfnisses abhaengig gemacht werden.

(2) Auf jeden Kreditbrief, der vor dem 14. Juli 1931 ausgestellt ist, duerfen bis zu zweihundert Reichsmark ausgezahlt werden, wenn der Berechtigte sich ausserhalb seines Wohnorts aufhaelt.

(3) Unbeschraenkt duerfen Barauszahlungen geleistet werden, soweit der Empfaenger die Zahlungsmittel nachweislich benoetigt zur Zahlung von

a) Loehnen, Gehaeltern, Ruhegehaeltern, Versorgungsgebuehrnissen und aehnlichen Bezuegen,

b) Arbeitslosen- und Krisenunterstuetzungen und Leistungen der oeffentlichen und freien Wohlfahrtspflege (Fuersorge),

c) Leistungen an Versicherte der Sozialversicherung und wieder-

kehrende Leistungen an Versicherte aus anderen oeffentlichen oder privaten Versicherungsverhaeltnissen,

d) Steuern, Gebuehren, Beitraegen zur Sozialversicherung und von sonstigen oeffentlichen Abgaben, soweit nicht bargeldlose Entrichtung moeglich ist,

e) Frachten, wenn der Empfaenger die Benachrichtung einer Verkehrsunternehmung ueber den Eingang von Guetern vorlegt,

f) Geldbetraegen an die Reichsmonopolverwaltung fuer Branntwein, soweit nicht bargeldlose Entrichtung moeglich ist.

Par. 2

(1) Die Annahme von Einzahlungen unterliegt keinen Beschraenkungen.

(2) Ueber Guthaben, die nach dem 15. Juli 1931 aus Bareinzahlungen in Reichsmark, durch den Verkauf von auslaendischen Zahlungsmitteln und Forderungen in auslaendischer Waehrung (Par. 1 der Verordnung vom 15. Juli 1931 - Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 366 -) oder aus Ueberweisungen von Konten, die einer Beschraenkung nicht unterliegen, entstanden sind, kann frei verfuegt werden. Das gleiche gilt fuer die nach dem 25.Juni 1931 an die Kreditinstitute ueberwiesenen Loehne, Gehaelter, Ruhegehaelter, Versorgungsgebuehrnisse und aehnliche Bezuege.

Par. 3

(1) Ueberweisungen sind zulaessig:

1. unbeschraenkt,

a) soweit sie erforderlich sind, um die im Par. 1 Abs. 3 zugelassenen Barauszahlungen zu ermoeglichen,

b) soweit sie sich innerhalb desselben Instituts vollziehen,

c) soweit dadurch Zahlungen zur Durchfuehrung der Reichsversicherungsordnung, des Angestelltenversicherungsgesetzes, des Reichsknappschaftsgesetzes und des Gesetzes ueber Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung bewirkt werden.

d) soweit Leistungen an einen Versicherungstraeger zur Erfuellung einer Beitragspflicht bewirkt werden,

e) aus Guthaben, ueber die geeamss Par. 2 Abs. 2 frei verfuegt werden kann;

2. zwischen allen von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Kreditinstituten insgesamt bis zur Hoehe der Haelfte des jeweiligen Guthabens des Auftraggebers und hoechstens bis insgesamt viertausend Reichsmark und nur auf ein bereits bestehendes Konto eines Dritten bei einem von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Institut.

(2) Von den Beschraenkungen des Abs. 1 Nr.2 bleiben diejenigen Ueberweisungen unberuehrt, die auf den Vereinbarungen des Ueberweisungsverbandes e.V. Berlin beruhen.

(3) Die in Abs. 1 Nr. 2 und Abs. 2 bezeichneten Ueberweisungen duerfen nur mit der Massgabe ausgefuehrt werden, dass das neu entstehemde Guthaben des Empfaengers denselben Beschraenkungen unterliegt wie das bisherige Guthaben des Auftraggebers.

(4) Im Falle des Abs. 1 Nr. 2 und Abs. 2 duerfen Ueverweisungen auf Postscheck- und Reichsbankgirokonten nicht vorgenommen werden. Ueberweisungen von einem Institut an das andere durch Postscheck oder ueber Reichsbankgirokonto sind jedoch zulaessig.

Par. 4

Beautragt ein Kontoinhaber ein Institut, einen von ihm akzeptierten Wechsel, der vor dem 22. JUli 1931 ausgestellt ist, ganz oder zum Teil einzuloesen, so sind hiefuer Barauszahlungen und Ueberweisungen zulaessig, soweit fuer solche Einloesungen das Konto des Auftraggebers nicht mit mehr als fuenftausend Reichsmark fuer den Tag belastet wird.

Par. 5

Wer in den Faellen des Par. 1 Abs. 3, Par. 3 Abs. 1 Nr. 1a, Par. 4 vorsaetzlich unrichtige Angaben macht, um eine Barauszahlung oder eine Ueberweisung zu erwirken, wird mit Gefaengnis bis zu drei Monaten und mit Geldstrafe oder mit einer dieser Strafen bestraft.

Par. 6

Insoweit die Kreditinstitute nach den Vorschriften der Par. 1 bis 4 Barauszahlungen und Ueberweisungen nicht vornehmen duerfen, gelten vorbehaltlich der Vorschrift des Artikels 2 die Vorschriften des Par. 1 Abs. 2 der Durchfuehrungsverordnung vom 13. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 361) und des Artikel 2 der Zweiten Durchfuerungsverordnung vom 14. Juli 1931

(Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 363) auch fuer die Zeit vom 24. bis 28. Juli 1931. Die in der Zeit vom 24. bis 28. Juli 193. Die in der Zeit vom Donnerstag, dem 2. Juli 1931 bis zum Montag, dem 20. Juli 1931 einschliesslich ausgestellten Schecks koennen noch bis zum Freitag, dem 31. Juli 1931 einschliesslich vorgelegt werden.

Artikel 2

(1) Bei Wechseln, deren Faelligkeitstag in der Zeit vom Sonnabend, dem 11. bis Sonnabend, dem 18. Juli 1931 einschliesslich liegt, darf in Verlaengerung der bisher bestimmten Fristen die Erhebung des Protestes noch bis einschliesslich Montag, dem 27. Juli 1931 geschehen. Bei Wechseln, deren Faelligkeitstag in der Zeit vom Sonntag, dem 19. bis Donnerstag, dem 23. Juli 1931 einschliesslich liegt, kann die Erhebung des Protestes nicht vor dem dritten Werktag und darf noch am vierten, fuenften und sechsten Werktage nach dem Zahlungstage geschehen. Bei Wechseln, deren Faelligkeitstag in der Zeit vom Freitag, dem 24. bis Dienstag, dem 28. Juli 1931 einschliesslich liegt, kann die Erhebung des Protestes nicht vor dem dritten Werktag und darf noch am vierten und fuenften Werktage nach dem Zahlungstage geschehen. Fuer die Kreditinstitute gelten hinsichtlich der Erfuellung ihrer eigenen Verbindlichkeiten aus der Annahme von Wechseln vom Montag, dem 20. Juli 1931 ab keine Beschraenkungen des Zahlungsverkehrs.

(2) Die besonderen Vorschriften der Durchfuehrungsverordnungen zur Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten ueber die Darmstaedter und Nationalbank vom 13., 15. und 21. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 359,365,388) bleiben unberuehrt.

Artikel 3

Die Artikel 3 bis 5 der Dritten Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen vom 18. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 376) bleiben unberuehrt, jedoch erhaelt Artikel 3 Par. 2 Schlusssatz folgende Fassung:

Als Bankfeiertage im Sinne dieser Vorschrift gelten auch die in dem Zeitraum vom 16. bis 28. Juli 1931 liegenden Werktage.

Artikel 4

Diese Verordnung tritt am 24. Juli 1931 in Kraft.

Berlin, den 23. Juli 1931.

Der Stellvertreter des Reichskanzlers und Reichsminister der Finanzen

H. Dietrich

Der Reichsminister der Justiz
mit Wahrnehmung der Geschaefte beauftragt:

Dr. Joël

Staatssekretaer

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
mit Wahrnehmung der Geschaefte beauftragt:

Trendelenburg

Staatssekretaer

REICHSGESETZBLATT

Teil I

1931 Ausgegeben zu Berlin, den 28. Juli 1931 Nr. 44

Sechste Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen. Vom 28. Juli 1931.

Auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten vom 15. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S.365) wird verordnet:

Artikel I

In der Zeit vom 29. Juli bis 1. August 1931 gelten fuer den Zahlungsverkehr der von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Institute folgende Bestimmungen:

Para. 1

(1) Die Kreditinstitute duerfen an Kontoinhaber Barauszahlungen ohne besondere Zweckbestimmung nicht ueber zehn vom Hundert des am 29. Juli 1931 vorhandenen Guthabens, insgesamt aber hoechstens dreihundert Reichsmark leisten. Bei Guthaben aus Sparkonten oder Sparbuechern (bei Banken, Sparkassen aller Art und Genossenschaften) beschraenkt sich der Betrag auf hoechstens dreissig Reichsmark, die Auszahlung kann vom Nachweis eines Beduerfnisses abhaengig gemacht werden.

(2) Auf jeden Kreditbrief, der vom 14. Juli 1931 ausgestellt ist, duerfen bis zu dreihundert Reichsmark ausgezahlt werden, wenn der Berechtigte sich ausserhalb seines Wohnortes aufhaelt.

(3) Unbeschraenkt duerfen Barauszahlungen geleistet werden, soweit der Empfaenger die Zahlungsmittel nachweislich benoetigt zur Zahlung von

(a) Loehnen, Gehaeltern, Ruhegehaeltern, Versorgungsgebuehrnissen und aehnlichen Bezuegen,

(b) Arbeitslosen und Krisenunterstuetzungen und Leistungen der oeffentlichen und freien Wohlfahrtspflege (Fuersorge),

(c) Leistungen an Versicherte der Sozialversicherung und Leistungen an Versicherte aus anderen oeffentlichen oder privaten Versicherungsverhaeltnissen,

(d) Steuern, Gebuehren, Beitraegen zur Sozialversicherung und von sonstigen oeffentlichen Abgaben, soweit nicht bargeldlose Entrichtung moeglich ist,

(e) Transportkosten, wenn der Empfaenger die Benachrichtigung einer Verkehrsunternehmung ueber den Eingang von Guetern vorlegt,

(f) Geldbetraegen an die Reichsmonopolverwaltung fuer Branntwein, soweit nicht bargeldlose Entrichtung moeglich ist,

(g) Mietzinsen fuer Wohnungen und gewerbliche Raeume, sofern der Kontoinhaber nicht Einnahmen der unter a bezeichneten Art hat.

(4) Unbeschraenkt duerfen ferner Barauszahlungen geleistet werden, soweit der Empfaenger die Zahlungsmittel nachweislich benoetigt, um Zins, Renten und Gewinnanteilscheine einzuloesen, oder soweit der aus solchen Scheinen Berechtigte die Scheine einem Kreditinstitut zur Einloesung vorlegt.

Para. 2

(1) Die Annahme von Einzahlungen unterliegt keinen Beschraenkungen.

(2) Ueber Guthaben die nach dem 15. Juli 1931 aus Bareinzahlungen in Reichsmark durch den Verkauf von auslaendischen Zahlungsmitteln und Forderungen in auslaendischer Waehrung (Para. 1 der Verordnung vom 15. Juli 1931 - Reichsgesetzbl. I S 366-) oder aus Ueberweisungen von Konten, die einer Beschraenkung nicht unterliegen, entstanden sind, kann frei verfuegt werden. Das gleiche gilt fuer die nach dem 25. Juni 1931 an die Kreditinstitute ueberwiesenen Loehne, Gehaelter, Ruhegehaelter, Versorgungsgebuehrnisse und aehnliche Bezuege.

Para. 3

(1) Ueberweisungen sind zulaessig:

1. unbeschraenkt,

(a) soweit sie erforderlich sind, um die im Para. 1 Abs.3,4 zugelassenen Barauszahlungen zu ermoeglichen,

(b) soweit sie sich innerhalb desselben Institutes vollziehen,

(c) soweit dadurch Zahlungen zur Durchfuehrung der Reichsversicherungsverordnung, des Angestelltenversicherungsgesetzes und der Gesetzes ueber Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung bewirkt werden,

(d) soweit Leistungen an einen Versicherungstraeger zur Erfuellung einer Beitragspflicht bewirkt werden,

(e) aus Guthaben, ueber die gemaess Para. 2 Abs.2 frei verfuegt werden kann;

2. zwischen allen von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Kreditinstituten insgesamt bis zur Hoehe der Haelfte des jeweiligen Guthabens des Auftragsgebers und hoechstens bis insgesamt sechzehntausend Reichmark und nur auf ein bereits bestehendes Konto eines Dritten bei einem von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Institut.

(2) Von den Beschraenkungen des Abs. 1 No.2 bleiben diejenigen Ueberweisungen unberuehrt, die auf den Vereinbarungen des Ueberweisungsverbandes e.V. Berlin beruhen.

(3) Die im Abs. 1. Nr. 2 und Abs.2 bezeichneten Ueberweisungen duerfen nur mit der Massgabe ausgefuehrt werden , dass das neu entstehende Guthaben des Empfaengers denselben Beschraenkungen unterliegt wie das bisherige Guthaben des Auftragsgebers.

(4) Im Falle des Abs.1 Nr. 2 und Abs. 2 duerfen Ueberweisungen auf Postscheck- und Reichsbankgirokonten nicht vorgenommen werden Ueberweisungen von einem Institut an das andere durch Postscheck oder ueber Reichsbankgirokonto sind jedoch zulaessig.

Para. 4

Beauftragt ein Kontoinhaber ein Institut, einen von ihm akzeptierten Wechsel, der vor dem 22. Juli 1931 ausgestellt ist, ganz oder zum Teil einzuloesen, so sind hierfuer Barauszahlungen und Ueberweisungen zulaessig, soweit fuer solche Einloesungen das Konto des Auftragsgebers nicht mit mehr als achttausend Reichsmark fuer den Tag belastet wird.

Para. 5

Wer in den Faellen des Para. 1 Abs.3,4, Para. 3 Abs. 1,

Nr. 1a, Para 4 vorsaetzlich unrichtige Angaben macht, um eine Barauszahlung oder eine Ueberweisung zu erwirken, wird mit Gefaengnis bis zu drei Monaten und mit Geldstrafe oder mit einer dieser Strafen bestraft.

Para.6.

Insoweit die Kreditinstitute nach den Vorschriften der Paragraphe 1 bis 4 Barauszahlungen und Ueberweisungen nicht vornehmen duerfen, gelten vorbehaltlich der Vorschrift des Artikel 2 die Vorschriften des Para. 1 Abs. 2 der Durchfuehrungsverordnung vom 13. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. 1 S361) und des Artikel 2 der zweiten Durchfuehrungsverordnung vom 14. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S363) auch fuer die Zeit vom 29. Juli bis 1. August 1931. Die in der Zeit vom Donnerstag, dem 2. Juli 1931 bis zum Montag, dem 20. Juli 1931 einschliesslich ausgestellten Schecks koennen noch bis zum Freitag, dem 31. Juli 1931 einschliesslich vorgelegt werden.

Artikel 2

(1) Bei Wechseln, deren Faelligkeitstag in der Zeit vom Sonntag, dem 19. bis Donnerstag, dem 23. Juli 1931 einschliesslich liegt, kann die Erhebung des Protestes nicht vor dem dritten Werktag und darf noch am vierten, fuenften und sechsten Werktag nach dem Zahlungstage geschehen. Bei Wechseln, deren Faelligkeitstag in der Zeit vom Freitag, dem 24. bis Dienstag, dem 28. Juli 1931 einschliesslich liegt, kann die Erhebung des Protestes nicht vor dem dritten Werktag und darf noch am vierten und fuenften Werktag nach dem Zahlungstage geschehen. Bei Wechseln, deren Faelligkeitstag in der Zeit vom Mittwoch, dem 29. Juli bis Sonnabend, dem 1. August 1931 einschliesslich liegt, kann die Erhebung des Protestes nicht vor dem dritten Werktag und darf noch am vierten und fuenften Werktag nach dem Zahlungstage geschehen. Fuer die Kreditinstitute gelten hinsichtlich der Erfuellung ihrer eigenen Verbindlichkeiten aus Wechseln vom Mittwoch dem 29. Juli 1931 ab keine Beschraenkungen des Zahlungsverkehrs.

(2) Die besonderen Vorschriften der Durchfuehrungsverordnungen zur Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten ueber die Darmstaedter und Nationalbank vom 13., 15. und 21. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl.I S 359,365, 388) bleiben unberuehrt.

Artikel 3

Die Artikel 3 bis 5 der Dritten Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen vom 18. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S 376) bleiben unberuehrt; jedoch treten folgende Aenderungen ein:

1. Artikel 3 Para. 2 Schlussatz erhaelt folgende Fassung:

Als Bankfeiertage im Sinne dieser Vorschrift gelten auch die in dem Zeitraum vom 16. Juli bis 1. August 1931 liegende Werktage.

2. Artikel 5 Para. 1 Abs. 1 erhaelt folgende Fassung:

(1) Versieht eine nach Para. 2 des Scheckgesetzes scheckfaehige Person einen auf sie gezogenen, vor dem 11. August 1931 ausgestellten Verrechnungsscheck (Para. 14 des Scheckgesetzes) mit einem Bestaetigungsvermerk, so wird sie hiedurch dem Inhaber zur Einloesung verpflichtet; fuer die Einloesung haftet sie auch dem Aussteller und den Indossanten.

3. Im Artikel 5 Para. 3 Abs. 1 werden die Worte "31. Juli 1931" durch die Worte "10. August 1931" ersetzt.

Artikel 4

Diese Verordnung tritt am 29. Juli 1931 in Kraft.

Berlin, den 28. Juli 1931.

Der Reichskanzler

Dr. Bruening

Der Stellvertreter des Reichskanzlers und Reichsminister der Finanzen

H. Dietrich

Der Reichsminister der Justiz
Mit Wahrnehmung der Geschaefte beauftragt:

Dr. Joel
Staatssekretaer

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister

Mit Wahrnehmung der Geschaefte beauftragt:

Trendelenburg

Staatssekretaer

K

REICHSGESETZBLATT

Teil I

1931 Ausgegeben zu Berlin, den 1. August 1931 Nr. 48

Siebente Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen. Vom 1. August 1931.

Auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten vom 15. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S 365) wird verordnet:

Artikel I

Am 3. und 4. August 1931 gelten - vorbehaltlich der Sonderregelung des Artikel 5 fuer Guthaben aus Sparkonten oder Sparbuechern - fuer den Zahlungsverkehr der von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Institute die Vorschriften des Artikel 1 der sechsten Verordnung ueber die Wieder-aufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen vom 28. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl.I S. 405) entsprechend; jedoch treten folgende Aenderungen ein:

1. Am 4. August 1931 sind Ueberweisungen auf Postscheck- und Reichsbankgirokonten nur unter denselben Voraussetzungen wie am 3. August 1931 zulaessig; im uebrigen sind am 4. August 1931 Ueberweisungen unbeschraenkt zulaessig.

2. Im Para. 6 Satz 1 werden die Worte "fuer die Zeit vom 29. Juli bis 1. August 1931" durch die Worte "fuer den 3. und 4. August 1931" ersetzt.

Artikel 2

(1) Bei Wechseln die am 2., 3. oder 4. August 1931 faellig werden, kann die Erhebung des Protestes nicht vor dem dritten Werktag nach dem Zahlungstage geschehen. Bei Wechseln, die am 5. oder 6. August 1931 faellig werden, kann die Erhebung des Protestes nicht vor dem zweiten Werktag und darf noch am dritten Werktag nach dem Zahlungstage geschehen.

(2) Die besonderen Vorschriften der Durchfuehrungsverordnungen zur Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten ueber die Darmstaedter und Nationalbank vom 13., 15., 21. und 31. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S 359,365,388,417) bleiben unberuehrt.

Artikel 3

Artikel 3 der Sechsten Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen vom 28. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 405) bleibt unberuehrt; jedoch werden in Nr. 1 die Worte "1. August 1931" durch die Worte 4. August 1931" ersetzt.

Artikel 4

Vom 4. August 1931 an unterliegt der Zahlungsverkehr der von den Bankfeiertagen betroffenen Institute keinen Beschraenkungen mehr, sowiet sich nichts anderes als Artikel 5 ergibt.

Artikel 5

Fuer Guthaben aus Sparkonten oder Spartuechern (bei Banken, Sparkassen aller Art und Genossenschaften) gelten in der Zeit vom 3. bis 8. August 1931 folgende Bestimmungen:

Para. 1

(1) Barauszahlungen ohne besondere Zweckbestimmung duerfen nicht ueber zehn vom Hundert des am 3. August 1931 vorhandenen Gut-

habens, insgesamt aber hoechstens bis zu fuenfzig Reichsmark geleistet werden; die Auszahlung kann vom Nachweis eines Beduerfnisses abhaengig gemacht werden.

(2) Unbeschraenkt duerfen Barauszahlungen nach den Vorschriften des Artikel 1 Para. 1 Abs. 3, 4 der Sechsten Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen vom 28. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S.405) geleistet werden.

Para. 2

(1) Ueberweisungen sind unbeschraenkt zulaessig,

(a) soweit sie erforderlich sind, um die im Para. 1 Abs. 2 zugelassenen Barauszahlungen zu ermoeglichen,

(b) soweit dadurch Zahlungen zur Durchfuehrung der Reichsversicherungsordnung, des Angestelltenversicherungsgesetzes, des Reichsknappschaftsgesetzes und des Gesetzes ueber Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung bewirkt werden.

(c) soweit Leistungen an einen Versicherungstraeger zur Erfuellung einer Beitragspflicht bewirkt werden,

(d) aus Guthaben, ueber die frei verfuegt werden kann.

(2) Im Uebrigen sind Ueberweisungen nur auf ein anderes Guthaben aus einem Sparkonto oder einem Sparbuch zulaessig und nur mit der Massgabe, dass das neu entstehende Guthaben des Empfaengers denselben Beschraenkungen unterliegt wie das bisherige Guthaben des Auftragsgebers.

Para. 3

Die Vorschriften des Artikel 1 Para. 2 der Sechsten Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen vom 28. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S.405) bleiben unberuehrt.

Para. 4

Beauftragt ein Kontoinhaber ein Institut, einen von ihm akzeptierten Wechsel, der vor dem 28. Juli 1931 ausgestellt ist, ganz oder zum Teil einzuloesen, so sind hierfuer Barauszahlungen und Ueberweisungen zulaessig, soweit fuer solche Einloesungen das Konto des Auftragsgebers nicht mit mehr als achttausend Reichsmark fuer den Tag belastet wird.

Para. 5

Wer in den Faellen der Paragraphe 1 bis 4 vorsaetzlich unrichtige Angaben macht, um eine Barauszahlung oder eine Ueberweisung zu erwirken, wird mit Gefaengnis bis zu drei Monaten und mit Geldstrafe oder mit einer dieser Strafen bestraft.

Para. 6

Insoweit die Kreditinstitute nach den Vorschriften der Paragraphe 1 bis 4 Barauszahlungen und Ueberweisungen nicht vornehmen duerfen, gelten die Vorschriften des Para. 1 Abs.2 der Durchfuehrungsverordnung vom 13. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S 361) und des Artikel 2 der Zweiten Durchfuehrungsverordnung vom 14. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S 363) auch fuer die Zeit vom 3. bis 8. August 1931.

Para.7

Artikel 3 der Sechsten Verordnung ueber die Wiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen vom 28. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S.405) bleibt unberuehrt; jedoch werden in Nr. 1. die Worte "1. August 1931" durch die Worte "8. August 1931" ersetzt.

Artikel 6

Diese Verordnung tritt am 2. August 1931 in Kraft.

Berlin, den 1. August 1931.

Der Reichskanzler

Dr. Bruening

Der Stellvertreter des Reichskanzlers und Reichsminister der Finanzen

H. Dietrich

Der Reichsminister der Justiz
Mit Wahrnehmung der Geschaefte beauftragt:

Dr. Joel
Staatssekretaer

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
Mit Wahrnehmung der Geschaefte beauftragt:

Dr. Trendelenburg
Staatssekretaer

REICHSGESETZBLATT

Teil I

1931 Ausgegeben zu Berlin, den 7. August 1931 Nr. 51

Verordnung ueber Sparguthaben.

Vom 6. August 1931.

Auf Grund der Verordnung des Reichspraesidenten vom 16. Juli 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S 365) wird verordnet:

Artikel I

Vom 8. August 1931 an gelten fuer Guthaben aus Sparkonten und Sparbuechern (bei Banken, Sparkassen aller Art und Genossenschaften) bis auf weiters folgende Bestimmungen:

Para. 1

Bis zum Hoechstbetrage von dreihundert Reichsmark werden Zahlungen (Barauszahlungen und Ueberweisungen) ohne vorherige Kuendigung geleistet. Satzungsbestimmungen, die den Anspruch auf eine Zahlung ohne vorherige Kuendigung auf einen niedrigeren Betrag beschraenken, bleiben unberuehrt.

Para. 2

(1) Die Zahlung eines hoeheren Betrages als insgesamt eines Betrages von dreihundert Reichsmark innerhalb eines Zeitraums von einem Monat kann nur gefordert werden, wenn eine rechtzeitige Kuendigung erfolgt ist.

(2) Die Kuendigungsfrist betraegt, soweit keine laengere Frist ausdruecklich vereinbart worden ist, fuer Betraege von mehr als dreihundert Reichsmark bis zu eintausend Reichsmark einen Monat, fuer Betraege ueber eintausend Reichsmark drei Monate.

Para. 3

Ist vor Inkrafttreten dieser Verordnung eine Kuendigung erfolgt, so wird der Zeitraum vom 13. Juli 1931 bis zum 7. August 1931, soweit er in die Kuendigungsfrist faellt, nicht mitgerechnet.

Artikel 2

Diese Verordnung tritt am 8. August 1931 in Kraft, zu derselben Zeit tritt Artikel 5 der Siebenten Verordnung ueber dieWiederaufnahme des Zahlungsverkehrs nach den Bankfeiertagen vom 1. August 1931 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S.419) ausser Kraft.

Berlin, den 6. August 1931.

Der Stellvertreter des Reichskanzlers

H. Dietrich

Der Reichsminister der Justiz
Mit Wahrnehmung der Geschaefte beauftragt:

Dr. Joel
Staatssekretaer

Der Reichswirtschaftsminister
Mit Wahrnehmung der Geschaefte beauftragt:

Dr. Trendelenburg

Staatssekretaer

AR 25638 3/30 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD & TAXES 1942 ARCHIVES

Re: Social Security Board

Employer's Identification Number: 12 - 1143174 (issued 9-4-41)
Erich O. Grunebaum - Social Security card - #108-18-7369
Kurt N. Grunebaum - Social Security card - #108-18-6719

IX

Form SS-1 a (Rev. Nov. 1940)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EMPLOYER'S TAX RETURN
UNDER FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. Number of employees listed in Schedule A ---- 1
2. Total taxable wages PAID (from Item 21) ---- $150.--

EMPLOYERS' TAX

3. 1% of Item 2 ---- $1.50
4. Credit or adjustment $ ----
(Must be explained. See instructions)
5. Total employers' tax ---- $1.50

EMPLOYEES' TAX

6. 1% of Item 2 ---- $1.50
7. Credit or adjustment $ ----
(Must be explained. See instructions)
8. Total employees' tax ---- $1.50
9. Total tax (total of Items 5 and 8) ---- $3.00

IDENTIFICATION No. ---- 12 1143174

Est of Georg S. Hirschland
120 Broadway Rm 2140
N Y C 3-41

FINAL RETURN 1

10. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.)

Estate of Georg S. Hirschland
by
Witnessed by
XXXX

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

(For Entries to be Made in Items 1 to 22, Inclusive, See the Instructions on the Back of the Original Copy)

This form is to be used by each employer of one or more individuals in reporting and paying the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. This Act imposes an employers' tax of 1 percent upon wages paid by each employer and, in addition, an employees' tax of 1 percent upon wages received by each employee. An explanation of the principal provisions and requirements of the Act and related regulations is outlined below.

PARAGRAPH A. Wages that are taxable.—All wages paid to employees, with certain exceptions, are taxable. (The most important of these exceptions are listed in par. B, below.) Taxable wages include not only money but the fair value of any other thing received by an employee from the employer in payment for work done, such as meals, lodging, clothing, or merchandise. In general, taxable wages also include the following:

(1) Wages paid to temporary or part-time employees.
(2) Salaries or wages paid to officers of corporations.
(3) Wages paid to employees over age 65.
(4) Commissions paid to employees.
(5) Meals furnished to employees of restaurants and hotels, to seamen on American vessels, etc.
(6) Bonuses.
(7) Vacation allowances.
(8) Wages paid to relatives of partners or corporate officers working for the partnership or corporation.
(9) Wages paid by an individual employer to a son or daughter who is 21 or more years of age.

PAR. B. Wages that are not taxable.—Wages that are not taxable include:

(1) Amounts over and above the first $3,000 of wages paid to each employee by the same employer for services rendered in any one calendar year. In determining whether this exemption applies in the case of an employee who worked for more than one employer during the year, the employer may take into consideration only the total amount of wages paid by himself to the employee. In other words, the exemption applies separately to the wages the employee received from each employer and not to the total wages he received from all employers.

(2) Compensation for services which are not covered by the Act, such as agricultural labor and certain kinds of domestic service.

(3) Payments made by employers under certain plans providing for retirement, sickness or accidents, medical and hospitalization expenses, or death.

(4) Dismissal payments which the employer is not legally required to make.

(5) Tips paid directly to an employee by a customer of the employer, *provided* they are not accounted for by the employee to the employer.

PAR. C. Collection of employees' tax.—The employer should deduct the employees' tax of 1 percent when he pays them their wages, and if he does not do this, he becomes liable for this tax himself. Tax so deducted is a special fund in trust for the United States and should be accumulated until the time fixed for its payment, when it should be paid over to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Employees' tax deducted from an employee's wages must not be used by the employer for his own purposes. Severe penalties are imposed by law for willful failure to pay, collect, or truthfully account for this tax. The amount of the employees' tax, together with the employers' tax, must be paid over to the United States Collector of Internal Revenue once each 3 months.

PAR. D. Quarterly tax return and wage report.—For the filing of returns and payment of these taxes the year is divided into four periods or quarters of 3 months each, as follows: First quarter—January, February, and March; second quarter—April, May, and June; third quarter—July, August, and September; fourth quarter—October, November, and December.

Every employer must make a return on this form for the first quarter within which he pays taxable wages to his employee or employees, and for each quarter thereafter (whether or not taxable wages are paid therein) until he files a "final return," as explained in par. E, below. The return should be mailed or delivered to the office of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue and should be accompanied by remittance of the amount of taxes due, including both the employers' tax and the employees' tax. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the "U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue."

The return for the first quarter must reach the Collector's office not later than April 30; for the second quarter, not later than July 31; for the third quarter, not later than October 31; and for the fourth quarter, not later than January 31. Every employer who files a return after the due date, and who wishes to avoid the addition to tax for such delinquency (see par. J, below), must attach a statement to the return as a part thereof, making an affirmative showing of all facts alleged as a reasonable cause for his failure to file the return on time.

After an employer has once filed a return on this form, a blank form will be mailed to him every 3 months; but if at any filing period his form should fail to reach him, the employer should write to his local Collector of Internal Revenue or call at his office for a form so that he can make his return on time.

PAR. E. Final returns.—Any person who ceases to pay taxable wages must file a final return on this form. He should write the words "Final return" at the top of the return, show the period which it covers and the date of the last payment of taxable wages, and mail or deliver it, accompanied by a remittance of the taxes due, to the Collector so that it will reach his office on or before the 30th day after such date. He should also attach to the return a statement, in duplicate, giving the address at which the records referred to in par. I, below, will be kept, the name of the person keeping such records and, if the business has been sold or otherwise transferred to another person, the name and address of such person, and the date on which the sale or other transfer took effect.

PAR. F. Statements to be furnished employees.—Every employer is required to furnish each of his employees a written statement in a form suitable for the employee to keep, showing the following information: (1) the name of the employer, (2) the name of the employee, (3) the period covered by the statement, (4) the total amount of wages paid during the period, and (5) the amount of employees' tax with respect to such wages.

Each statement must cover one or more, but not more than four, calendar quarters and must be furnished to the employee not later than the last day of the second calendar month following the period covered by the statement. When an employee leaves the service of the employer, however, the statement must be furnished when the final wage payment to the employee is made.

If the employer chooses, he may furnish the statement at the time of each wage payment to the employee and, in that case, the statement may show the date of the wage payment instead of the period covered by the statement.

No particular form is prescribed for the statement required to be furnished by the employer to the employee. So long as it is in a form suitable for the employee to keep and shows clearly all the information required, the statement may be in any form. It may be furnished, for example, on the employee's pay envelope, on a detachable strip attached to the employee's pay check, or on a separate sheet of paper.

The law provides a civil penalty of not more than $5 for each willful failure of an employer to furnish the required statement to an employee.

PAR. G. Employers must obtain identification numbers.—Every employer who is required to file this form and who does not have an identification number and has not applied for one, must file an application on Form SS–4 for such a number. Copies of Form SS–4 may be obtained from any field office of the Social Security Board or from any Collector of Internal Revenue. The employer must file the application either with the nearest field office of the Social Security Board in the State in which his principal place of business is located, or with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which such place of business is located. **The application must be filed on or before the seventh day after the date on which employment for wages for the employer first takes place.**

An identification number will be assigned to the employer on the basis of the information reported on the application. When received, the number should be entered in the employer's permanent records and kept on file for reference.

Each employer should have only one identification number. If an employer has more than one number and has not been advised which one to use, he should notify his Collector of Internal Revenue of the numbers he has and of the name and address to which each number was assigned. He should also give the Collector the address of his principal place of business. The Collector will then advise him of the identification number he should use.

An employer who has purchased or otherwise acquired the business of another person must not use the identification number assigned to such other person but must file an application for a new number for himself.

PAR. H. Employees must obtain account numbers.—As soon as an employee starts to work for an employer for wages, he must inform the employer what his account number is, and what his name is, exactly as shown on his account number card issued to him by the Social Security Board. If the employee fails to furnish this information, the employer is required to request it from the employee. As soon as the name and account number of the employee are made known to the employer, he must enter them in his records.

If an employee does not have an account number and has not applied for one, the employer must immediately advise the employee of the necessity for obtaining a number from the nearest field office of the Social Security Board. If the address of such a field office cannot be found in a local directory, it may be obtained at the local post office. The employee should then prepare an application on Form SS–5 (a copy of which can be obtained either at the field office or from the office of the local Collector) and submit the application to the field office of the Social Security Board. **The application must be filed on or before the seventh day after the date the employee starts to work for the employer for wages, or, if the employee leaves the employ of the employer before such seventh day, then the application must be filed before the employee leaves.** The field office of the Social Security Board will either issue an account number to the employee as soon as the application is submitted, or will issue a receipt to the employee acknowledging that an application has been filed by him.

In any case where an employee has not advised his employer what his account number is by the fourteenth day after the date he first starts to work for the employer for wages (or before he leaves the employ of the employer, if that event occurs within the fourteen-day period), the employer must immediately request the employee to comply with (1) or (2), below:

(1) If the employee has available a receipt issued to him by an office of the Social Security Board acknowledging that he has filed an application for an account number, the employee must show such receipt to the employer.

(2) If the employee does not have available such a receipt, the employee must furnish to the employer an application on Form SS–5, completely filled in and signed by the employee. If a copy of Form SS–5 is not available, the employee must, in place of that form, furnish to the employer a statement in writing, signed by the employee, setting forth the date of the statement, the employee's full name, present address, date and place of birth, father's full name, mother's full name before marriage, employee's sex and color, and information as to whether the employee previously filed an application on Form SS–5, and, if so, the date and place of filing.

If the employee complies with (1), above, by showing a receipt to the employer, the employer must enter in his records the date of issue of the receipt, its termination date, the address of the issuing office, and the name and address of the employee exactly as shown in the receipt. The receipt itself, however, must be retained by the employee. If, at the time the employer's return on Form SS–1a is filed, the employee's number is still unknown to the employer, the employer must enter on the return, with the entry with respect to the employee, the notation "Receipt issued," together with the name and address of the employee exactly as shown in the receipt, the date of issue of the receipt, and the address of the issuing office.

If the employee complies with (2), above, by furnishing to the employer a completely executed application on Form SS–5 or statement, the employer must attach such application or statement to his return on Form SS–1a unless, in the meanwhile, the employee's account number becomes known to the employer, in which case the number should be entered on the return and the application or statement returned to the employee.

If the employee fails to comply with either (1) or (2), above, the employer must execute and attach to his return on Form SS–1a, a Form SS–5 or statement, signed by the employer, setting forth as fully and clearly as practicable the information called for in paragraph (2), together with an explanation of his failure to secure from the employee a Form SS–5 or statement signed by the employee, and must insert the word "Employer" as part of his signature.

The employer should impress on each of his employees the need of keeping his account number and of having only one number. If an employee loses his account number card, he should apply for a duplicate card at the nearest Social Security Board office and should ask for the same number he had before. If an employee has more than one number, he should keep the one the employer has entered in his records and return the others to the nearest Social Security Board office for cancellation. Each account number card returned for cancellation should bear on the back, plainly written, the number which the employee is keeping.

The employer should advise any employee who wishes to correct a statement made on Form SS–5, or whose name has changed, to notify the nearest Social Security Board office so that his social security record will be accurate.

PAR. I. Records.—Every employer must keep sufficient records to enable him to fill in the return accurately for each employee, and to enable the Collector to verify the amount of taxes due. Such records must be retained for a period of 4 years from the date when the taxes were paid, and must at all times be open for inspection by Internal Revenue officers. **The employer's copy of this return, and copies of all schedules and statements required to be attached to the original copy pursuant to Items 4, 7, and 16 of the instructions appearing on the back of such original copy, must be kept by the employer at his principal place of business.**

PAR. J. Interest and penalties.—If tax is not paid when due, interest accrues at the rate of 6 percent per year. If the return is not filed on time, 5 percent to 25 percent of the tax will be added to the tax unless the employer establishes that a reasonable cause exists for the delinquency. The amount to be added to the tax depends on the duration of the delinquency. (See par. D, above, relative to the statement which the employer must submit if he does not file his return on time.) If the employer does not pay the amount of an assessment within 10 days after the service or mailing of a notice and demand for such payment, a penalty of 5 percent will be added to the assessment. Penalties are also imposed by law for willful failure to pay, collect, or truthfully account for and pay over tax, furnish statements to employees, keep records, make returns, or for false or fraudulent returns.

16—12181 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Form SS-1 a (Rev. Nov. 1940)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EMPLOYER'S TAX RETURN
UNDER FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1942 Second Quarter

THIS COPY MUST BE KEPT BY EMPLOYER

for the Estate of Georg S. Hirschland, Deceased

Witness: July 2

This copy, together with a copy of each related schedule or statement which the employer is required to keep, must be carefully preserved by the employer at his principal place of business, and should at all times be available for inspection by officers of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. See Par. I of General Instructions on back of this copy.

signed by Erich O. Grunebaum for the Estate of Georg S. Hirschland, Deceased

witnessed: K.H.G. and Lotte Werner

1. Number of employees listed in Schedule A ..... One
2. Total taxable wages PAID (from Item 21) ..... $ 450.00

EMPLOYERS' TAX

3. 1% of Item 2 ..... $ 4.50
4. Credit or adjustment $ ..... (Must be explained. See instructions)
5. Total employers' tax ..... $ 4.50

EMPLOYEES' TAX

6. 1% of Item 2 ..... $ 4.50
7. Credit or adjustment $ ..... (Must be explained. See instructions)
8. Total employees' tax ..... $ 4.50
9. Total tax (total of Items 5 and 8) ..... $ 9.00

IDENTIFICATION No. 12 1143174

EST OF GEORG S. HIRSCHLAND
120 BROADWAY RM xxxx 2140
N Y C 3-41

10. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.) 1

DO *NOT* DETACH AT THIS LINE

SCHEDULE A—EMPLOYER'S REPORT OF TAXABLE WAGES PAID TO EACH EMPLOYEE

(List all employees to whom taxable wages were paid during the quarter)

IDENTIFICATION No. 12 1143174

EST OF GEORG S. HIRSCHLAND
120 BROADWAY RM.
xxx 2140
N Y C 3-41

13. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.) 1

14. Date quarter ended 6-30-42

218612

If there is not enough space to list all employees below, use Schedule A continuation sheets (Form SS-1 b). Each such sheet must show a page number beginning with number 2. (See instructions on back of continuation sheet.)

15. Total pages of return, including continuation sheets attached this page only
16. Has a change of ownership, or other transfer, of the business taken place during the quarter? No (Yes or no) If so, attach the statement called for in Item 16 of Instructions.

Employee's Account Number (17)			Name of Employee (Type or print) (18)	Taxable Wages Paid Under Federal Insurance Contributions Act (19)		State (20)
000	00	0000		*Dollars*	*Cents*	
092	05	4504	Florence Kingsley	450.	00	New York
			Paid: Check #47 Brown Bros. Harriman EOG Sp A/C			

↓ IF ANY EMPLOYEE'S ACCOUNT NUMBER IS UNKNOWN, FOLLOW ITEM 17 OF INSTRUCTIONS ↓

TOTAL FOR THIS PAGE—Total taxable wages paid ..... $ 450.00

21. TOTAL FOR THIS RETURN—Total taxable wages paid ..... $ 450.00 (This total must be the same as Item 2 above)

(Do not use this space)

22. Number of taxable employees on pay roll covering last pay period (or pay periods) of quarter ..... One

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED WITH U. S. COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DAY OF THE FIRST MONTH FOLLOWING THE CLOSE OF THE QUARTER YEAR

16—12181-1

Form SS-1 a (Rev. Nov. 1940)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EMPLOYER'S TAX RETURN
UNDER FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1942 - First Quarter

Estate of Georg S. Hirschland Deceased
Executors

THIS COPY MUST BE KEPT BY EMPLOYER

This copy, together with a copy of each related schedule or statement which the employer is required to keep, must be carefully preserved by the employer at his principal place of business, and should at all times be available for inspection by officers of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. See Par. I of General Instructions on back of this copy.

Mailed April 15, 1942
(Ck #5 - Brown Bros)

1. Number of employees listed in Schedule A	One
2. Total taxable wages PAID (from Item 21)	$ 300.00
EMPLOYERS' TAX	
3. 1% of Item 2 $ 3.00	
4. Credit or adjustment $ (Must be explained. See instructions)	
5. Total employers' tax	$ 3.00
EMPLOYEES' TAX	
6. 1% of Item 2 $ 3.00	
7. Credit or adjustment $ (Must be explained. See instructions)	
8. Total employees' tax	$ 3.00
9. Total tax (total of Items 5 and 8)	$ 6.00

IDENTIFICATION No. 12 1143174

Georg S. Hirschland (deceased)
120 Broadway - Room 1712
N Y C 3-41

10. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.) 1

DO *NOT* DETACH AT THIS LINE

SCHEDULE A—EMPLOYER'S REPORT OF TAXABLE WAGES PAID TO EACH EMPLOYEE

(List all employees to whom taxable wages were paid during the quarter)

IDENTIFICATION No. 12 1143174

Georg S. Hirschland (deceased)
120 Broadway - Room 1712
N Y C 3 - 41

13. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.) 1

14. Date quarter ended 3-31-42
2nd N Y
118593

If there is not enough space to list all employees below, use Schedule A continuation sheets (Form SS-1 b). Each such sheet must show a page number beginning with number 2. (See instructions on back of continuation sheet.)

15. Total pages of return, including continuation sheets attached one

16. Has a change of ownership, or other transfer, of the business taken place during the quarter? No (Yes or no) If so, attach the statement called for in Item 16 of Instructions.

→ IF ANY EMPLOYEE'S ACCOUNT NUMBER IS UNKNOWN, FOLLOW ITEM 17 OF INSTRUCTIONS ←

Employee's Account Number (17)			Name of Employee (Type or print) (18)	Taxable Wages Paid Under Federal Insurance Contributions Act (19)		State (20)
000	00	0000		*Dollars*	*Cents*	
092	05	4504	Florence Kingsley	300.	00	New York
			(Paid Check #5, Brown Brothers Harriman EOG Special Account Apr.10/42)			
TOTAL FOR THIS PAGE—Total taxable wages paid				$ 300.	00	

21. TOTAL FOR THIS RETURN—Total taxable wages paid $ 300.00 (This total must be the same as Item 2 above)

(Do not use this space)

22. Number of taxable employees on pay roll covering last pay period (or pay periods) of quarter One

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED WITH U. S. COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DAY OF THE FIRST MONTH FOLLOWING THE CLOSE OF THE QUARTER YEAR

16—12181-1

Form SS-1 a (Rev. Nov. 1940)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EMPLOYER'S TAX RETURN
UNDER FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1941 - Fourth Quarter

1. Number of employees listed in Schedule A	One
2. Total taxable wages PAID (from Item 21)	$420.00
EMPLOYERS' TAX	
3. 1% of Item 2 $4.20	
4. Credit or adjustment (Must be explained. See instructions) $- -	
5. Total employers' tax	$4.20
EMPLOYEES' TAX	
6. 1% of Item 2 $4.20	
7. Credit or adjustment (Must be explained. See instructions) $- -	
8. Total employees' tax	$4.20
9. Total tax (total of Items 5 and 8)	$8.40

IDENTIFICATION No. 12 1143174

GEORG S HIRSCHLAND
120 BROADWAY
N Y C 3-41

10. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.)

Individual
Witness xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Jan. 2

THIS COPY MUST BE KEPT BY EMPLOYER

This copy, together with a copy of each related schedule or statement which the employer is required to keep, must be carefully preserved by the employer at his principal place of business, and should at all times be available for inspection by officers of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. See Par. I of General Instructions on back of this copy.

Mailed Jan 8/42
signature on file.
initials EOH & KHG

Check # 544 (Central)

DO *NOT* DETACH AT THIS LINE

SCHEDULE A—EMPLOYER'S REPORT OF TAXABLE WAGES PAID TO EACH EMPLOYEE

(List all employees to whom taxable wages were paid during the quarter)

IDENTIFICATION No. 12 1143174

GEORG S HIRSCHLAND
120 BROADWAY
N Y C 3-41

13. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.)

14. Date quarter ended 12-31-41

2nd NY 418746 (Certificate Number)

If there is not enough space to list all employees below, use Schedule A continuation sheets (Form SS-1 b). Each such sheet must show a page number beginning with number 2. (See instructions on back of continuation sheet.)

15. Total pages of return, including continuation sheets attached 1

16. Has a change of ownership, or other transfer, of the business taken place during the quarter? no (Yes or no) If so, attach the statement called for in Item 16 of Instructions.

IF ANY EMPLOYEE'S ACCOUNT NUMBER IS UNKNOWN, FOLLOW ITEM 17 OF INSTRUCTIONS →

Employee's Account Number (17)	Name of Employee (Type or print) (18)	Taxable Wages Paid Under Federal Insurance Contributions Act (19) Dollars	Cents	State (20)
000 00 0000				
092 05 4504	FLORENCE KINGSLEY	$420.	00	New York
TOTAL FOR THIS PAGE—Total taxable wages paid		$420.	00	

21. TOTAL FOR THIS RETURN—Total taxable wages paid $420.00 (This total must be the same as Item 2 above)

(Do not use this space)

22. Number of taxable employees on pay roll covering last pay period (or pay periods) of quarter One

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED WITH U. S. COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DAY OF THE FIRST MONTH FOLLOWING THE CLOSE OF THE QUARTER YEAR

16—12181

Form SS-1 a (Rev. Nov. 1940)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EMPLOYER'S TAX RETURN
UNDER FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1941 - 3rd quarter

1. Number of employees listed in Schedule A	1
2. Total taxable wages PAID (from Item 2f)	$ 150.00
EMPLOYERS' TAX	
3. 1% of Item 2 $ 1.50	
4. Credit or adjustment $ -- (Must be explained. See instructions)	
5. Total employers' tax	$ 1.50
EMPLOYEES' TAX	
6. 1% of Item 2 $ 1.50	
7. Credit or adjustment $ -- (Must be explained. See instructions)	
8. Total employees' tax	$ 1.50
9. Total tax (total of Items 5 and 8)	$ 3.00

IDENTIFICATION No. 12 1143174

GEORG S. HIRSCHLAND
120 Broadway
N Y C

3-41

10. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.)

Individual

THIS COPY MUST BE KEPT BY EMPLOYER

Oct. 1

This copy, together with a copy of each related schedule or statement which the employer is required to keep, must be carefully preserved by the employer at his principal place of business, and should at all times be available for inspection by officers of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. See Par. I of General Instructions on back of this copy.

Mailed Oct 16/41
signature J Dr H.
witnessed by EOJ + KDg.

DO *NOT* DETACH AT THIS LINE

SCHEDULE A—EMPLOYER'S REPORT OF TAXABLE WAGES PAID TO EACH EMPLOYEE

(List all employees to whom taxable wages were paid during the quarter)

IDENTIFICATION No. 12 1143174

GEORG S. HIRSCHLAND
120 BROADWAY
N Y C

3-41

13. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.)

14. Date quarter ended 9-30-41

2nd N Y
318703

If there is not enough space to list all employees below, use Schedule A continuation sheets (Form SS-1 b). Each such sheet must show a page number beginning with number 2. (See instructions on back of continuation sheet.)

15. Total pages of return, including continuation sheets attached 1

16. Has a change of ownership, or other transfer, of the business taken place during the quarter? No (Yes or no) If so, attach the statement called for in Item 16 of Instructions.

IF ANY EMPLOYEE'S ACCOUNT NUMBER IS UNKNOWN, FOLLOW ITEM 17 OF INSTRUCTIONS →

Employee's Account Number (17)			Name of Employee (Type or print) (18)	Taxable Wages Paid Under Federal Insurance Contributions Act (19)		State (20)
000	00	0000		*Dollars*	*Cents*	
092	05	4504	FLORENCE KINGSLEY	$150.	00	New York

Intentional Second Exposure

Form SS-1a (Rev. Nov. 1940)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EMPLOYER'S TAX RETURN
UNDER FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT

READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1941 - 3rd quarter

1. Number of employees listed in Schedule A	1
2. Total taxable wages PAID (from Item 21)	$ 150.00
EMPLOYERS' TAX	
3. 1% of Item 2 $ 1.50	
4. Credit or adjustment $ -- (Must be explained. See instructions)	
5. Total employers' tax	$ 1.50
EMPLOYEES' TAX	
6. 1% of Item 2 $ 1.50	
7. Credit or adjustment $ -- (Must be explained. See instructions)	
8. Total employees' tax	$ 1.50
9. Total tax (total of Items 5 and 8)	$ 3.00

IDENTIFICATION No. 12 1143174

GEORG S. HIRSCHLAND
120 Broadway
N Y C

3-41

10. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.)

Individual

THIS COPY MUST BE KEPT BY EMPLOYER

Oct. 1

This copy, together with a copy of each related schedule or statement which the employer is required to keep, must be carefully preserved by the employer at his principal place of business, and should at all times be available for inspection by officers of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. See Par. I of General Instructions on back of this copy.

Mailed Oct 16/41
signature of Dr H.
witnessed by EOG +
KHG.

DO *NOT* DETACH AT THIS LINE

SCHEDULE A—EMPLOYER'S REPORT OF TAXABLE WAGES PAID TO EACH EMPLOYEE

(List all employees to whom taxable wages were paid during the quarter)

IDENTIFICATION No. 12 1143174

GEORG S. HIRSCHLAND
120 BROADWAY
N Y C

3-41

13. Type or print in this space employer's name, address of principal place of business, and identification number. (See Item 13 of Instructions.)

14. Date quarter ended 9-30-41

2nd N Y
318703

If there is not enough space to list all employees below, use Schedule A continuation sheets (Form SS-1 b). Each such sheet must show a page number beginning with number 2. (See instructions on back of continuation sheet.)

15. Total pages of return, including continuation sheets attached 1

16. Has a change of ownership, or other transfer, of the business taken place during the quarter? No (Yes or no) If so, attach the statement called for in Item 16 of Instructions.

→ IF ANY EMPLOYEE'S ACCOUNT NUMBER IS UNKNOWN, FOLLOW ITEM 17 OF INSTRUCTIONS ←

Employee's Account Number (17)			Name of Employee (Type or print) (18)	Taxable Wages Paid Under Federal Insurance Contributions Act (19)		State (20)
000	00	0000		*Dollars*	*Cents*	
092	05	4504	FLORENCE KINGSLEY	$150.	00	New York

Copy, - original mailed 11/25/42 to:

Collector of Internal Revenue
Custom House
New York, N.Y.

enclosing Form SS-6 (Notice of Employer's Identification Number)

Please Return To:
Collector of Internal Revenue
Custom House, N. Y.
Room 734

AFFIDAVIT OF EMPLOYER REQUIRED TO FILE "FINAL RETURN"
(All questions to be fully answered)

1. Name of Employer Georg S. Hirschland

2. Trading as -

3. Last business address 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

4. Employer's Identification Number 12 - 1143174 (issued 9-4-41)

5. If business is being continued give last date on which you had employees
Date

6. Date of discontinuance of business or dissolution of corporation, partnership or association July 30, 1942
Last date on which wages were paid to employees July 30, 1942

7. Was your business sold or otherwise transferred to another person. (Answer "Yes" or "No") no. If so, give the name and address of such person and the date the sale or transfer took effect.
Name
Address
Date

8. Give the address of the place where the books and records which you have been required to maintain for employment tax purposes will be kept, and the name and address of the person who will keep such records.
Name % Mr. Erich O. Grunebaum
Address 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

9. The undersigned employer filed returns on Form SS-1a and/or Form 940 as an individual (✓), ~~partnership ( ), corporation ( ), trust and estate ( ), or other entity~~ Not deceased

10. Date on which "Final Return" on Form SS-1a was filed Sept.22, 1942
Date on which "Final Return" on Form 940 was filed

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF MANHATTAN) ss

The undersigned, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has read the questions and answers herein, and that the answers are true to his own knowledge or according to his best information and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 26th day of November 1942

Alfred Lamont

NOTARY PUBLIC, WESTCHESTER COUNTY
CERT. FILED IN N. Y. CO. No. 209, REG. No. 3 L 126
COMMISSION EXPIRES MARCH 30, 1943

Erich O. Grunebaum
NAME OF FIRM

BY
TITLE

120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
ADDRESS OF INDIVIDUAL SIGNING

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR
SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
CUSTOMHOUSE

IN REPLYING REFER TO EmT:734:Final:DEC EAC

November 20, 1942

Est. of Georg S. Hirschland 12-1143174
120 Broadway, Room 2140
New York City

Sir(s):

This office is in receipt of Form SS-1a (Social Security Tax Report) for the period ending 9/30/42 marked "Final Return".

In accordance with Paragraph E in General Instructions on the reverse side of Form SS-1a, it is requested that you complete the enclosed affidavit form and return it to this office within five days.

Please return to this office for cancellation Form SS-6, the official notice of your Employer's Identification Number.

If you have employed eight or more individuals on at least one day a week in any twenty weeks during the calendar year, you are also liable for the filing of a return under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Officers of a corporation must be included as employees whether or not they received remuneration. This return should be made on Form 940, and filed immediately together with your remittance for the amount of tax. To determine the taxable payroll, only the first $3,000.00 of remuneration paid to each employee should be included.

In the event a new employing entity takes over the business heretofore conducted by you, Form SS-4 (Employer's Application for Identification Number) must be filed with this office by your successor in order that it may be assigned an Identification Number and receive quarterly tax returns. Form SS-4 can be obtained at this office.

Respectfully,

Wm. J. Pedrick
Collector

enclosure

11/26/42 Returned Form # ... in duplicate, cancelling Form SS6

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR

SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
CUSTOMHOUSE

January 5, 1942

DEAR EMPLOYER:

The Revenue Act of 1941 provides, among other things, that, effective with returns for the calendar year 1941, the personal exemption for income-tax purposes in the case of single persons shall be $750 instead of $800 as last year, and in the case of married persons, living together, $1,500 instead of $2,000. The act further provides (as did the First Revenue Act of 1940) that the gross and not the net income shall be the determining factor with respect to the liability for the filing of income-tax returns.

Naturally, the change in the law with respect to the personal exemption will affect many individuals who have not heretofore filed Federal income-tax returns. Without any intention or desire to impose upon you, the purpose of this letter is to respectfully enlist your cooperation with this office to the extent of posting the enclosed notice in a conspicuous place on the premises of your establishment for the information and guidance of your employees. Additional copies of this notice may be obtained from this office upon request.

While the Bureau of Internal Revenue is giving all possible publicity to important changes in the law, it is believed that with your assistance none of your employees, because of a lack of knowledge of the requirements, will fail to file returns for the calendar year 1941 and thereby become liable to the penalties provided by law for such failure. The distribution of blank forms to individuals liable for the filing of income-tax returns presents a serious problem to this office. In the belief that you would be willing to cooperate with your Government in this important task, it is respectfully suggested that you can assist further by advising this office of the number of Forms 1040 and 1040A which will be needed by your employees for the filing of their returns. Those of your employees who filed returns for the year 1940 will receive appropriate blank return forms by mail from the Collector and it will be appreciated if you will take this into consideration when estimating the number of forms you will need. Promptly upon receipt of such advice from you, the necessary forms will be immediately forwarded to you for distribution to the employees who will need them. The circumstances under which Forms 1040 and 1040A shall be used are fully explained in the enclosed NOTICE.

By reason of the change in the law referred to above, it is quite possible you will be required to report an additional number of employees on Form 1099, information return (copy enclosed), and will, therefore, need more of these forms than heretofore. They are now available in this office and the desired number will be furnished you upon request.

This office is reluctant to impose any serious burden upon you and yet I am sure you will realize that such cooperation on your part will mean much to this office in its desire to fully administer the revenue laws as enacted by Congress.

Very truly yours,

J. D. McNamara

Acting Collector.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—24734-1

THE USE

OF SIMPLIFIED INCOME TAX RETURN

EXPLAINED

FORM 1040A simplifies filing income tax returns for millions of small taxpayers.

If you use this simple Form 1040A you can prepare your return in a few minutes.

The filing of a return is required by all single persons having gross incomes of $750 or more, and for all married persons having gross incomes of $1,500 or more.

Form 1040A *may* be used by persons who are required to file returns but who have gross incomes of not more than $3,000 from salaries, wages, compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rent, annuities, and royalties only.

The tax shown on Form 1040A automatically makes provision for deductions and family status.

The six simple steps required are shown by numbers in the illustration on the inside pages.

If you are not eligible to use Form 1040A, or do not choose to use it, then you should file on Form 1040.

Illustrations of the amount of tax on 1941 incomes for persons using Form 1040 are shown on the last page of this folder.

Just six items to fill in—

① Your name, address, and occupation

② Your dependents

③ List your income

④ Subtract your credit for dependents

⑤ Indicate your family status

⑥ Read your tax directly from the table

16—25318-1

FORM 1040 A
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

OPTIONAL
UNITED STATES
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN
1941

THIS RETURN MAY BE FILED INSTEAD OF FORM 1040 BY CITIZENS OR RESIDENT ALIENS IF GROSS INCOME IS NOT MORE THAN $3,000 AND IS ONLY FROM SOURCES STATED HEREON

Do not write in these spaces
Serial No.
Amount Paid, $
(Cashier's Stamp)

PRINT NAME AND HOME OR RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS PLAINLY BELOW

① John and Mary Doe
(Name) (Use given names of both husband and wife, if this is a joint return)
100 Oak Street
(Street and number, or rural route)
Doeville, Doe Co., Doe
(Post office) (County) (State)
Occupation Machinist

Cash—Check—M. O.

DEPENDENTS ON LAST DAY OF YEAR

List persons *deriving their chief support from you* (other than husband or wife) under 18 years of age or mentally or physically incapable of self-support

Name of dependent	Relationship	If 18 years of age or over, give reason for listing
John Doe, Jr.	Son	

② (arrow)

GROSS INCOME LESS ALLOWANCE FOR DEPENDENTS

1. Salary, wages, and compensation for personal services	2200 00
2. Dividends, interest, rent, annuities, and royalties	32 00
3. Total	2232 00
4. Less: $400 for each dependent (If you are the head of a family (see definition on other side) *only because of dependent(s) listed above*, $400 for each listed dependent *except one*)	400 00
5. INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX	1832 00
TAX	
6. Tax to be paid (from Column A or B of table on other side)	24 00

③ (arrow) ④ (arrow) ⑥ (arrow)

I/we swear (or affirm) that this return has been examined by me/us, and, to the best of my/our knowledge and belief, is a true, correct, and complete return, made in good faith, for the taxable year stated, pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and regulations issued under authority thereof; and that I/we had no income from sources other than stated hereon.

Subscribed and sworn to by ..... before me this ..... day of ..... , 1942.

(Signature and title of officer administering oath)

(Signature)

(Signature)
(If this is a joint return, it must be signed by both husband and wife. It must be sworn to before a proper officer by the spouse preparing the return)

An income tax return is required to be filed by single persons having a gross income (item 3 above) of $750 or more and married persons having a gross income of $1,500 or more. A husband and wife may make a joint return on this form if their combined gross income is not more than $3,000. A separate return may be made on this form if the gross income of the one filing the return is not more than $3,000. If this return is used, it must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue for your district on or before March 15, 1942. The tax may be paid in equal quarterly installments commencing March 15, 1942. Pay tax, if any, to the Collector and if payment is made by check or money order, make payable to "Collector of Internal Revenue."

FORM 1040 A, FRONT

PLACE CHECK MARK (✓) IN THE APPLICABLE BLOCK ☐ BELOW

⑤ (arrow)

Single (and not head of family) on last day of year..... ☐

Married but not living with husband or wife (and not head of family) on last day of year..... ☐

Married and living with husband or wife on last day of year but each filing separate returns..... ☐

IF YOU CHECKED ONE OF ABOVE, FIND YOUR TAX IN COLUMN A

Married and living with husband or wife on last day of year and this return includes all income of husband and wife..... ☑

Head of family (a single person or married person not living with husband or wife who exercises family control and supports closely connected dependent relative(s) in one household) on last day of year..... ☐

IF YOU CHECKED ONE OF ABOVE, FIND YOUR TAX IN COLUMN B

IF Income subject to tax (item 5) is		COLUMN A	COLUMN B	IF Income subject to tax (item 5) is		COLUMN A	COLUMN B	IF Income subject to tax (item 5) is		COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Over	But not over	Your tax is	Your tax is	Over	But not over	Your tax is	Your tax is	Over	But not over	Your tax is	Your tax is
$1	8750	$0	$0	$1,500	$1,525	$63	$1	$2,250	$2,275	$128	$60
750	775	1	0	1,525	1,550	65	2	2,275	2,300	130	63
775	800	2	0	1,550	1,575	68	3	2,300	2,325	132	65
800	825	3	0	1,575	1,600	70	5	2,325	2,350	134	67
825	850	5	0	1,600	1,625	72	6	2,350	2,375	137	69
850	875	7	0	1,625	1,650	74	7	2,375	2,400	139	71
875	900	9	0	1,650	1,675	76	9	2,400	2,425	141	73
900	925	11	0	1,675	1,700	78	11	2,425	2,450	143	76
925	950	14	0	1,700	1,725	80	13	2,450	2,475	145	78
950	975	16	0	1,725	1,750	83	15	2,475	2,500	147	80
975	1,000	18	0	1,750	1,775	85	17	2,500	2,525	150	82
1,000	1,025	20	0	1,775	1,800	87	19	2,525	2,550	152	84
1,025	1,050	22	0	1,800	1,825	89	22	2,550	2,575	154	86
1,050	1,075	24	0	1,825	1,850	91	24	2,575	2,600	156	89
1,075	1,100	26	0	1,850	1,875	93	25	2,600	2,625	158	91
1,100	1,125	29	0	1,875	1,900	96	27	2,625	2,650	160	93
1,125	1,150	31	0	1,900	1,925	98	30	2,650	2,675	163	95
1,150	1,175	33	0	1,925	1,950	100	32	2,675	2,700	165	97
1,175	1,200	35	0	1,950	1,975	102	35	2,700	2,725	167	99
1,200	1,225	37	0	1,975	2,000	104	37	2,725	2,750	169	102
1,225	1,250	39	0	2,000	2,025	106	39	2,750	2,775	172	104
1,250	1,275	42	0	2,025	2,050	109	41	2,775	2,800	174	106
1,275	1,300	44	0	2,050	2,075	111	43	2,800	2,825	177	108
1,300	1,325	46	0	2,075	2,100	113	45	2,825	2,850	180	110
1,325	1,350	48	0	2,100	2,125	115	48	2,850	2,875	183	112
1,350	1,375	50	0	2,125	2,150	117	50	2,875	2,900	186	114
1,375	1,400	52	0	2,150	2,175	119	52	2,900	2,925	189	117
1,400	1,425	55	0	2,175	2,200	122	54	2,925	2,950	191	119
1,425	1,450	57	0	2,200	2,225	124	56	2,950	2,975	194	121
1,450	1,475	59	0	2,225	2,250	126	58	2,975	3,000	197	123
1,475	1,500	61	0								

The income to be reported in this return is gross income (not including income which is wholly exempt from income tax) without any deductions. The taxes in the above table are such that they generally compensate for deductions and credits not allowable if this form is used.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

FORM 1040 A, BACK

On the inside of this folder you will find a sample of the new, *simplified* Form 1040A, with directions for using it.

If you are not eligible to use the simplified form, 1040A, or if you prefer not to use it, then Form 1040 must be filed.

The following table shows how much you will have to pay in individual income tax on 1941 net income before deduction of personal exemptions and credit for dependents from salaries and wages of selected sizes *if you use Form 1040*.

*[illegible] income from salary or wages	Tax for single person, not head of family—No dependents	Tax for married person living with husband or wife			
		No dependents	1 dependent	2 dependents	3 dependents
$ 750					
800	$3				
900	11				
1,000	21				
1,100	31				
1,200	40				
1,300	50				
1,400	59				
1,500	69				
1,600	79	$6			
1,700	88	13			
1,800	98	23			
1,900	107	32			
2,000	117	42	$6		
2,100	127	52	12		
2,200	136	61	21		
2,300	146	71	31		
[illegible]	155	80	40	$6	
[illegible]	165	90	50	12	
3,000	221	138	98	58	$18
3,500	284	186	146	106	66
4,000	347	249	197	154	114
4,500	410	312	260	208	162
5,000	483	375	323	271	219
6,000	649	521	453	397	345
7,000	825	687	619	551	483
8,000	1,031	873	789	717	649
9,000	1,247	1,079	995	911	827
10,000	1,493	1,305	1,205	1,117	1,033
12,000	2,035	1,817	1,701	1,597	1,497
14,000	2,657	2,409	2,277	2,157	2,041
16,000	3,354	3,084	2,940	2,805	2,673
18,000	4,112	3,819	3,663	3,516	3,372
20,000	4,929	4,614	4,446	4,287	4,131
22,000	5,807	5,469	5,289	5,118	4,950
24,000	6,744	6,384	6,192	6,009	5,829

*Net income after allowable deductions, but before deduction of personal exemptions and credit for dependents.

16—25318-1

HOW TO FILE YOUR INCOME TAX

THE SIMPLE WAY

As a service to taxpayers, I have had prepared the attached information to help you in filing your income tax return for this year.

If you wish any additional information, I suggest you go to the nearest Collector of Internal Revenue who, I am sure, will be glad to answer your questions.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Form 1099
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

UNITED STATES INFORMATION RETURN FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1941

INSTRUCTIONS TO PAYORS

Prepare one of these forms for each payee in accordance with the instructions on return Form 1096.

Do not include payments to nonresident aliens reported on Form 1042.

Forward with return Form 1096 so as to reach the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Returns Distribution Section, Washington, D. C., on or before February 15, 1942.

Copy of this form as filed with the Government should be furnished to the employee whose income is reported in first column to assist him in preparing his income tax return.

TO WHOM PAID
(Full name and home address)

Employee's social security number, if any _____

(If employee is a married woman, name of husband should also be furnished)

KIND AND AMOUNT OF INCOME PAID

SALARIES, WAGES, FEES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES (If single $750 or more, if married $1,500 or more)	INTEREST ON NOTES, MORTGAGES, ETC.	RENTS AND ROYALTIES	OTHER FIXED OR DETERMINABLE INCOME	FOREIGN ITEMS ($750 or more)	DIVIDENDS ($100 or more) (Total paid, including amounts claimed nontaxable)
	($750 or more aggregate amount of above items)				
$	$	$	$	$	$

☐ SINGLE
MARRIED ☐

BY WHOM PAID
(Name and address)

16—23576

(OVER)

INCOME TAX RETURN REQUIREMENTS

An income tax return must be filed with the United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which you live, on or before March 15, 1942, if you are a *single* person or a *married* person *not living with husband or wife,* and if the total payments reported on this form when added to your income from all other sources amount to $750 or more.

If you are a *married person living with husband or wife,* a return must be filed if the total payments reported on this form when added to your income from all other sources amount to $1,500 or more, or if the combined total income of husband and wife amounts to $1,500 or more.

AN INCOME TAX RETURN FORM MAY BE OBTAINED FROM COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR YOUR DISTRICT

OPTIONAL FORM 1040A (SIMPLIFIED FORM) MAY BE FILED IF YOUR GROSS INCOME IS NOT MORE THAN $3,000 AND IS DERIVED ONLY FROM SOURCES INDICATED THEREON; OTHERWISE FORM 1040 SHOULD BE FILED.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1941 16—23570

NOTICE

CHANGE IN PERSONAL EXEMPTION BASES FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES

The enactment of the Revenue Act of 1941 has resulted in an important change with respect to the liability of individuals for the filing of income tax returns. Individuals under the following circumstances will be required to file returns covering the calendar year 1941.

Single individuals, or married individuals not living with husband or wife, having a GROSS INCOME of $750 or more.

Married individuals living together having a combined GROSS INCOME of $1,500 or more.

The liability of a citizen or resident of the United States to file a return is dependent upon his status as a married or single person, and the amount of his GROSS INCOME. Therefore, every citizen or resident of the United States will be required to file a return for the taxable year 1941 if his GROSS INCOME in 1941, regardless of the amount of his net income, equals or exceeds the amount specified above for his particular status. A return must be filed even though, by reason of allowable deductions from gross income and of allowable credits against net income, it develops that no tax is due.

A simplified return, Form 1040A, has been provided and may be used if gross income is not more than $3,000 and if such income consists wholly of salaries, wages, other compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rent, annuities, or royalties. However, Form 1040 may be used if desired. Form 1040 *must* be used for GROSS INCOME of more than $3,000 from salaries, wages, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, and annuities; or if any part of the income is derived from sources other than salaries, wages, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, or annuities, Form 1040 should be used regardless of the amount of the income. While returns must be filed on or before March 15, 1942, with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the taxpayer resides, it is urged that they be filed as soon as possible after January 1.

Individuals who filed Federal income tax returns for the year 1940 will receive appropriate blank return forms from the Collector of Internal Revenue. If an individual is in doubt as to his liability for the filing of a return and if his employer has no blank return forms available, a request should be made of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the individual resides, or of any deputy collector stationed in the vicinity, for the appropriate 1941 individual income tax return blank and the printed instructions accompanying the form.

Failure of individuals, under the circumstances outlined above, to file returns will subject them to the imposition of the penalties prescribed by law.

16—24622-1 GPO

COMMUNICATE WITH --

Collector of Internal Revenue
Custom House, New York, N.Y.
WHitehall 4-4300

CONCERNING:

1. Original or change of Employer's Identification Number
2. All Social Security TAX matters
3. Removal of Employer to another Collector's District

Social Security Board
45 Broadway, New York
WHitehall 3-5071

CONCERNING:

1. Original Employee Account Number Card
2. Duplicate Employee Account Number Card
3. Change in Name, Birthdate, etc. of employee
4. Employee's requests for statements of wages
5. Claims for old age and survivors insurance benefits

Form OAAN-7003
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
March 1941

EMPLOYEE'S REQUEST FOR CHANGE IN RECORDS

(Before filling in this form read the instructions on reverse side)

ACCOUNT NO. _____

PLEASE PRINT WITH INK OR USE TYPEWRITER

1. _____
Worker's first name — Middle name (If you have no middle name, draw a line ——) — Last name

NOTE: {If there haa been any change in your name, enter your new name on the line above.
{Married woman—For middle name, give last name before marriage; for last name, give husband'a last name.

2. _____
Worker's name as last furnished for Social Security records

3. _____
Worker's present home address—(Street and number) (City) (State)

4. _____
Date of birth—(Month) (Day) (Year)

5. _____
Birth date previously reported if different from item 4

6. _____
Place of birth—(City) (County) (State)

7. _____
Father'a full name regardless of whether living or dead

8. _____
Mother's full name before marriage regardless of whether living or dead

9. SEX: (CHECK (/) WHICH.) ☐ Male ☐ Female

10. COLOR OR RACE: (CHECK (/) WHICH.) ☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other _____ Specify

11. _____
Business name of present employer

12. _____
Business address of present employer—(Street and number) (City) (State)

13. REASON FOR FILING THIS REQUEST FOR CHANGE _____

14. DO YOU NEED A NEW ACCOUNT NUMBER CARD? ☐ No ☐ Yes (CHECK (/) WHICH.)

IF ANSWER IS "YES," CHECK WHICH OF YOUR NAMES SHOWN ABOVE SHOULD BE TYPED ON THE CARD. ☐ Item 1 ☐ Item 2

15. _____
(Date signed)

16. _____
(Applicant's customary signature)

16—21980

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to provide a convenient way for employees already having account numbers to inform the Social Security Board of any corrections that should be made in the data on application blanks or other papers, and of all changes occurring in names. If a worker's name is changed through marriage or for some other reason, this form should be filled in and forwarded to the Social Security Board immediately, or at the same time the employer is informed of the change. ***If a corrected card is desired, the old account number card, if it is still in your possession, should be forwarded with this form.*** A record of the account number should be kept until the new card is received. A new account number card bearing the corrected name will be mailed to the worker upon request. The reporting of such corrections and changes is necessary in order that the Social Security Board may maintain accurate records at all times. It is important that this form be legibly and completely filled in. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. IF POSSIBLE USE A TYPEWRITER. If handwritten, answers should be PRINTED PLAINLY IN INK. (This form should *not* be used for changes in address.)

BE SURE TO ENTER YOUR ACCOUNT NUMBER IN THE UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

ITEM 1.—PRINT OR TYPE your name in full exactly as it should be recorded.

ITEM 2.—PRINT OR TYPE your name as you last furnished it to the Social Security Board for official records, ***if not identical with your name as you have now entered it in item 1.*** (If you have changed your name one or more times since filing an application for an account number, ***and you have notified the Board of such changes,*** enter in item 2 the name last given to the Board as your official name. This should be the name now appearing on your account number card.) If no change in name has been made and none is now requested, leave this line blank.

ITEM 4.—Enter CORRECT date of your birth.

ITEM 5.—Enter date of your birth as previously furnished to the Social Security Board if that date ***differs*** from the date entered in item 4 of this form.

ITEM 10.—If you are either white or Negro, place a check mark (✓) in the proper place to indicate which. If other than white or Negro check (✓) "Other" and specify the name of the race. Typical examples of other classifications are Chinese, Japanese, Indian, etc.

ITEM 11.—Enter your employer's business name and not the name of some individual or official of the concern. If not employed, write "unemployed."

ITEM 13.—Enter the reason for filing this request for change in records. For example: If your name has been changed, enter "Change of Name" and give explanation of such change; if a correction in age data, write "Correction of Date of Birth" and explain in full.

ITEM 16.—Sign your name as usually written. Your name should be WRITTEN, NOT PRINTED, on this line unless that is the way you usually sign your name. If you are unable to sign your name, you should make your mark (X) on the left portion of the line provided for signature.

This form, when completed, may be filed at the nearest office of the Social Security Board or mailed to the Social Security Board, Candler Building, Baltimore, Md.

THIS SPACE FOR FIELD OFFICE USE

THIS SPACE FOR USE IN ACCOUNTING OPERATIONS DIVISION

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—21980

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
SURVIVORS INSURANCE

IN REPLYING, ADDRESS: SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
FIELD OFFICE
45 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

WH 3-5071
Ext. 14
Oct 23 1941

.Georg S. Hirschland
.120 Broadway
.NYC

E. I. No. 12-1143174

Gentlemen:

We have been advised by the Collector of Internal Revenue that a new Employer's Identification Number was recently issued to you.

For your information if you are a new employer, you should:

1. Keep a record of the Social Security Account Number and home address of each employee;

2. Instruct your employees, who have never had an account number, to obtain one;

3. See that each employee who has lost his account number card obtains a duplicate card;

4. For any employee who does not know his number, until he furnishes you with his proper number, keep a record of the date and place of his birth and full names of both parents (Form SS-5 is convenient for this purpose).

5. Advise any employee, whose name has been changed, to notify the nearest Social Security Board office so that all his wages will reach his proper social security account. (Form OAAN-7003 is convenient for this).

The above in no way changes current instructions concerning Social Security tax matters. All tax questions should be taken up with the Collector of Internal Revenue, Custom House, New York.

All matters concerning the issue of original or duplicate account number cards should be taken up with this office of the Social Security Board located at 45 Broadway, New York City. Our telephone number is WHitehall 3-5071, Ext. 14.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Chubb

W. M. Chubb
Manager

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
SURVIVORS INSURANCE

IN REPLYING, ADDRESS: SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
FIELD OFFICE
45 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

WH 3-5071
Ext. 14

I shall be glad to have one of our field representatives call upon you personally to explain your duties as an employer under the Social Security Act.

If you desire this service, will you please so indicate by detaching and returning the attached slip to me with your name and address. Not hearing from you, we will assume that you are fully informed of the requirements of the above Act and its related regulations.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Chubb

W. M. Chubb
Manager

.....

(Tear off here)

To the Social Security Board

45 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Please have one of your representatives call on me to explain my duties as an employer under the Social Security Act.

_____
(Name)

_____
(Address)



WHEN THE ATTACHED FORM SS-4 HAS BEEN COMPLETED, KINDLY MAIL SAME TO THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, N.Y., SO THAT QUARTERLY RETURN FORMS MAY BE FORWARDED TO YOU WITHOUT DELAY.

Filed form SS-4 8/28/41 -
Employer N.A.H.
"not engaged in business - I am now employing a personal secretary"



August 28,1941
MEMORANDUM: From - Mr. Kurt Grunebaum

According to a telephone conversation between Mr. Henry F. Butler, attorney in Washington, and Mr. Schlmacker of the Department of Justice, held on Tuesday, August 26,1941, it is absolutely all right for Dr. Hirschland to employ a secretary.

M. M. Chudy
E. L. G.

OUTLINE OF *Employer's Duties* UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT *and the* INTERNAL REVENUE CODE AS AMENDED AUGUST 1939

ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
AND THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Social Security Act is a permanent part of our Federal law. It was passed by Congress in August 1935, upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in May 1937, and broadened by amendments in August 1939.

The act includes two insurance programs:

It provides for an old-age and survivors insurance system designed to furnish the average worker and his family something to live on when he is too old to work and to assure an income to his dependents after his death.

It encourages States to maintain unemployment insurance systems designed to provide living expenses to a worker while he is out of a job.

Most employers and employees are covered by these provisions of the act. This is not a matter of choice. Employers and employees covered by the law are legally required to comply with it.

The old-age and survivors insurance system is administered entirely by the Federal Government. Under this plan monthly benefits are payable beginning in 1940. These benefits are payable to workers and to certain dependents and survivors only if the worker has received wages in employment covered by the act.

The cost of paying Federal old-age and survivors insurance benefits is offset by taxes which are levied in equal amounts on both employers and employees, based on wages for covered employment. The provisions which levy these taxes were originally included in the Social Security Act itself. These provisions, however, are now contained in subchapter A of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code, which was passed in February 1939. This subchapter of the Code was also amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 and is now referred to as the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

For unemployment compensation, the Social Security Act establishes a cooperative Federal-State system. The Federal Government does not administer this program. Instead, it helps the States to administer their own plans. All States and Territories have unemployment compensation laws.

A Federal tax is levied on each employer of eight or more. The employer is allowed a credit of as much as 90 percent against this tax for contributions paid by him under State unemployment compensation laws approved by the Social Security Board. This tax was originally provided for in the Social Security Act itself. In February 1939, however, the provisions which levy this tax were included in subchapter C of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code. This subchapter of the Code was also amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 and is now referred to as the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. (For general information on State unemployment compensation laws, see pars. 32 through 34.)

This circular is issued for the purpose of general information. It does not have the effect of law, regulation, or ruling.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. S. C. 30

December 1939

16—11164

WHAT THE EMPLOYER SHOULD DO UNDER THE FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE PROGRAM

(Applicable to employers of ONE or more)

Your Identification Number

1. File an application on Form SS–4 for an employer's identification number with your nearest Social Security Board office. You will then receive your identification number from your local collector of internal revenue on Form SS–6. Enter this identification number in your permanent records and keep it filed for handy reference. Form SS–4 may be obtained from your nearest Social Security Board office or your local collector of internal revenue.

2. You should have only one identification number. If you have more than one and have not been advised which one to use, notify your collector of internal revenue of the identification numbers you have and of the name and address to which each number was assigned. Give the collector at the same time the address of your principal place of business. The collector will then advise you of the identification number you should use.

Your Employees' Social Security Account Numbers

3. Numbers are used by the Social Security Board to identify the accounts of your employees who are covered by the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program. An account is kept for each employee by the Social Security Board. The number given to each of your employees is the number of his social security account.

4. Note that these same numbers are also used by the State to identify the records of employees who are covered by your State unemployment compensation program. While some employees need a number for only one of these programs, most employees need a number—the *same* number—for *both* purposes.

5. See that each of your employees has a social security account number. If any employee does not have a number, have him apply for one, using Form SS–5. This form may be obtained from your nearest Social Security Board office. If there is no office of the Social Security Board in your town, the form may be obtained at your local post office.

6. Regardless of where your employees obtain Form SS–5, the form, when filled in, should be filed at your nearest Social Security Board office. That office will then issue account numbers to those of your employees who do not already have them.

7. Keep a record of the social security account number of each of your employees. Enter the numbers on your permanent records.

8. If you pay wages to an employee whose account number you do not know, you should obtain from him the date and place of his birth and the full names of both of his parents. This information may be needed when you report the wages to the collector of internal revenue.

9. Impress on each of your employees the need of keeping his account number and of having only one number. If an employee loses his account number card, he should apply for a duplicate card at the nearest Social Security Board office and should ask for the same number he had before. If an employee has more than one number, he should keep the one you have entered on your records and return the others to the nearest Social Security Board office for cancelation. Each account number card returned for cancelation should bear on the back, plainly written, the number which the employee is keeping.

10. Advise an employee who wishes to correct a statement made on Form SS–5, or whose name has changed, to notify the nearest Social Security Board office so that his social security record will be accurate.

Your Quarterly Tax Return and Wage Report
(Under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act)

11. The rate of your tax for 1940, 1941, and 1942 is *1 percent* of the wages paid to your employees. The rate of the employees' tax for 1940, 1941, and 1942 is *1 percent* of such wages. The number of persons you employ does not matter. Even if you have only one employee, you and the one employee are subject to these taxes.

12. Your tax and the employee's tax apply only to the first $3,000 in wages you pay him for work done during each calendar year. If an employee has more than one employer during the calendar year, these taxes apply to the first $3,000 paid the employee by each employer for work done during the year. An employee, who receives wages in excess of $3,000 from two or more employers for services performed during the calendar year 1940 or any subsequent calendar year, may file a claim for refund of employees' tax deducted and paid in excess of the tax with respect to $3,000. No such refund is made to the employer.

13. Your tax and the employees' tax apply not only to regular wages but also to wages for part-time and temporary work.

14. "Wages" means not only cash paid an employee but also things other than cash, such as goods, meals, or lodging. Your tax and the employees' tax apply to these forms of pay (based on their fair value at the time of payment) as well as to the cash payment of wages.

15. Deduct the employee's tax from his wages each time you pay him until he has received $3,000 in wages from you for the calendar year. Except as explained in paragraph 20, you are responsible to the Federal Government for the tax even if you do not deduct it from the employees' wages.

16. Keep accurate pay-roll records showing the name, address, and social security account number of each employee, the amount paid to him, and the amount of employee's tax deducted from his wages. No particular form is prescribed for keeping these records.

17. Not later than the last day of April, July, October, and January of each year, file with your local collector of internal revenue your return on Form SS–1a, and with it send your remittance of your tax and the employees' tax. Each return and remittance should be for the 3 calendar months preceding the month in which you are required to file the return. If the taxes are paid by check or money order, make the remittance payable to the "U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue." You must include in your tax return on Form SS–1a a report of the name and social security account number of each employee and the amount of taxable wages paid the employee. Form SS–1a may be obtained from your local collector of internal revenue. After you have once filed a return on Form SS–1a, a blank form will be mailed to you every 3 months; but if at any filing period your form should fail to reach you, you should write to your local collector of internal revenue or call at his office for a form so that you can make your return on time.

18. *On and after January 1, 1940*, these taxes are applicable to wages for all services within the United States and certain services on American vessels outside the United States, except—

(*a*) agricultural labor (defined in the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 so as to extend the exception to certain services which, although not previously excepted, are related to farming activities);

(*b*) domestic service in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority;

(*c*) casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business;

(*d*) service by an individual for his son, daughter, or spouse, or by a child under 21 for his father or mother;

(*e*) certain services of fishermen and of officers and members of crews of certain fishing vessels, and the services of certain employees on vessels other than American vessels;

(*f*) service performed in the employ of Federal, State, or local governments and certain of their instrumentalities;

(*g*) service performed in the employ of certain nonprofit organizations which are organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals;

(*h*) service performed in the employ of railroads and of certain other companies closely connected with railroad transportation;

(*i*) service performed in any calendar quarter in the employ of any organization exempt from income tax under section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code, *if* (I) the remuneration for such service does not exceed $45, or (II) such service is in connection with the collection of dues or premiums for a fraternal beneficiary society, order, or association, and is performed away from the home office, or is ritualistic service in connection with any such society, order, or association, or (III) such service is performed by a student who is enrolled and is regularly attending classes at a school, college, or university;

(*j*) service performed in any calendar quarter by a student-employee of a school, college, or university which is not exempt from income tax, if the remuneration for such service (exclusive of room, board, and tuition) does not exceed $45;

(*k*) service in the employ of an agricultural or horticultural organization exempt from income tax under section 101 (1) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(*l*) service in the employ of certain voluntary employees' beneficiary associations;

(*m*) service in the employ of foreign governments and certain of their instrumentalities;

(*n*) certain services performed by student nurses and internes; and

(*o*) certain services by employees under age 18 in the distribution of newspapers or shopping news.

19. The kinds of work for which wages earned before January 1, 1940, are taxable are determined by the tax provisions in effect prior to the changes made by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 and are governed by the United States Treasury Department Regulations 91, as amended; but note that:

(*a*) Wages for services performed on and after January 1, 1939, are taxable, regardless of whether the employee is over age 65 when he performs such services. (See paragraph 20.)

(*b*) Wages for service for foreign governments and certain of their instrumentalities are not taxable, regardless of whether performed before or after January 1, 1940.

(*c*) Wages for certain services performed in connection with rehabilitating land damaged by a hurricane are not taxable, regardless of whether performed before or after January 1, 1940.

20. *Special Provisions for Workers Over Age 65:* The Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 require the payment of the employers' tax and employees' tax with respect to wages for services performed on and after January 1, 1939, by employees who were over age 65 when they performed such services. You are required to collect such employees' tax. As the employer, you are liable for the employees' tax with respect to wages for service performed during the period January 1, 1939, through August 9, 1939, by each employee who was over age 65 when he performed such service, unless (*a*) you did not collect such tax from the employee *and* (*b*) you do not have under your control at any time after November 7, 1939, amounts of remuneration earned at any time by the employee.

Amounts of employers' and employees' taxes due for this past period were required to be paid on or before October 31, 1939. If you have not yet paid such taxes, you should report and pay them to the collector of internal revenue with your next return on Form SS-1a in accordance with Items 4 and 7 of the instructions on such form. You are liable for employees' tax with respect to wages for services performed on and after August 10, 1939, whether or not you collected such tax from the employee. The amount of employers' and employees' taxes due with respect to such wages should be reported on Form SS-1a and paid to the collector at the same time, and in the same manner, as the taxes are reported and paid for your other employees. (See paragraph 17.)

21. Further information concerning these taxes and quarterly returns may be obtained from your local collector of internal revenue.

22. *Wage Statements To Be Furnished Your Employees:* The Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 provide that, on and after January 1, 1940, you are required to furnish each of your employees a statement *in a form suitable for retention by the employee* showing the taxable wages paid to the employee after December 31, 1939. Each statement must cover one or more, but not more than four, calendar quarters and must show your name and the employee's name, the period covered by the statement, the total amount of wages paid within the period covered, and the amount of employees' tax with respect to such wages. Each statement must be furnished to the employee not later than the last

day of the second calendar month following the period covered by the statement, except that in any case where an employee leaves your employ, the final statement must be furnished when the final wage payment is made. If you choose, however, you may furnish the statement at the time of each wage payment to the employee and, in that event, the statement may show the date of the wage payment instead of the period covered by the statement.

WHAT THE EMPLOYER SHOULD DO UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The Annual Federal Tax Return for Employers of Eight or More

(Under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act)

23. This tax applies to you only if you have eight or more employees on a total of 20 or more days during the calendar year, each such day being in a different calendar week.

24. For the year 1939, this tax applies at the rate of 3 percent of the total wages paid by the employer during the calendar year with respect to employment after 1938. For the year 1940, and for each calendar year thereafter, the tax applies at the rate of 3 percent of the wages paid by the employer during such year with respect to employment after 1938 excluding, however, amounts in excess of the first $3,000 paid by the employer to any employee for work done in a single calendar year. This tax is not paid by the employee. (As much as 90 percent of this tax is deductible for contributions to State unemployment funds under the conditions explained in paragraph 30.)

25. This tax applies not only to regular wages, but also to wages for part-time and temporary work.

26. "Wages" means not only cash paid an employee but also things other than cash, such as goods, meals, or lodging. The tax applies to these forms of pay (based on their fair value at the time of payment) as well as to the cash payment of wages.

27. *On and after January 1, 1940*, this tax is applicable to all services performed within the United States, except—

(*a*) service performed as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel on the navigable waters of the United States;

(*b*) service performed by an individual for a person as an insurance agent or as an insurance solicitor, if all such service is performed for remuneration solely by way of commission; and

(*c*) the various types of service outlined in all subparagraphs of paragraph 18 except subparagraph (*e*).

28. The kinds of work for which wages earned *before January 1, 1940*, are taxable (except for services performed for foreign governments and certain of their instrumentalities, and certain services performed in connection with rehabilitating land damaged by a hurricane), are determined by the tax provisions in effect prior to the changes made by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 and are governed by United States Treasury Department Regulations 90, as amended.

29. Not later than the last day of January each year, file with your local collector of internal revenue your annual tax return on Form 940. This tax return is for the preceding calendar year. The tax may be paid in quarterly installments; the first installment must be paid when the return is filed. Form 940 may be obtained from your local collector of internal revenue. After you have once filed a tax return on Form 940, a blank form will be mailed to you every year; but if at any filing period your form should fail to reach you, you should write to your local collector of internal revenue or call at his office for a form so that you can make your return on time.

30. Take credit on Form 940 for your contributions to your State unemployment fund. Take credit for such contributions, however, only as follows: (1) Contributions for a particular calendar year may ordinarily be credited only against your Federal tax on Form 940 for that year; (2) the total credit so taken must not exceed 90 percent of the Federal tax for that year; (3) in order to obtain the greatest possible credit you must have paid the contributions into your State unemployment fund on or before the due date of your return on Form 940 and, if you paid the contribution after such due date but before July 1, the credit is reduced 10 percent; and (4) no credit may be taken for contributions made on or after July 1 into a State unemployment fund unless, at any time during the period from the due date of your return on Form 940 to June 30 next following, both dates inclusive, your assets were in the custody or control of a receiver, trustee, or other fiduciary appointed by, or under the control of, a court of competent jurisdiction.

31. Further information concerning this tax and the annual returns may be obtained from your local collector of internal revenue.

Your State Unemployment Compensation Law

32. All States and Territories have unemployment compensation laws. This permits all employers who are subject to the Federal tax to take credit against that tax for their contributions to unemployment funds under State unemployment compensation laws approved by the Social Security Board, provided the conditions explained in paragraph 30 are met.

33. Some State laws apply to employers who have less than eight employees. If you do not at any time have as many as eight employees, you are not subject to the Federal tax of 3 percent, and you do not file the annual Federal tax return on Form 940; but you may be subject to your State unemployment compensation law.

34. Each State administers its own unemployment compensation law. Each State decides its own tax rate, whether or not employees contribute, the size of business establishment subject to the law, the kinds of employment covered, and so on. Information regarding your State law, and how you are affected by it, may be obtained from the State agency which administers the law.

For the address of your local Social Security Board field office, consult your telephone directory or inquire at the local office of the collector of internal revenue.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—11164

Kurt H. Grunebaum
120 Broadway
New York, New York

August 25,1941

United States Social Security Board
45 Broadway
New York City

Dear Sirs:

I have just opened offices together with my brother and my uncle, and we have just employed a yonng woman to act as our secretary.

Will you please be good enough to send to us all the necessary forms, together with a copy of the Social Security Law, for the filing of reports and the payment of the tax for our secretary.

Thank you for your cooperatio .

Yours very truly,

Kurt H. Grunebaum

Kurt H. Grunebaum
120 Broadway - Rm. 1712
New York, New York

August 25,1941

United States Social Security Board
45 Broadway
New York City

Dear Sirs:

I have just opened offices together with my brother and my uncle, and we have just employed a yonng woman to act as our secretary.

Will you please be good enough to send to us all the necessary forms, together with a copy of the Social Security Law, for the filing of reports and the payment of the tax for our secretary.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours very truly,

Kurt H Grunebaum

Kurt H. Grunebaum by
J Kingsley


RECEIVED
AUG 26 1941
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
Bur. Old-Age & Survivors Insurance
45 BROADWAY
New York, N.Y.

Form OAR-7004 6-40
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,
BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE,
Baltimore, Md.

ACCOUNT NUMBER: 108 | 18 | 7369

DATE OF BIRTH: 3 (Month) | 26 (Day) | 1902 (Year)

Please send me a statement of the wages recorded in my Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Account.

Name Erich O. Grunebaum

Street and number 424 Pelham Manor Road

City and State Pelham, New York

Print or Type Name and Address
Use Ink

Signature (Do not print) Erich O. Grunebaum

If your name has been changed from that shown on your account number card please copy your name below exactly as it appears on that card.

16 -8289

Your Social Security Account

If you want a statement of your Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Account, fill out the other side of this card.

Be sure to give your name and account number exactly as they are shown on your account number card, in order to make sure your account is properly identified. If you have more than one account number, give all of them.

It is not necessary for you to pay anyone to aid you in securing this information. There is no charge for this service.

Place a 1-cent stamp on this card before mailing it, or mail it in a sealed envelope, which requires a 3-cent stamp.

NEW YORK
AUG 17
AM
1944

CHURCH STR
ANNEX



SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,
CANDLER BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, MD.

GPO 16—8280

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENT OF WAGES RECORDED IN YOUR OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE ACCOUNT

YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER	ITEM A: Total amount of wages recorded in your account since January 1, 1937. This total includes all wages shown in Items B and C.		ITEM B: Amount of wages recorded in your account for the calendar year shown here.			ITEM C: Amount of wages recorded in your account since the year shown in Item B. Because of the time required to receive and record reported wages, this statement does not include any wages you may have earned after the month and year shown here.			
	DOLLARS	CTS.	DOLLARS	CTS.	YEAR	DOLLARS	CTS.	MONTH	YEAR
108 18 7369	8674	00	3000	00	1943	2674	00	MAR	1944

FORM OAR-7014
7-43

PLEASE READ REVERSE SIDE CAREFULLY

$

If this wage statement does not agree with your records please write or call at the nearest Social Security Board Field Office, or write the Social Security Board, Candler Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Be sure to give your correct address and account number, the name and address of your employer(s), the dates of your employment and your total earnings from each employer.

Wages for the last two completed calendar quarters will not usually be shown in this statement because of the time required to receive and record reported wages. If this statement is otherwise incomplete it may be because (1) you did not give your account number to your employer and he could not show it when reporting your wages, (2) your employer may have reported your wages under an incorrect account number or name, (3) your employer may not have filed his report promptly, or his report may not yet have been received.

It is also possible that these amounts may not agree exactly with your wages as recorded with your State Employment Security Agency due to the fact that in many cases the State Unemployment laws differ from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

Wages are reported quarterly by employers. For the reporting of these wages the year is divided into four periods, or quarters, of three months each, as follows: First quarter, January, February and March; second quarter, April, May and June; third quarter, July, August and September; and fourth quarter, October, November and December.

You are urged to retain the receipts furnished you by your employers, in order that you may have available at all times a complete record of your wages.

If you have any questions in connection with this statement, it is suggested that you contact the nearest Social Security Board Field Office.

9606

FORM AR-7004 6-40
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,
BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE,
Baltimore, Md.

ACCOUNT NUMBER 108 | 18 | 6719

DATE OF BIRTH 8 | 11 | 190[illegible]
(Month) (Day) (Year)

JUL [illegible] 7 30PM 194[illegible]

Please send me a statement of the wages recorded in my Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Account.

Name Kurt H. Grunebaum

Street and number 111 Pinebrook Drive East

City and State New Rochelle, New York

Print or Type Name and Address
Use Ink

Signature (Do not print) Kurt H. Grunebaum

If your name has been changed from that shown on your account number card, please copy your name below exactly as it appears on that card.

A 6794

1c—8239

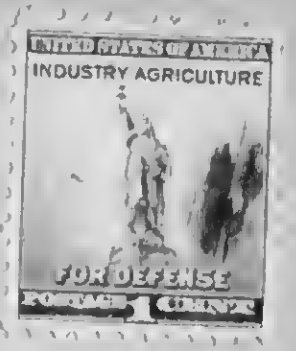
Your Social Security Account

If you want a statement of your Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Account, fill out the other side of this card.

Be sure to give your name and account number exactly as they are shown on your account number card, in order to make sure your account is properly identified. If you have more than one account number, give all of them.

It is not necessary for you to pay anyone to aid you in securing this information. There is no charge for this service.

Place a 1-cent stamp on this card before mailing it, or mail it in a sealed envelope which requires a 3-cent stamp.



SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,

CANDLER BUILDING,

BALTIMORE, MD.

GPO 16—8289

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENT OF WAGES RECORDED IN YOUR OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE ACCOUNT

YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER	ITEM A: Total amount of wages recorded in your account since January 1, 1937. This total includes all wages shown in Items B and C.		ITEM B: Amount of wages recorded in your account for the calendar year shown here.			ITEM C: Amount of wages recorded in your account since the year shown in Item B. Because of the time required to receive and record reported wages, this statement does not include any wages you may have earned after the month and year shown here.			
	DOLLARS	CTS.	DOLLARS	CTS.	YEAR	DOLLARS	CTS.	MONTH	YEAR
108 18 6719	8674	00	3000	00	1943	2674	00	MAR	1944

FORM OAR-7014
7-43

PLEASE READ REVERSE SIDE CAREFULLY

$

If this wage statement does not agree with your records please write or call at the nearest Social Security Board Field Office, or write the Social Security Board, Candler Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Be sure to give your correct address and account number, the name and address of your employer(s), the dates of your employment and your total earnings from each employer.

Wages for the last two completed calendar quarters will not usually be shown in this statement because of the time required to receive and record reported wages. If this statement is otherwise incomplete it may be because (1) you did not give your account number to your employer and he could not show it when reporting your wages, (2) your employer may have reported your wages under an incorrect account number or name, (3) your employer may not have filed his report promptly, or his report may not yet have been received.

It is also possible that these amounts may not agree exactly with your wages as recorded with your State Employment Security Agency due to the fact that in many cases the State Unemployment laws differ from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

Wages are reported quarterly by employers. For the reporting of these wages the year is divided into four periods, or quarters, of three months each, as follows: First quarter, January, February and March; second quarter, April, May and June; third quarter, July, August and September; and fourth quarter, October, November and December.

You are urged to retain the receipts furnished you by your employers, in order that you may have available at all times a complete record of your wages.

If you have any questions in connection with this statement, it is suggested that you contact the nearest Social Security Board Field Office.

9606

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO
NEW YORK HANSEATIC CORPORATION
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOCIAL SECURITY CARDS

Erich O. Grunebaum:
#108-18-7369

Kurt H. Grunebaum:
108-18-6719


SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

ACCOUNT NUMBER

108- 18-6719

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR

Kurt H. Grunebaum

WORKER'S SIGNATURE

KEEP THIS CARD. It shows the account number used in keeping your wage records for Federal Old-Age Insurance and State Unemployment Compensation. *KEEP A RECORD OF THIS NUMBER AS YOU MIGHT LOSE THE CARD. Mention* the number in all letters to these agencies regarding your accounts. If you should lose this card, apply for a duplicate and not another account number.

Address inquiries concerning Federal Old-Age Insurance (not State Old-Age Assistance) to the nearest office of the Social Security Board. Address inquiries concerning Unemployment Compensation to the State agency administering the Unemployment Compensation law in your State.

SIGN THIS CARD IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW IT TO YOUR EMPLOYER. □

HERE IS
YOUR
SOCIAL
SECURITY
ACCOUNT
NUMBER
CARD——→

IT IS
VALUABLE
TO YOU

SHOW YOUR
CARD
TO EACH
EMPLOYER

IF YOU SHOULD LOSE YOUR
ACCOUNT NUMBER CARD,
APPLY FOR A DUPLICATE AT
ONCE.

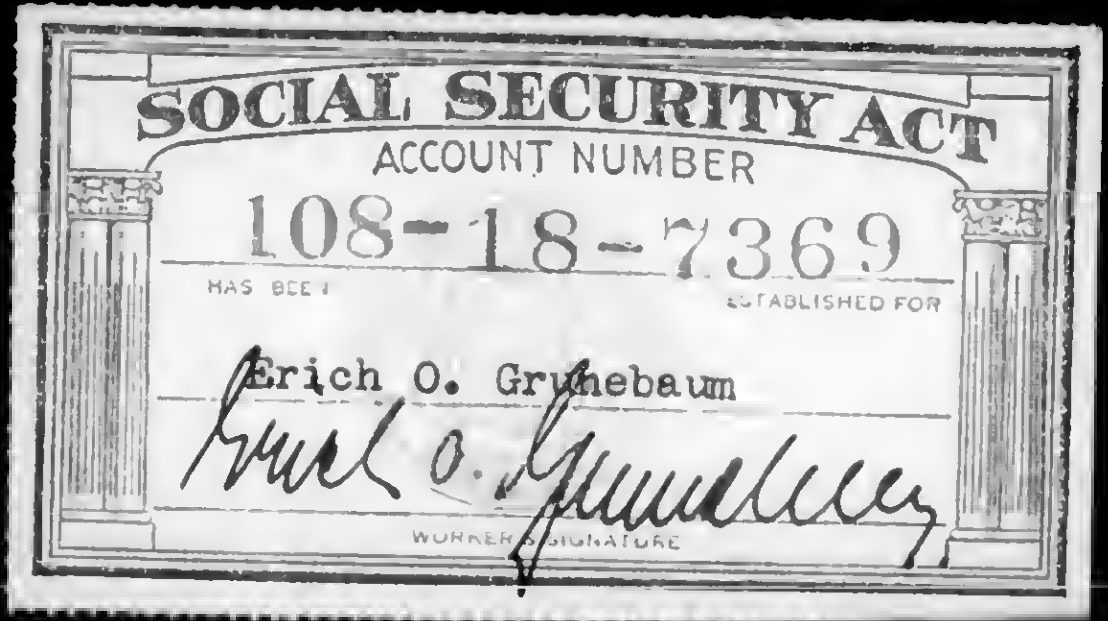
DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOU
NEED IT.

ACCOUNT NUMBER CARD HOLDER
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
Form OAAN-7006
5-41

BE SURE
TO READ
CAREFULLY
THE
INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE BACK
OF THE CARD

DETACH LOWER
PORTION OF
ACCOUNT
NUMBER CARD
AND KEEP IT IN
A SAFE PLACE

16—19364


SOCIAL SECURITY ACT
ACCOUNT NUMBER
108-18-7369
HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR
Erich O. Gruhebaum
Erich O. Gruhebaum
WORKER'S SIGNATURE

KEEP THIS CARD. It shows the account number used in keeping your wage records for Federal Old-Age Insurance and State Unemployment Compensation. *KEEP A RECORD OF THIS NUMBER AS YOU MIGHT LOSE THE CARD. Mention* the number in all letters to these agencies regarding your accounts. If you should lose this eard, apply for a duplicate and not another account number.

Address inquiries eoncerning Federal Old-Age Insurance (not State Old-Age Assistance) .to the nearest offiee of the Social Security Board. Address inquiries concerning Unemployment Compensation to the State agency administering the Unemployment Compensation law in your State.

SIGN THIS CARD IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW IT TO YOUR EMPLOYER. □

HERE IS YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER CARD ⟶

IT IS VALUABLE TO YOU

SHOW YOUR CARD TO EACH EMPLOYER

IF YOU SHOULD LOSE YOUR ACCOUNT NUMBER CARD, APPLY FOR A DUPLICATE AT ONCE.

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOU NEED IT.

ACCOUNT NUMBER CARD HOLDER

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Form OAAN-7006
5-41

BE SURE TO READ CAREFULLY THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BACK OF THE CARD

DETACH LOWER PORTION OF ACCOUNT NUMBER CARD AND KEEP IT IN A SAFE PLACE

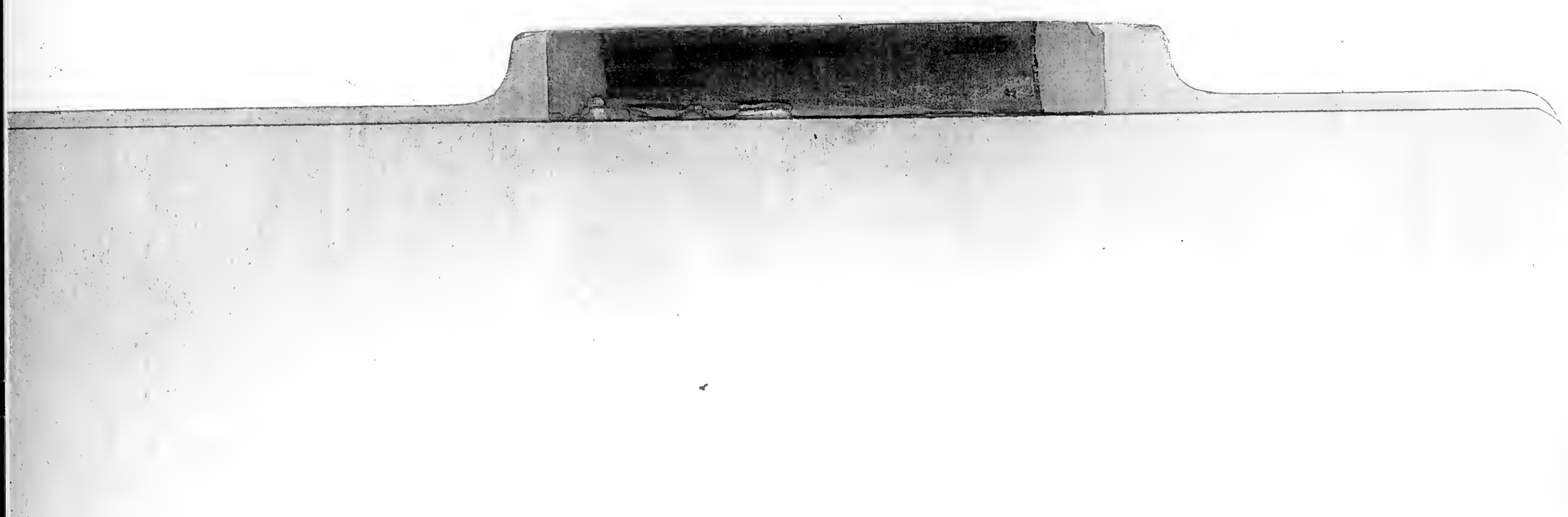
16—19364

10/7/42

SOCIAL SECURITY FORM
OAA-100 RETURNED TO
CANDLER BLDG. 109 Market Pl.
Baltimore

BLANK - with notation "Deceased -
no employees" typewritten on it.

AR 25638 3/31 WAR RATION BOARD 1945 ARCHIVES



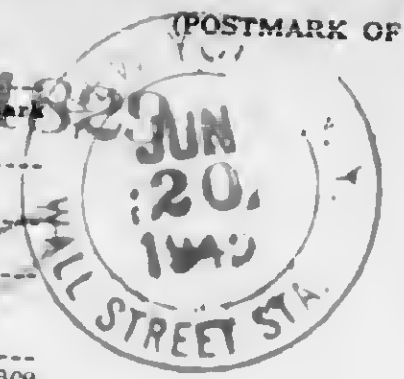
Intentional Second Exposure



Form 3806 (Rev. Dec. 1944)

Receipt for Registered Article No. 2[illegible]1822

(POSTMARK OF MAILING OFFICE)



Registered at the Post Office indicated in the Postmark

Fee paid 10 cents. *Class postage* [illegible]

Declared value [illegible] Surcharge paid, $[illegible]

Return Receipt fee [illegible] Spl. Del'y fee [illegible]

Delivery restricted to addressee:

in person [illegible], or order [illegible] *Fee paid* [illegible]

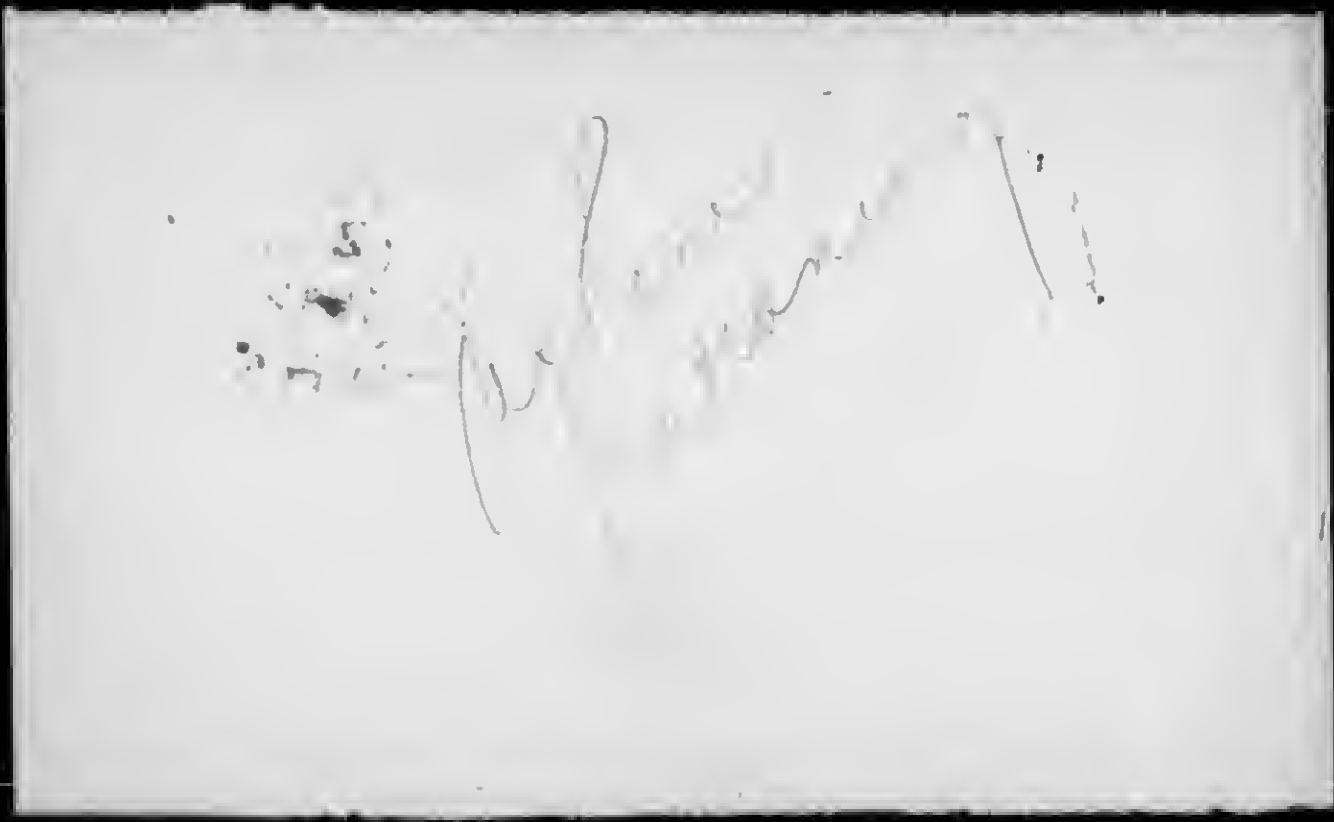
Accepting employee will place his *initials* in space indicating restricted delivery.

POSTMASTER, per [illegible]

The sender should write the name of the addressee on back hereof as an identification. Preserve and submit this receipt in case of inquiry or application for indemnity.

Registry Fees and Indemnity.—Domestic registry fees range from 20 cents for indemnity not exceeding $6, up to $1.35 for indemnity not exceeding $1,000. The fee on domestic registered matter without intrinsic value and for which indemnity is not paid is 20 cents. Consult postmaster as to the specific domestic registry fees and surcharges and as to the registry fees chargeable on registered parcel-post packages for foreign countries. Fees on domestic registered C. O. D. mail range from 40 cents to $1.40. Indemnity claims must be filed within one year (C. O. D. six months) from date of mailing.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—20305-1



Form 3811
Rev. 1-4-40

RETURN RECEIPT

Received from the Postmaster the Registered or Insured Article, the original number of which appears on the face of this Card.

1 ..... *(Signature or name of addressee)*

2 ..... *(Signature of addressee's agent—Agent should enter addressee's name on line ONE above)*

Date of delivery ....., 194..

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—12421

Post Office Department

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

POSTMARK OF DELIVERING OFFICE

MAMARONECK N.Y. JUN 6 7 PM 1945

F. C. U. Association

Return to .....

(NAME OF SENDER)

Street and Number, or Post Office Box, } Iva Kelly

REGISTERED ARTICLE

No. 3718 29

INSURED PARCEL

No. .....

NEW YORK,

NEW YORK.

June 20, 1945

War Ration Board
430 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, New York

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith my application for renewal of gasoline rations, type B, together with doctors' statements.

I wish to point out that due to the fact that it was necessary for me to visit Dr. Prausnitz quite frequently, my ration coupons did not last as long as they ordinarily would have lasted for my purposes. I, therefore, would appreciate it if you would issue to me in advance gasoline rations for the coming period.

I am also enclosing my mileage rationing record, which kindly return to the writer at 100 Muchmore Road, Harrison, New York, after it has served your purpose.

Yours very truly,

KHG:ms
Enclosures - 4
Registered Return
Receipt

re: Application, see copy dated 4/23/45

Over - for doctors' statements.

P. S. I hope the Board will see its way clear to grant me an increased allottment in view of the changed regulations covering such rationing.

From Dr. Prausnitz - May 2, 1945

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. Kurt Grunebaum is under my care since April 15th. He is suffering from a very bad and infected injury on his left hand due to an accident, and he needs daily care in my office once or twice a day. The treatment will last 4 weeks. The ncessary amount of gas for his car would be appreciated. Thank you.

From Dr. Berger - June 19, 1945

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Mrs. Bertha Eichwald of 100 Muchmore Road, Harrison, N.Y., is under my care for a serious cardio-vascular condition. It is ncessary for her to visit me in my office at regular intervals.

OPA Form R-1167

To: War Price & Rationing Board
430 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, N. Y.

For: the renewal ~~for~~ of fuel oil ration for heat or hot water by a person who received such a ration for the 1944-45 year

Name - K.H.G.
Address - 100 Muchmore Road
Harrison, New York

Address where ration will be used - Same

Do any children under 6 years of age regularly live in the rooms to be heated - NO

Do you heat water with fuel oil burning equipment - YES
If YES, how many persons regularly live in the rooms where the ration is to be used - FOUR

I certify that the statements made in this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature

June 7, 1945

May 11, 1945

War Ration Board
430 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, New York

Gentlemen:

I refer you to my application for mileage rations, type B, dated April 23, 1945, in accordance with which you granted me eight coupons for gasoline. Unfortunately, by some mishap the eight coupons either have been lost or misplaced.

I would very much appreciate it if you would replace the eight coupons for me, and I assure you that should the original coupons turn up again, I shall gladly return them to your office immediately.

With kindest thanks, I am

Yours very truly,

KHG:ms

Kurt H. Grunebaum
Residence:
100 Muchmore Road
Harrison, New York

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 11th day
of May, 1945

_____

May 7, 1945

War Ration Board
430 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, New York

Gentlemen:

I refer you to my last application submitted to you for renewal of gasoline rations, type B, together with doctors' statements.

As it has been necessary for me to make daily visits to my doctor for a longer period of time than anticipated, I am enclosing herewith another statement by my doctor, and would very much appreciate it if I may receive additional coupons for gasoline.

With kindest thanks, I am

Yours very truly,

Kurt H. Grunebaum

KHG:ms
Enclosure

Fred F. Prausnitz
21 North Chatsworth Avenue
Larchmont, N.Y.

May 2, 1945

To Whom It May Concern:
Mr. Kurt Grunebaum is under my care since April 15th. He is suffering from a very bad and infected injury on his left hand due to an accident, and he needs daily care in my office once or twice a day. The treatment will last 4 weeks.
The necessary amount of gas for his car would be appreciated.
Thank you.

Signed

Form 3806 (Rev. Jan. 21, 1935) 326692 (POSTMARK OF)

Receipt for Registered Article No. _____

Registered at the Post Office indicated in the Postmark

Fee paid 10 cents *Class postage* _____

Declared value _____ Surcharge paid, $_____

Return Receipt fee _____ Spl. Del'y fee _____

Delivery restricted to addressee

"RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED"

[redacted] on _____, or order. *Fee paid* _____

Accepting employee will place his *Initials* in space indicating restricted delivery.

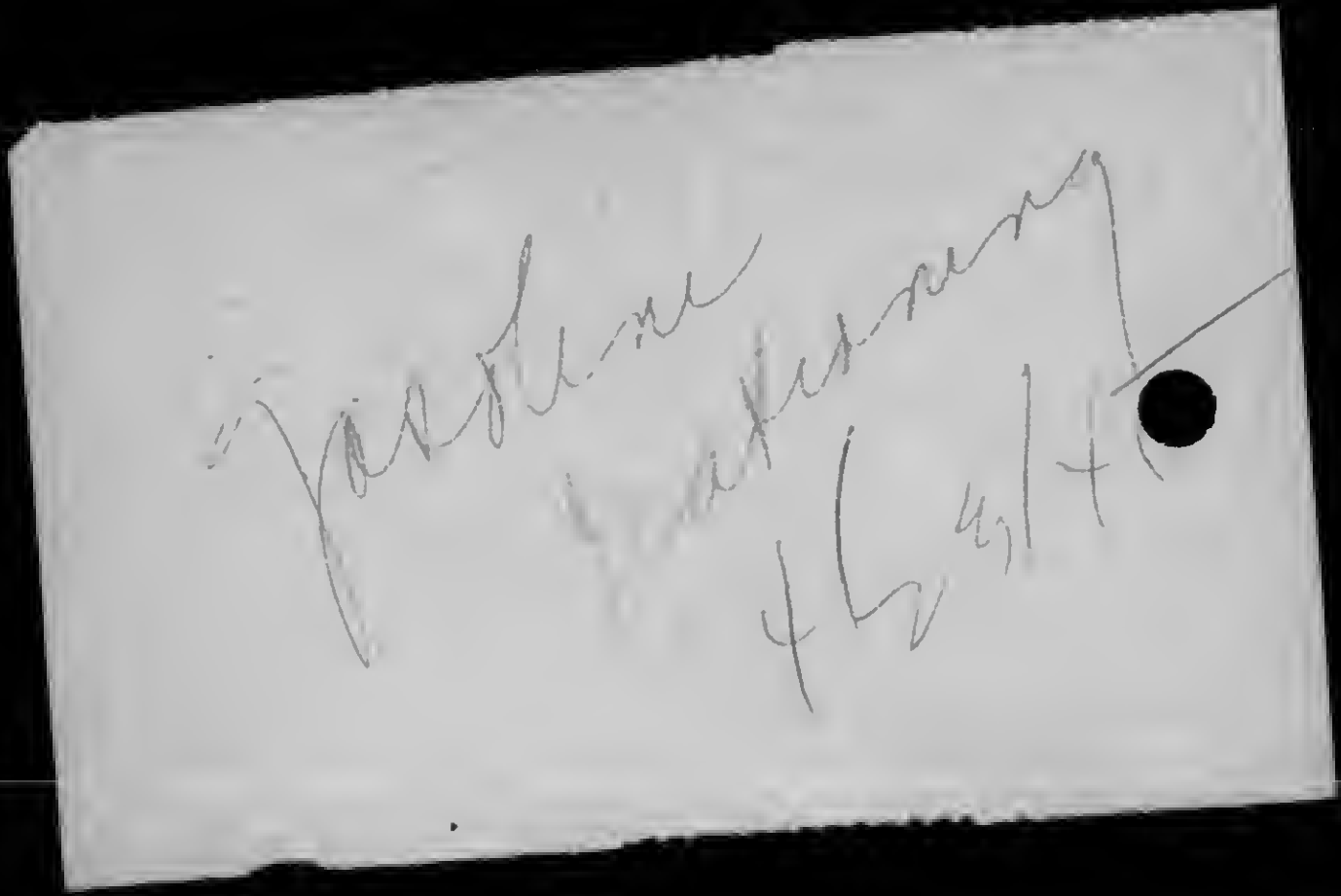
POSTMASTER, per _____ (MAILING OFFICE)

NEW YORK, N.Y. WALL STREET STA. APR 23 1945

The sender should write the name of the addressee on back hereof as an identification. Preserve and submit this receipt in case of inquiry or application for indemnity.

Registry Fees and Indemnity.—Domestic registry fees range from 15 cents for indemnity not exceeding $5, up to $1 for indemnity not exceeding $1,000. The fee on domestic registered matter without intrinsic value and for which indemnity is not paid is 15 cents. Consult postmaster as to the specific domestic registry fees and surcharges and as to the registry fees chargeable on registered parcel-post packages for foreign countries. Fees on domestic registered C. O. D. mail range from 25 cents to $1.20. Indemnity claims must be filed within one year (C. O. D. six months) from date of mailing.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—20305



April 23, 1945

REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

War Ration Board
430 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, New ~~Jersey~~ York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my application for renewal of gasoline rations, type B, together with my mileage rationing record. My tire inspection record still is at your office, not having been returned since I last submitted it to you. I would appreciate the return of the two aforementioned statements after they have served your purposes to the writer at 100 Muchmore Road, Harrison, New York.

As evidence that the requested gasoline rations are required by me, I also am enclosing doctors' statements.

Yours very truly,

Kurt H. Grunebaum

KHG:ms
Enclosures - 4

from: Dr. Berger April 16, 1945
"To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that Mrs. Bertha Eichwald, of 100 Muchmore Road, Harrison, New Yor, has been under my professional care for Cardiovascular disease.

She is supposed to come to my office for treatment at regular intervals.

Very truly yours, O.Berger (signed)

For Letter from Dr. Fred F. Prausnitz, see reverse side

April 16, 1945

"To Whom It May Concern:
Mr. Grunebaum, Harrison, New York, is under my care because of a serious injury on his left hand. He has to meet me in my office for 14 days about daily.

Signed - Dr. Prausnitz"

OPA Form R-535 Application for Supplemental and Occupational Mileage Ration

Tire Inspection Record and Mileage Rationing Record must be submitted with this application.

Name of Registered Owner - Kurt H. Grunebaum
100 Muchmore Road
Harrison, New York

Vehicle License No - 8V-1008
State of Registration - New York
Year Model - Make - 1942, Sedan, Oldsmobile

Type of Application - Renewal
If renewal, how many coupons of previous rations are unused? None

1. Has any other application been made for a supplemental ration for this same period for the vehicle for which this application is made - NO

2. Are you employed in the area served by the Board with which you will file this application - NO

   Is the vehicle usually kept in the area served by the Board with which you will file - YES

3. List below types and serial numbers of mileage ration books or coupons outstanding for use with this vehicle - NONE

4. Is the gasoline used by this vehicle taken from bulk storage facilities of either the owner or applicant-NO

5. Principal occupation of principal user of vehicle - SECURITIES DEALER
   Employed by - N.Y. HANSEATIC CORP, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.
   Business - INVESTMENT SECURITIES DEALER

6. Specific uses of this vehicle in occupation - NONE

7. Hours of work - (9:00 to 5:00
8. Is vehicle now in use - YES
   Speedometer reading this date 24,237

Regular visits to the doctor are necessary.
Doctor's statement attached herewith from Dr. Otto M. Berger.
Also, due to an accident I had, I am enclosing a second statement from Dr. Fred F. Prausnitz.

expires 6/5 — 4/23/45

6/20/45 - Speedometer reading 25,080
Enclosed letters from Dr. Prausnitz & Berger
(see letter to Mr. Graham dated 6/20/45 —

Form 3806 (Rev. Jan. 21, 1935)

(POSTMARK OF)

Receipt for Registered Article No. 324103

Registered at the Post Office indicated in the Postmark

Fee paid ------ *cents* *Class postage* ------

Declared value ------ Surcharge paid ------

Return Receipt fee ------ Spl. Delv. fee ------

Delivery restricted to addressee:

in person ------, or order ------ *Fee paid* ------

Accepting employee will place his *initials* in space indicating restricted delivery.

POSTMASTER, per ------

(MAILING OFFICE)

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

NEW YORK, N. Y. (GRAND CENTRAL STA.)

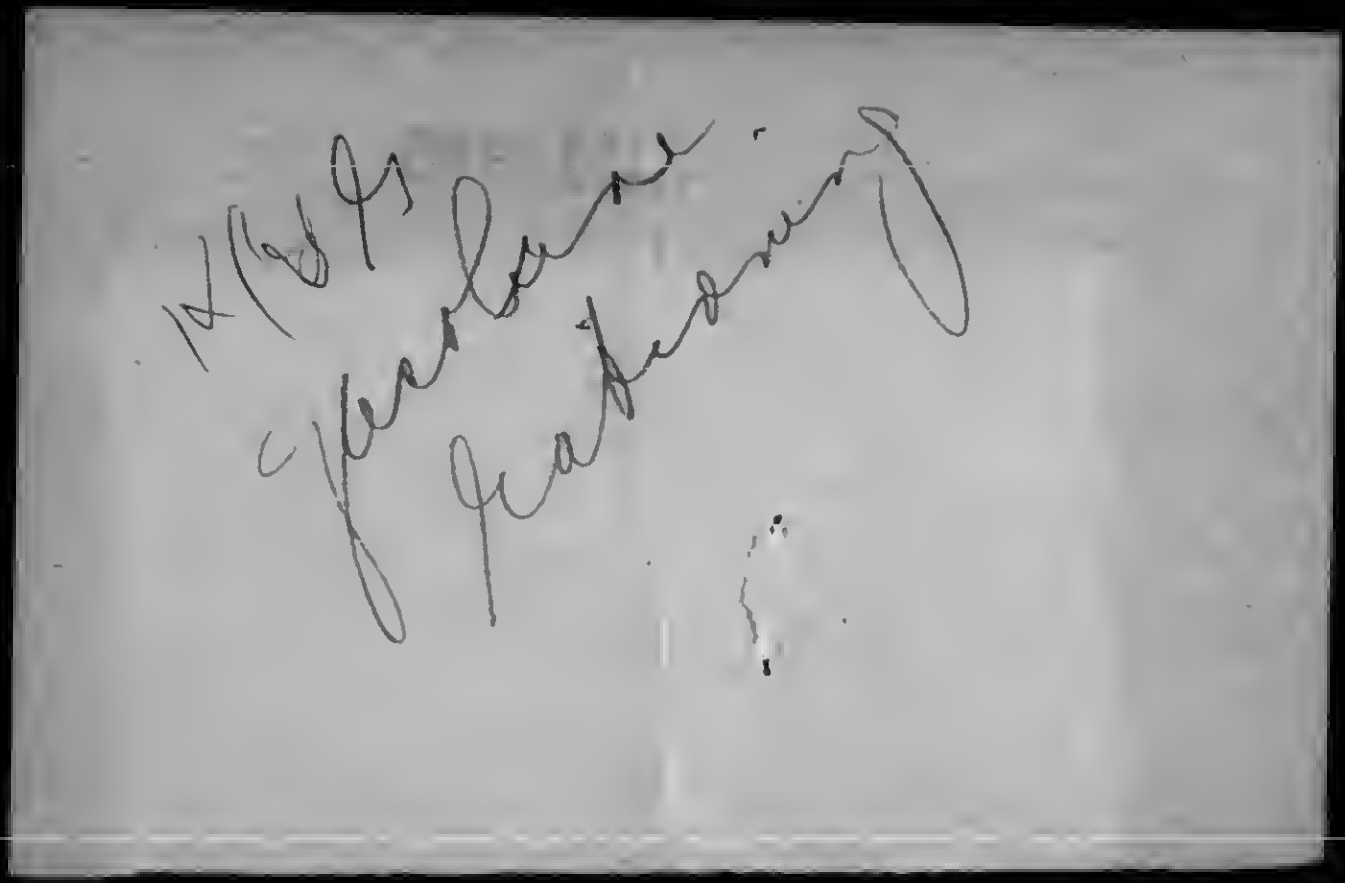
FEB 1 2 1945

REGISTERED

The sender should write the name of the addressee on back hereof as an identification. Preserve and submit this receipt in case of inquiry or application for indemnity.

Registry Fees and Indemnity.—Domestic registry fees range from 15 cents for indemnity not exceeding $5, up to $1.00 for indemnity not exceeding $1,000. The fee on domestic registered matter without intrinsic value and for which indemnity is not paid is 15 cents. Consult postmaster as to the specific domestic registry fees and surcharges and as to the registry fees chargeable on registered parcel-post packages for foreign countries. Fees on domestic registered C. O. D. mail range from 25 cents to $1.20. Indemnity claims must be filed within one year (C. O. D. six months) from date of mailing.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—20305



Post Office Department

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

POSTMARK OF DELIVERING OFFICE

Return to Kurt H. Grunebaum

(NAME OF SENDER)

Street and Number, or Post Office Box, 120 — Broadway

REGISTERED ARTICLE

No. 324103

INSURED PARCEL

No. .....

NEW YORK, 8

NEW YORK.

Form 3811
Rev. 1-4-40

RETURN RECEIPT

Received from the Postmaster the Registered or Insured Article, the original number of which appears on the face of this Card.

1 O.P.A

(Signature or name of addressee)

2 M. Ettenelli

(Signature of addressee's agent—Agent should enter addressee's name on line ONE above)

Date of delivery 7/3, 194[illegible]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—12621

February 1, 1945

Registered/Return Receipt

War Ration Board
430 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my application for renewal of gasoline rations, type B, together with my tire inspection record and my mileage rationing record. Kindly return these two statements after they have served your purposes to the writer at 100 Muchmore Road, Harrison, New York.

As evidence that the requested gasoline rations are required by me, I also am enclosing a doctor's statement.

Yours very truly,

from:
Otto M. Berger, M.D.

KHG:ms
Enclosures - 4

Kurt H. Grunebaum

from:
Otto M. Berger, M.D.
180 East 79th Street
New York, New York

January 16, 1945

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mrs. Bertha Eichwald of 100 Muchmore Road, Harrison, New York, is under my professional care and is supposed to come to this office for treatment at regular intervals.

Mrs. Eichwald is suffering from a cardiovascular condition.

Very truly yours,

O. Berger (signed)

OPA Form R-535
(Rev.3-44)

Office of Price Administration
Application for supplemental and
Occupational Mileage Ration

Tire inspection record must be submitted with this application.

Registered Owner - Kurt H. Grunebaum, 100 Muchmore Rd, Harrison, N.y.
Vehicle License No. - 8V-1008
Type of application - renewal
If renewal, how many coupons of previous rations are unused? None

1. Has any other application been made for a supplemental ration for this same period for the vehicle for which this application is made? No.

2. Are you employed in the area served by the Board with which you will file this application? No.
Is the vehicle usually kept in the area served by the Board with which you will file? Yes.

3. List types and serial numbers of mileage ration books or coupons outstanding for use with this vehicle

None

4. Is the gasoline used by this vehicle taken from bulk storage facilities of either the owner or applicant? No

5. Principal occupation Securities Dealer

Employed by N.Y. Hanseatic Corporation, 120 Broadway, N.Y.5,N.Y.
Business - Investment Securities Dealer

6. Specific uses of this vehicle by the principal user in the above occupation none
7. Hours of work 9 to 5
8. Is vehicle now in use? Yes
9. Speedometer reading 23280

Signature KHG Date 2/1/45

Regular visits to the doctor are necessary.
Doctor's Statement Attached from Dr. Otto M. Berger

Tire Inspection - #(G134), dated 10/20/43
Board - Bronxville, New York

Mileage Rationing Record — 743434, 11/1/44
Harrison Board

Form 3811
Rev. 1-4-40

RETURN RECEIPT

Received from the Postmaster the Registered or Insured Article, the original number of which appears on the face of this Card.

1 Wm Matteson Board
(Signature or name of addressee)

2 O. Hunt for C
(Signature of addressee's agent—Agent should enter addressee's name on line ONE above)

Date of delivery 4/25, 194...5

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—12421

Post Office Department
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

BRONX
APR
1945

POSTMARK OF DELIVERING OFFICE

Return to Kurt H. Grunebaum
(NAME OF SENDER)

Street and Number, or Post Office Box. 120 Broadway

REGISTERED ARTICLE
No. 326692

INSURED PARCEL
No.

NEW YORK, 5

NEW YORK.

January 31, 1945

War Ration Board
524 North Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

Gentlemen:

This is to inform you that I no longer am a resident of New Rochelle, and therefore would appreciate it if you would transfer your records in my name to the Ration Board in Mamaroneck.

My former address was -

111 Pinebrook Drive E.
New Rochelle, New York

and my present residence is -

100 Muchmore Road
Harrison, New York

I would appreciate your confirmation of the above. With kindest thanks,

Yours very truly,

Kurt H. Grunebaum

KHG:ms

cc

OPA Form No. R-1
(Rev. 4-1-43)
FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU No. 08-R085

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

TIRE OR TUBE APPLICATION

File with **WAR PRICE AND RATIONING BOARD** for area in which vehicle is principally stationed

APPLICATION IS MADE for the following tires or tubes:

ITEM	QUANTITY	SIZE	TYPE (PASSENGER, TRUCK, IMPLEMENT, ETC.)
TIRES	1		Passenger
TUBES			

VEHICLE ON WHICH TIRES OR TUBES ARE TO BE MOUNTED

LICENSE NUMBER: 8V-1008
STATE OF REGISTRATION: New York
YEAR MODEL: 1941
MAKE: Oldsmobile
BODY TYPE: 4-door Sedan

NAME OF REGISTERED OWNER: (PRINT IN INK OR TYPE)
Kurt H. Grunebaum

ADDRESS WHERE VEHICLE IS NOW KEPT:
111 Pinebrook Drive E.
New Rochelle, New York

APPLICANT'S NAME: (IF APPLICANT IS NOT THE OWNER)

APPLICANT'S ADDRESS: (IF SAME AS ABOVE WRITE "SAME")
same

TELEPHONE No.: New Rochelle 2-3639

DATE OF APPLICATION: Aug. 2, 1944

This application WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED unless:
(1) Questions on other side are answered.
(2) OPA inspector's report has been obtained.
(3) Tire inspection record for the vehicle accompanies application.

OPA INSPECTOR'S REPORT

	SERIAL NO. OF TIRE	TIRE SIZE	TYPE (PASSENGER, TRUCK, IMPLEMENT, ETC.)	CONDITION OF TIRE [1]	EVIDENCE OF ABUSE? (YES OR NO)	CONDITION OF TUBE [1] MOUNTED IN TIRE
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

[1] Tire and tube condition:
A. **USE** in present condition.
B. Can be **REPAIRed.**
C. Can be **RECAPped.**
D. Should be **REPLACEd.**

CERTIFICATION BY INSPECTOR

I CERTIFY that I am an authorized OPA tire inspector and that the tires and tubes on the applicant's vehicle are in the condition shown in the above report.

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS:
(Evidence of abuse, etc.)

FIRM NAME OF INSPECTION STATION:

ADDRESS:

INSPECTION STATION No.	APPOINTED BY WAR PRICE AND RATIONING BOARD		
	NUMBER	COUNTY	STATE

DATE:

INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE:

BOARD ACTION
(Not to be used by applicant or inspector)

QUANTITY	(CHECK) TIRE	(CHECK) TUBE	TIRE GRADE OR RECAPPING SERVICE

DATE RECEIVED:
APPLICATION No.:
IS PERIODIC INSPECTION RECORD OK?
MONTHLY MILEAGE ALLOWANCE:
BOARD No.:
COUNTY:
STATE:
DATE OF ACTION:

REMARKS:

INITIALS:

Where there is evidence of abuse the inspector shall retain this application and mail it to the Board with remarks on the nature of the abuse.

Any person who makes any false statement or false representation in this application is liable to criminal prosecution under the laws of the United States.

16—34428-1

Specimen copy of one of this application

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE APPLICANT

1. Certificate of War Necessity

   Serial No. _____

   Class No. _____

2. If commodities are hauled, what are the principal ones?

   _____

   _____

   To whom? (i. e., manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, consumers)

   _____

   _____

3. If persons are regularly transported in a vehicle that is not operated as a common carrier, specify whether public utility maintenance men, school children, hospital patients, etc.

   _____

   _____

   Between what points?

   From _____

   To _____

4. Capacity of vehicle: _____ persons, or _____ tons

APPLICANT FOR OTHER VEHICLES OR EQUIPMENT

(Farm tractors, implements, road graders, etc.)

5. On what kind of vehicle or equipment will these tires or tubes be used?

   _____

   _____

6. What kind of work is performed with this vehicle or equipment?

   _____

   _____

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—34428-1

"B" OR "C" RATION BOOK HOLDER

NOTE: If the applicant works in an organization having an organized transportation committee, he must have the certification in the right-hand column signed and need not fill in 7, 8, 9, and 10. Otherwise the information in 7, 8, 9, and 10 must be supplied.

7. Present gasoline ration book was issued by:

   Local Ration Board No. 55-1-21

   City New Rochelle

   County Westchester State N.Y.

   If Board above is not the one to which you are now applying, state total monthly mileage allowed _____ miles.

8. Occupation of principal user Securities Dealer

   Name of employer N.Y. Hanseatic Corp.

   Address of employer 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.

9. How many miles do you travel each month between residence and fixed place of work? _____ miles.

   How many miles do you travel each month in performance of work? _____ miles.

10. Since your last "B" or "C" book was issued:

    a. Has there been any decrease in the number of persons who cooperate with you in a regular ride-sharing plan? Yes ☐ No ☐

    b. Has there been any change in the availability to you of public transportation (either in amount of service or hours of service)? Yes ☐ No ☐

CERTIFICATION FROM ORGANIZED TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

I CERTIFY that the monthly mileage allowance approved for the applicant now is _____ miles, and should be _____ miles.

Name of organization _____

_____

By _____

Date _____

ALL APPLICANTS MUST ANSWER QUESTIONS 11 AND 12

11. Are any other applications concerning tires or tubes for this vehicle now pending before any Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

    If "yes", give city and State where filed _____

    Were any applications for tires or tubes denied by any other Board? Yes ☐ No ☒

    If "yes", by what Board and why? _____

12. How many tires and tubes of the size applied for, which are not in use or held as spares on vehicles in current use (one spare for each size wheel per vehicle), does applicant own or control? None Tires

    Do not include tires or tubes reported on OPA Form R-17 (dealer inventory form), reported by manufacturer to the War Production Board, or stored in public warehouses. _____ Tubes

ALL APPLICANTS MUST SIGN THIS CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY that all statements and answers made on this application are true and complete.

Any person who makes any false statement or false representation in this application is liable to criminal prosecution under the laws of the United States.

Sign here _____

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE APPLICANT

1. Certificate of War Necessity

   Serial No. ----------

   Class No. ----------

2. If commodities are hauled, what are the principal ones?

   To whom? (i. e., manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, consumers)

   ----

3. If persons are regularly transported in a vehicle that is not operated as a common carrier, specify whether public utility maintenance men, school children, hospital patients, etc.

   Between what points?

   From ----------

   To ----------

4. Capacity of vehicle: ---------- persons, or ---------- tons

APPLICANT FOR OTHER VEHICLES OR EQUIPMENT

(Farm tractors, implements, road graders, etc.)

5. On what kind of vehicle or equipment will these tires or tubes be used?

   ----

6. What kind of work is performed with this vehicle or equipment?

"B" OR "C" RATION BOOK HOLDER

NOTE: If the applicant works in an organization having an organized transportation committee, he must have the certification in the right-hand column signed and need not fill in 7, 8, 9, and 10. Otherwise the information in 7, 8, 9, and 10 must be supplied.

7. Present gasoline ration book was issued by:

   Local Ration Board No. ----------

   City ----------

   County ---------- State ----------

   If Board above is not the one to which you are now applying, state total monthly mileage allowed ---------- miles.

8. Occupation of principal user ----------

   Name of employer ----------

   Address of employer ----------

9. How many miles do you travel each month between residence and fixed place of work? ---------- miles.

   How many miles do you travel each month in performance of work? ---------- miles.

10. Since your last "B" or "C" book was issued:

    a. Has there been any decrease in the number of persons who cooperate with you in a regular ride-sharing plan? Yes ☐ No ☐

    b. Has there been any change in the availability to you of public transportation (either in amount of service or hours of service)? Yes ☐ No ☐

CERTIFICATION FROM ORGANIZED TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

I CERTIFY that the monthly mileage allowance approved for the applicant now is ---------- miles, and should be ---------- miles.

Name of organization ----------

By ----------

Date ----------

ALL APPLICANTS MUST ANSWER QUESTIONS 11 AND 12

11. Are any other applications concerning tires or tubes for this vehicle now pending before any Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

    If "yes", give city and State where filed ----------

    Were any applications for tires or tubes denied by any other Board? Yes ☐ No ☐

    If "yes", by what Board and why? ----------

12. How many tires and tubes of the size applied for, which are not in use or held as spares on vehicles in current use (one spare for each size wheel per vehicle), does applicant own or control? ---------- Tires

    Do not include tires or tubes reported on OPA Form R-17 (dealer inventory form), reported by manufacturer to the War Production Board, or stored in public warehouses. ---------- Tubes

ALL APPLICANTS MUST SIGN THIS CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY that all statements and answers made on this application are true and complete.

Any person who makes any false statement or false representation in this application is liable to criminal prosecution under the laws of the United States.

Sign here ----------

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—34428-1

OPA Form No. R-1
(Rev. 4-1-43)
FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU No. 08-R085

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

TIRE OR TUBE APPLICATION

File with WAR PRICE AND RATIONING BOARD for area in which vehicle is principally stationed

APPLICATION IS MADE for the following tires or tubes:

ITEM	QUANTITY	SIZE	TYPE (PASSENGER, TRUCK, IMPLEMENT, ETC.)
TIRES			
TUBES			

VEHICLE ON WHICH TIRES OR TUBES ARE TO BE MOUNTED

LICENSE NUMBER:

STATE OF REGISTRATION:

YEAR MODEL:

MAKE:

BODY TYPE:

NAME OF REGISTERED OWNER: (PRINT IN INK OR TYPE)

ADDRESS WHERE VEHICLE IS NOW KEPT:

APPLICANT'S NAME: (IF APPLICANT IS NOT THE OWNER)

APPLICANT'S ADDRESS: (IF SAME AS ABOVE WRITE "SAME")

TELEPHONE No.:

DATE OF APPLICATION:

This application WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED unless:
(1) Questions on other side are answered.
(2) OPA inspector's report has been obtoined.
(3) Tire inspection record for the vehicle accompanies application.

OPA INSPECTOR'S REPORT

	SERIAL No. OF TIRE	TIRE SIZE	TYPE (PASSENGER, TRUCK, IMPLEMENT, ETC.)	CONDITION OF TIRE [1]	EVIDENCE OF ABUSE? (YES OR NO)	CONDITION OF TUBE [1] MOUNTED IN TIRE
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

[1] Tire and tube condition:
A. USE in present condition.
B. Can be **REPAIRed.**
C. Can be **RECAPped.**
D. Should be **REPLACEd.**

CERTIFICATION BY INSPECTOR

I CERTIFY that I am an authorized OPA tire inspector and that the tires and tubes on the applicant's vehicle are in the condition shown in the above report.

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS:
(Evidence of abuse, etc.)

FIRM NAME OF INSPECTION STATION:

ADDRESS:

INSPECTION STATION No.	APPOINTED BY WAR PRICE AND RATIONING BOARD		
	NUMBER	COUNTY	STATE

DATE:

INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE:

BOARD ACTION

(Not to be used by applicant or inspector)

DATE RECEIVED:

APPLICATION No.:

QUANTITY	(CHECK) TIRE	(CHECK) TUBE	TIRE GRADE OR RECAPPING SERVICE

IS PERIODIC INSPECTION RECORD OK?

MONTHLY MILEAGE ALLOWANCE:

BOARD No.:

COUNTY:

STATE:

DATE OF ACTION:

REMARKS:

INITIALS:

Where there is evidence of abuse the inspector shall retain this application and mail it to the Board with remarks on the nature of the abuse.

Any person who makes any false statement or false representation in this application is liable to criminal prosecution under the laws of the United States.

16—34428-1

To insure prompt consideration and issue of your next gasoline ration please send this application to your LOCAL WAR PRICE AND RATIONING BOARD fifteen days prior to expiration date of ration. Speedometer reading this date _____ miles.

OPA FORM (REV. 3-44) R–535

FORM APPROVED BUDGET BUREAU No. 09-R087.1

This Form May Be Reproduced Without Change

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

APPLICATION FOR SUPPLEMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL MILEAGE RATION

FILE IN PERSON OR BY MAIL

with War Price and Rationing Board serving the area in which the vehicle is normally kept. (If applicant works at an establishment served by a Plant Area Board, file with that Board.)

MILEAGE RATIONING RECORD MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THIS APPLICATION

TIRE INSPECTION RECORD MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THIS APPLICATION

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is to be used by persons needing supplemental and occupational mileage rations for—

Business, gainful employment, regular and recognized courses of study, or.

Other work regularly performed that contributes to the war effort or public welfare.

DO NOT use this form for—

Taxis, jitneys, ambulances, hearses, or other commercial vehicles.

Supply information below on all other passenger cars and motorcycles owned or operated by you (which are available for your occupational use).

NOTE

All original applications for supplemental rations for these vehicles must be filed together.

NAME OF REGISTERED OWNER

ADDRESS—NUMBER AND STREET

CITY AND STATE | TYPE OF RATION NOW HELD

NAME OF REGISTERED OWNER

ADDRESS—NUMBER AND STREET

CITY AND STATE | TYPE OF RATION NOW HELD

NAME OF REGISTERED OWNER—(PRINT) | VEHICLE LICENSE NO.

ADDRESS—NUMBER AND STREET | STATE OF REGISTRATION

CITY AND STATE | YEAR MODEL—MAKE

NAME OF APPLICANT—(PRINT)—IF SAME AS ABOVE, WRITE "SAME"

ADDRESS—NUMBER AND STREET

CITY AND STATE

Type of application (check one):

☐ ORIGINAL ☐ RENEWAL ☐ ADJUSTMENT

If renewal, how many coupons of previous rations are unused?

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE WITHIN HEAVY LINES

DATE | BOARD NO.

COUNTY AND STATE | MILEAGE APPROVED ON THIS APPLICATION

IF RENEWAL, MILEAGE ALLOWED ON PREVIOUS APPLICATION | NUMBER AND TYPE OF COUPONS TO BE ISSUED

SIGNATURE OF BOARD MEMBER

B, C, OR D COUPONS ISSUED

NUMBER	CLASS	SERIAL NUMBERS	EARLIEST RENEWAL DATE

SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER

		YES	NO
1	Has any other application been made for a supplemental ration for this same period for the vehicle for which this application is made? If "yes", state when, where and action taken	☐	☐
2	Are you employed in the area served by the Board with which you will file this application?	☐	☐
	Is the vehicle usually kept in the area served by the Board with which you will file?	☐	☐
	If neither of the above is "yes," give reason for applying to this Board.		
3	List below types and serial numbers of mileage ration books or coupons outstanding for use with this vehicle.		
4	Is the gasoline used by this vehicle taken from bulk storage facilities of either the owner or applicant?	☐	☐

5 Principal occupation of principal user of vehicle (Examples: Bookkeeper, doctor, machinist, etc.)

Employed by—(Name)

Employer's address

Industry, business, or profession in which employed (Examples: Shipbuilding, wholesale grocery, etc.)

6 Specific uses of this vehicle by the principal user in the above occupation. (Examples: Driving between home and work, repair calls, sales trips, etc.)

7 Hours of work

From To

8 Is vehicle now in use? YES ☐ NO ☐ | Speedometer reading this date

16—34387-1

OCCUPATIONAL USE OF THE VEHICLE

9 If vehicle is used for—

Driving to and from work in the principal occupation as stated in item 5, answer questions that apply to Col. 1.
Driving in carrying on work in connection with the principal occupation, answer questions that apply to Col. 2.
Any type of driving in other occupations than stated in item 5, answer questions that apply to Col. 3.
If applicant is engaged in farming or ranching exclusively, fill out Col. 2 and answer question 10 below.

	DO NOT INCLUDE THE SAME MILEAGE IN MORE THAN ONE COLUMN	DRIVING TO AND FROM WORK (COL. 1)	DRIVING IN CARRYING ON WORK (COL. 2)	OTHER OCCUPATIONAL DRIVING (COL. 3)	LEAVE BLANK (COL. 4)
A	Number of round trips each month		x x x		
B	Number of miles each day or trip (to nearest ½ mile)		x x x		
C	Number of minutes it would take each day if these trips were made by public transportation		x x x		
D	Number of persons who regularly ride with the driver				
E	Estimated miles required PER MONTH for next 3 months — 1st Month				
	2d Month				
	3d Month				
	TOTAL				
	Average (total divided by 3)				

F If fewer than 3 persons regularly ride with driver, explain why

G If Col. 3 is used, specify the occupations

H If Col. 2 or 3 is used, to what places or over what territory does principal user usually drive?

I Can other means of transportation be used? Yes ☐ No ☐ | If "No," explain

10 To be answered only by applicant who is engaged exclusively in farming or ranching:

(a) Name of trading or marketing centers at which you do business (1)____ (2)____ (3)____

(b) Distance from home to these centers (1)____ (2)____ (3)____

(c) Round trips made per month to each (1)____ (2)____ (3)____

TO BE FILLED IN BY PERSONS WHO RIDE REGULARLY AS PASSENGERS IN THIS VEHICLE

Each person who regularly rides as a passenger in this vehicle in carrying on his occupation must sign in Col. 1. Signature is a certification that the persons signing has entered into a bona fide ride-sharing arrangement with the applicant and has not made a seporate application for a ration for the mileoge traveled in this vehicle. Travel class (Col. 5), refers to headings of colnmns in item 9. (Write col. number 1, 2, or 3 to indicate class.) If the rider owns or operates some other vehicle, give the information called for in Col. 6. If the rider's car is used in this car club, give the information called for in columns 6, 7, and 8.

All Original Supplemental Applications Made by Members of This Ride-Sharing Arrangement Must Be Filed Together

RIDERS IN APPLICANT'S VEHICLE		TRAVEL IN APPLICANT'S VEHICLE			RIDER'S VEHICLE		
SIGNATURE OF RIDER (COL. 1)	ADDRESS (COL. 2)	DAYS PER MONTH (COL. 3)	MILES PER MONTH (COL. 4)	TRAVEL CLASS (1, 2, OR 3) (COL. 5)	LICENSE NO. AND STATE OF REGISTRATION (COL. 6)	DAYS PER MONTH YOU DRIVE (COL. 7)	MILES PER MONTH YOU DRIVE (COL. 8)

I CERTIFY that all relevant statements and answers in this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief

Signoture of officiol in charge of organized transportation plan (for home-to work driving only).	SIGNATURE	RECOMMENDED MILEAGE	COMPANY
Signature of official of Gov't, Red Cross, Volunteer Groups, etc. (for driving in connection with such activities).	SIGNATURE	RECOMMENDED MILEAGE	AGENCY
Any person who wilfully makes any false statement or false representation in this application is liable to criminal prosecution under the laws of the United States.	APPLICANT SIGN HERE		DATE

16—34387-1 ☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

OPA FORM (Rev. 10-43) R-552

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 08-R072

This Form May Be Reproduced Without Change

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL MILEAGE RATION

To be used only for the purposes specifically stated in the Orders and Regulations of the Office of Price Administration and when the currently valid ration is insufficient to accomplish these specific purposes.

NAME OF REGISTERED OWNER (PRINT IN INK OR TYPE)
Kurt H. Grunebaum

ADDRESS—NUMBER AND STREET
100 Muchmore Road

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE
Harrison, New York (Westchester)

NAME OF APPLICANT (IF SAME AS ABOVE, WRITE "SAME")
Same

ADDRESS—NUMBER AND STREET (IF SAME AS ABOVE, WRITE "SAME")
(same) 100 Muchmore Road

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE (IF SAME AS ABOVE, WRITE "SAME")
Same

1. Application is hereby made for a special mileage ration for:

a The motor vehicle described below. (If ration is intended for cars operated under dealer or other interchangeable plates, list only license plate numbers and State.)

LICENSE NUMBER	STATE OF REGISTRATION	YEAR MODEL	MAKE
8V-1998	New York	1942	Oldsmo.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM)

b The non-highway equipment or use described below. (If a boat, give name and registration number.)

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT OR USE	MAKE	YEAR MODEL

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM.)

2. Why is this ration needed? To make necessary daily visits to my doctor for four weeks for treatment to a very bad injury I received.

BOARD ACTION
(Do not write in space within heavy lines)

Board No. Date

County and State

☐ REJECTED

APPROVED FOR _____ GALLONS

SIGNATURE OF BOARD MEMBER

COUPON BOOKS B, C, D, E, R, T

CLASS OF BOOK	SERIAL NUMBER	EXPIRATION DATE	NUMBER OF COUPONS IN BOOK

GASOLINE DEPOSIT CERTIFICATE OR PERMIT FOR GASOLINE PURCHASE

SERIAL NUMBER	NUMBER OF GALLONS	EXPIRATION DATE

SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER

3. Amount of gasoline needed: GALLONS _____ Distance to be driven (motor vehicles only): MILES _____

4. This ration is to be used on , 194 , or from , 194 , to , 194

5. Describe below all other gasoline rations now held

COUPON BOOKS			OTHER TYPES (RATION BANK ACCOUNT, PERMITS, ETC.)		
CLASS	SERIAL NUMBER	NUMBER OF COUPONS REMAINING	TYPE	NUMBER OF GALLONS REMAINING	EXPIRATION DATE

Any person who makes any false statement or false representation in this application is liable to criminal prosecution under the laws of the United States.

I CERTIFY that the statements made herein are true and complete, that no application for a special ration for the above specific purpose has been made to any other Board, and that any mileage ration issued on the basis of this application will be used only for the purposes described above.

SIGN HERE _____ DATE _____

(P-1703)

16—36757-1

AR 25638 3/32 WEINBERG AFFIDAVITS 1944 ARCHIVES

WEINBERG AFFIDAVITS
1944

XVI

Intentional Second Exposure

WEINBERG AFFIDAVITS
1944

XVI

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (√) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

		Relationship to (1)	*Marital status* *	Marriage		Present address
				Date	Place	
(1)	Helene Weinberg	x x x	Widow	March 11, 1894	Essen Germany	care of Post Mistress Newcastle P.O. Jamaica.
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

	Date of birth	*Place of birth*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*How acquired* *	*Date* (*If not by birth*)	*Country* (*If not by birth*)
(1)	April 21	Essen, Germany	German	Birth		
(2)	1873					
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth*, *marriage*, *naturalization*, or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

PART B AFFIANT

Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

First Part C Affiant

Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Franz H. Hirschland	U. S. A.	120 Broadway New York City	Over 30 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

Second Part C Affiant

Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Mrs. Elisabeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park New York City.	5 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence [X] (*b*) Temporary visit on business [ ]
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure [ ] (*d*) Transit to third country [ ] (*e*) Nonquota student [ ]

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes [X] No [ ]
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate Kingston Jamaica

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Do not know [ ]

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (*Refer to listing under 3*)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence [X] (*b*) Temporary visit on business [ ]

(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure [ ] (*d*) Transit to third country [ ] (*e*) Nonquota student [ ]

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes [X] No [ ]
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate Kingston Jamaica

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Do not know [ ]

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel?

Nothing

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
None					
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
Bertram Kurzbauer	Brother	Rotterdam, Holland	German
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

Government school for girls, Essen, Germany, 6 years of age to 16 years of age, a total of ten years. No diploma or degree.

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

Never worked

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Jewish female organisation, Oldenburg. O, Germany

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)

(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government No

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)
Jewish female organisation, Oldenburg. O, Germany	

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government No
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☒
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.
None

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE. None

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated* (*Whether by death or divorce*)	*Date*	*Counitry*
Of visa applicant:				
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
		Number	*Street*	
Of visa applicant:				
Lssen	Holland			1887 to 1894
Ioenin:en				1894-1896
Elsfleth				1896-1907
Oldenburg				1907-1936
Lssen				1935-1939
Accid	Dutch East, Indies Africa			1939-1940
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				
Kingston, Jamaica				
Interned as follows: December 1940				1940-1944 December 1940
				to October 1943
	Kingston, Jamaica			

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)
None	

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? Don't know. Depends upon arrangements to be made by sponsor, either with them or in an Apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information? Personal knowledge
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), or from other sources.)

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF .....
COUNTRY OF ..... } *ss:*

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ..... (Month, day, and year), at ..... (City or town) ..... (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... (Date) at ..... (Port of entry) on the ..... (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ....., before the ..... (Court) of ..... at ..... (City), ... (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ..... (Name) was born on ..... (Date) at ..... (Place) and he/she is a citizen of ..... (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is ..... (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of ..... (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name)
was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place)
and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself _____ (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL] _____ (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF Island of Jamaica
} ss:
COUNTY OF Municipality of Kingston

I, Helene Weinberg, a Citizen of the United States of America, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family. Helene Weinberg [SEAL] (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January in the year 1944

George T. Kelly (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica.

Service No:

16—32866-1

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
    Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

    State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐
13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	xxxxx					

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of tho United States under the Constitution thereof.

11. That my draft classification is ----------

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to* (1)	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1) ----------	x x x x x	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(2) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(3) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(4) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(5) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---------- (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF ----------
COUNTY OF ---------- } *ss:*

I, ----------, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ----------, at ----------
(Month, day and year)

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.

11. That my draft classification is _____

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	XXXXX					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____

16. That I willingly assume the responsibility of the alien visa applicants referred to for the following reasons:

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---------- (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (√) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

	Relationship to (1)	*Marital status* *	Marriage		Present address
			Date	Place	
Therese Canfailla					C/o Mr. Ryon
(1)	x x x		23 Dec. 1938	Accra Gold Coast B.W.A.	Newcastle, Jamaica
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

	Date of birth	*Place of birth*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*How acquired* *	*Date* (If not by birth)	*Country* (If not by birth)
(1)	15th April 1897	Elsflethad. W	German	Birth		
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
PART B AFFIANT	Franz H. Hirschland	U. S. A	120 Broadway, New York	Over 30 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

	Name	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
First Part C Affiant	Mrs. Elsbeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York, N.Y.	5 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Second Part C Affiant				

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence [X] (*b*) Temporary visit on business [ ]
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure [ ] (*d*) Transit to third country [ ] (*e*) Nonquota student [ ]

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes [X] No [ ]
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Do not know [ ]

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence [X] (*b*) Temporary visit on business [ ]

(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure [ ] (*d*) Transit to third country [ ] (*e*) Nonquota student [ ]

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes [X] No [ ]
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes [ ] No [ ]
Do not know [ ]

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel? Nothing

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
None					
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
Marianne Kunschnitzky	Sister	Riddlesden, Keighley Yorkshire, England	German
Marianne Fredrich	Daughter	Accra Gold Coast	Swiss
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

Government School for girls
Oldenburg, Germany. 6 years of age
to 16 years of age, a total of ten years.
No diploma or Degree.

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

Laundry in Accra
Gold Coast

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)

(*a*) Communist ____ (*b*) Anarchist ____ (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government ____

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

cant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government .....
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☒
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE.

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated (Whether by death or divorce)*	*Date*	*Country*
Of visa applicant: William Schiff	San Francisco	Divorce	1928	Germany
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.) Frances Canfailla	Newcastle	--	--	Italy

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
		Number	*Street*	
Of visa applicant: Elsfleth				1897-1907
Oldenburg				
Hamburg				1907-1918
Berlin				1919-1922
Oldenburg				1922-1927
Kingston, Jamaica				1936-1940
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.) Interned as follows:			December	1940-
			October	1943

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

Visa applicant: None | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? Don't know. Depends upon arrangements to be made by Sponsor either with them or in an Apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information?
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant, records of institutions, or other sources)
Personal Knowledge

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF .....
COUNTRY OF ..... } ss:

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ..... (Month, day, and year), at ..... (City or town) ..... (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... (Date) at ..... (Port of entry) on the ..... (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ....., before the ..... (Court) of ..... at ..... (City), ... (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ..... (Name) was born on ..... (Date) at ..... (Place) and he/she is a citizen of ..... (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is ..... (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of ..... (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name) was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself

_____ (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January in the year 1944

[SEAL]

_____ (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF Island of Jamaica
COUNTY OF Municipality of Kingston. } ss:
Consulate of the United States of America

I, Therese Canfailla, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family.

Therese Canfailla [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January in the year 1944

George F. Kelly
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

George F. Kelly,
Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica

Service No: 24

16—32866-1

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of tho United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your referenees.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of tho United States under the Constitution thereof.

11. That my draft classification is _____

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that ho (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

_____

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not bo filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

_____

19. That my annual income is $_____

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: _____

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: _____

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state): _____

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

_____

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

_____ [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

_____
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: _____ [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

_____

_____

_____

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____ }
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____, at _____
(Month, day, and year) (City or town) (County)

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF ----------
COUNTY OF ----------} *ss:*

I, ----------, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ---------- (Month, day, and year), at ---------- (City or town) ---------- (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of ----------

3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ---------- (Date) at ---------- (Port of entry) on the ---------- (Name of vessel or vehicle)

4. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ----------, before the ---------- (Court) of ---------- at ---------- (City), ---------- (State)

5. That my {wife / husband} ---------- (Name) was born ---------- (Date), at ---------- (Place) and he/she is a citizen of ---------- (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

6. That my occupation is ---------- (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of ---------- (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is ----------,

That my home address is ----------,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

---

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

---

9. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

---

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.

11. That my draft classification is ----------

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your referenees.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1) ----------	XXXXX	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(2) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(3) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(4) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(5) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divoreed).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

---

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

---

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

---

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (√) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

	Relationship to (1)	*Marital status* *	Marriage		Present address
			Date	Place	
(1) Therese Canfailla	x x x		23 Dec. 1938	Accra Gold Coast B.W.A.	C/o Mr. Ryon Newcastle, Jamaica
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

	Date of birth	*Place of birth*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*How acquired* *	*Date* (*If not by birth*)	*Country* (*If not by birth*)
(1)	15th April 1897	Elsfleth[illegible]	German	Birth		
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
PART B AFFIANT	Franz H. Hirschland	U. S. A	120 Broadway, New York	Over 30 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
First Part C Affiant	Mrs. Elsbeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York, N.Y.	5 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Second Part C Affiant				

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence X ☐ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐

(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do not know ☐

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence X ☐ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐

(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐

(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel? Nothing

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
None					
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
Marianne Kunschnitzky	Sister	Riddlesden, Keighley Yorkshire, England	German
Marianne Fredrich	Daughter	Accra Gold Coast	Swiss
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

Government School for girls Oldenburg, Germany. 6 years of age to 16 years of age, a total of ten years. No diploma or Degree.

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

Laundry in Accra Gold Coast

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)

(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government .....

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government .....
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☒
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE.

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated (Whether by death or divorce)*	*Date*	*Country*
Of visa applicant: William Schiff	San Francisco	Divorce	1928	Germany
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.) Frances Canfailla	Newcastle	—	—	Italy

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
		Number	*Street*	
Elsfleth				1897-1907
Of visa applicant:				
Oldenburg				1907-1918
Hamburg				1919-1922
Berlin				1922-1927
Oldenburg				
Kingston, Jamaica				1936-1940
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.) Interned as follows:			December	1940-
			October	1943

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

Visa applicant: None | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? Don't know. Depends upon arrangements to be made by Sponsor either with them or in an Apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information?
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), records of the court, etc.)
Personal Knowledge

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF .....
COUNTRY OF ..... } *ss:*

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ..... (Month, day, and year), at ..... (City or town) ..... (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... (Date) at ..... (Port of entry) on the ..... (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ....., before the ..... (Court) of ..... at ..... (City), ... (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ..... (Name) was born on ..... (Date) at ..... (Place) and he/she is a citizen of ..... (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is ....., that during the past 10 years

COUNTRY OF _____

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name) was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;

That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your referenees.)

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself _____ (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL] _____ (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF _____ } ss:
COUNTY OF _____ }

I, Therese Canfailla, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family. Therese Canfailla [SEAL] (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January in the year 1944

George F. Kelly (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

George F. Kelly,
Vice Consul of the United States
of America at Kingston, Jamaica

Service No: [illegible]

16—32866-1

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your referenees.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.
15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ .....

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ..... years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: .....

.....

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

.....

.....

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

.....

.....

19. That my annual income is $.....

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: .....

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: .....

.....

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state): .....

.....

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

.....

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

..... [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ..... in the year .....

.....
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ..... [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

.....

.....

.....

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF .....
COUNTY OF ..... } *ss:*

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ....., at .....
(Month, day, and year) (City or town) (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... at
(Date)

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____ }
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.

11. That my draft classification is _____

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to* (1)	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.
15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____
16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

[illegible] known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to* (1)	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 21 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32860-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (√) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

	Relationship to (1)	*Marital status* *	Marriage		Present address
Therese Canfailla			Date	Place	
(1)	x x x		23 Dec. 1938	Accra Gold Coast B.W.A.	C/o Mr. Ryon Newcastle, Jamaica
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

	Date of birth	*Place of birth*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*How acquired* *	*Date* (*If not by birth*)	*Country* (*If not by birth*)
(1)	15th April 1897	Elsflethad. H	German	Birth		
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
PART B AFFIANT	Franz H. Hirschland	U. S. A	120 Broadway, New York	Over 30 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their refcrences below.)

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
First Part C Affiant	Mrs. Elsbeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York, N.Y.	5 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Second Part C Affiant				

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☐ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica.

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☐ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐

(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

Accion Committee, Kingston, Jamaica

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel? Nothing

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
None					
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
Marianne Kunschnirzky	Sister	Riddlesden, Keighley Yorkshire, England	German
Marianne Fredrich	Daughter	Accra Gold Coast	Swiss
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

Government School for girls Oldenburg, Germany. 6 years of age to 16 years of age, a total of ten years. No diploma or Degree.

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

Laundry in Accra Gold Coast

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)

(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government .....

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government .....
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☒
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE.

	Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated (Whether by death or divorce)*	*Date*	*Country*
Of visa applicant:	William Schiff	San Francisco	Divorce	1928	Germany
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)	Francesco Canfailla	Newcastle	—	—	Italy

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

	City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
			Number	*Street*	
Of visa applicant:	Elsfleth				1897-1907
	Oldenburg				
	Hamburg				1907-1918
	Berlin				1919-1922
	Oldenburg				1922-1927
	Kingston, Jamaica				1936-1940
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)	Interned as follows:			December October	1940- 1943

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

None *Visa applicant* | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? Don't know. Depends upon arrangements to be made by Sponsor either with them or in an Apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information?
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), or from other sources.)
Personal knowledge

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF .....
COUNTRY OF ..... } *ss:*

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ..... (Month, day, and year), at ..... (City or town) ..... (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... (Date) at ..... (Port of entry) on the ..... (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ....., before the ..... (Court) of ..... at ..... (City), ... (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ..... (Name) was born on ..... (Date) at ..... (Place) and he/she is a citizen of ..... (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is ..... (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of .....

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name)
was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place)
and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

_____

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

_____

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself _____ (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL] _____ (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF Island of Jamaica
Municipality of Kingston
Consulate of the United States of America
SS:
COUNTY OF

I, Therese Canfailla, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family. Therese Canfailla [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January in the year 1944

George F. Kelly
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

George F. Kelly,
Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica

Service No:

16—32866-1

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor aro there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

_____

9. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of tho United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1) _____	X X X X X	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

11. That my draft classification is ----------

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1) ----------	x x x x x	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(2) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(3) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(4) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(5) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

---

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 21 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

---

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state): ----------

---

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF ----------
COUNTY OF ---------- } *ss:*

I, ----------, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ----------, at ----------
(Month, day, and year) (City or town) (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.
15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____
16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filed out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

---

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

---

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (√) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

Therese Canfield:	*Relationship to (1)*	*Marital status* *	Marriage: Date	Marriage: Place	Present address
(1)	x x x		23 Dec.	Accra	C/o Dr. Byron Newcastle,
(2)			Dec.	Gold Coast	Jamaica
(3)				B.W.I.	
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

Date of birth	*Place of birth*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*How acquired* *	*Date* (*If not by birth*)	*Country* (*If not by birth*)
(1) 15th April	Montreal	Canada	Birth		
(2) 1897					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
PART B AFFIANT	Frank H. Hirschland	U. S. A	120 Broadway, New York	Over 30 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
First Part C Affiant	Mrs. Elsbeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York, N.Y.	5 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Second Part C Affiant				

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☐ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (*Refer to listing under 3*)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☐ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐

(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

---

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐ ---
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel? Nothing

---

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
None					
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
~~Mariama~~			
~~Kunadiri~~ 1			
~~Mariama Idrissa~~			
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

Government School for girls
Oldenburg, Germany. 6 years of age
to 16 years of age, a total of ten years.
No diploma or Degree.

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

Laundry in Accra
Gold Coast

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

11. { Has / Have } visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)

(*a*) Communist ---- (*b*) Anarchist ---- (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government ----

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant | *Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government .....
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant | *Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant | *Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE.

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated* (*Whether by death or divorce*)	*Date*	*Country*
Of visa applicant:				
William Schiff	San Francisco	Divorce	1928	Germany
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				
Francesco Canfield-	Deceased	—	—	Italy

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
		Number	*Street*	
Usfleth				1897-1907
Of visa applicant:				
Oldenburg				1907-1918
Hamburg				1919-1922
Berlin				1922-1927
Oldenburg				1936-1940
Limwerk, Dublin				
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				
Limerick Ireland			December October	1940-1943

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

Visa applicant | *Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

None

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? Don't know. Depends upon arrangements to be made by Sponsor either with them or in an apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information?
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), or from other sources.)
Personal Knowledge

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF .....
COUNTRY OF ..... } *ss:*

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ....., at .... (Month, day, and year) (City or town) (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... (Date) at ..... (Port of entry) on the ..... (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ....., before the ..... (Court) of ..... at ..... (City), ... (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ..... (Name) was born on ..... (Date) at ..... (Place) and he/she is a citizen of ..... (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is ....., (If employed, give name of employer) that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of .....

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name)
was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place)
and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges[1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself _____ (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL] _____ (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF Island of Jamaica
COUNTY OF Municipality of Kingston, Consulate of the United States of America

I, Therese Canfailla, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family. Therese Canfailla [SEAL] (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January in the year 1944

George F. Kelly (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

George F. Kelly,
Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica

Service No: 24

16—32866-1

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of tho United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17, that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state): ----------

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

----
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF ----------
COUNTY OF ---------- } *ss:*

I, ----------, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ---------- (Month, day, and year), at ---------- (City or town) ---------- (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of ----------
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ---------- at

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____
_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____
_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	XXXXX					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.
15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____

_____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

---

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

---

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (✓) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

	Relationship to (1)	*Marital status* *	Marriage		Present address
			Date	Place	
Therese Canfaille (1)	x x x		23 Dec. 1936	Accra Gold Coast B.W.A.	C/o Mr. Byon Newcastle, Jamaica
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

	Date of birth	*Place of birth*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*How acquired* *	*Date* (*If not by birth*)	*Country* (*If not by birth*)
(1)	15th April 1897	Eleflethad.	German	Birth		
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
PART B AFFIANT	Franz H. Hirschland	U. S. A	120 Broadway, New York	Over 30 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
First Part C Affiant	Mrs. Elsbeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York, N.Y.	5 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Second Part C Affiant				

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☒ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☒ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐

(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☒ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel? Nothing

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names None	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
Marianne Kunschmirsky	Sister	Riddlesden, Keighley	German
Mariann Fredrich	Daughter	Yorkshire, England	
		Accra Gold Coast	Swiss
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

Government School for girls
Oldenburg, Germany. 6 years of age
to 16 years of age, a total of ten years.
No diploma or Degree.

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

Laundry in Accra
Gold Coast

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

11. { Has / Have } visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)

(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government .....

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

---

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ____ (*b*) Anarchist ____ (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government ____
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

---

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

---

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.

---

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE.

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated (Whether by death or divorce)*	*Date*	*Country*
Of visa applicant: Widlica Schtff	San Francisco	Divorce	1928	Germany
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.) Francesca Fanfarilla	Newcastle	—	—	Italy

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

Elsfleth *City*	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		1897-1907
		Number	*Street*	
Of visa applicant:				
Oldenburg				1907-1919
Hamburg				1919-1922
Berlin				1922-1927
Oldenburg				
Kingston, Jamaica				1936-1940
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.) Interned as follows:			December	1940-
			October	1943

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

None — *Visa applicant* | *Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

---

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? Don't know. Depends upon arrangements to be made by sponsor either with them or in an apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information?
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), or from other sources.)

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF ____ } *ss:*
COUNTRY OF ____ }

I, ____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ____ (Month, day, and year), at ____ (City or town) ____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of ____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ____ (Date) at ____ (Port of entry) on the ____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ____, before the ____ (Court) of ____ at ____ (City), ____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ____ (Name)
was born on ____ (Date) at ____ (Place)
and he/she is a citizen of ____ (If stateless give last citizenship) ____ (Country)

24. That my occupation is ____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of ____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name) was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges[1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself _____ (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL] _____ (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Island of Jamaica
Municipality of Kingston.
Consulate of the United States of America

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF _____
Therese Canfaille
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family. Therese Canfaille [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January in the year 1944

George F. Kelly
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)
George F. Kelly
Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica

Service No: 324

16—32866-1

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____
_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____
_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*

standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ .....

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ..... years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: .....

.....

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

.....

.....

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not bo filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

.....

.....

19. That my annual income is $.....

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: .....

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: .....

.....

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : .....

.....

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

.....

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

..... [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ..... in the year .....

.....
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ..... [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

.....

.....

.....

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF .....
COUNTY OF ..... } *ss:*

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ....., at .....
(Month, day, and year) (City or town) (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... at
(Date)

on the

{ are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF ----------
COUNTY OF ---------- } *ss:*

I, ----------, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ---------- (Month, day, and year), at ---------- (City or town) ---------- (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of ----------
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ---------- (Date) at ---------- (Port of entry) on the ---------- (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on ----------, before the ---------- (Court) of ---------- at ---------- (City), ---------- (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } ---------- (Name) was born ---------- (Date), at ---------- (Place) and he/she is a citizen of ---------- (If stateless give last citizenship) ---------- (Country)
6. That my occupation is ---------- (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of ---------- (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is ----------,
That my home address is ----------,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

---

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

---

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

---

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is ----------
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1) ----------	x x x x x	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(2) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(3) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(4) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(5) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.
15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that ho (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to* (1)	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

---

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state): ----------

---

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (√) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

	Relationship to (1)	Marital status *	Marriage		Present address
			Date	Place	
(1) Therese Canfailla	x x x		23 Dec. 1930	Accra Gold Coast B.W.A.	C/o Mr. Byron Newcastle, Jamaica
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

	Date of birth	Place of birth	Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)	How acquired *	Date (If not by birth)	Country (If not by birth)
(1)	15th April 1897	Mafiethad.	German	Birth		
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

	Name	Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)	Address	Length of residence in U. S.
PART B AFFIANT	Franz K. Hirschland	U. S. A	120 Broadway, New York	Over 30 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

	Name	Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)	Address	Length of residence in U. S.
First Part C Affiant	Mrs. Elsbeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York, N.Y.	5 years

Name and address of his/her two references:

	Name	Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)	Address	Length of residence in U. S.
Second Part C Affiant				

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☒ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☒ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☐ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. **Consulate at which application is to be made:**

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel? Nothing

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names None	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names: Mariann Kunzelmirsky Mariann Fredrich	*Relationship* Sister Daughter	*City and country in which residing* Riddleden, Keighley Yorkshire, England Accra Gold Coast	*Nationality* German Swiss
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

Government School for girls Oldenburg, Germany. 6 years of age to 16 years of age, a total of ten years. No diploma or Degree.

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

Laundry in Accra Gold Coast

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)

(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government .....

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government .....
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☒
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE.

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated* (*Whether by death or divorce*)	*Date*	*Country*
William Wohlff	San Francisco	Divorce	1926	Germany
Of visa applicant:				
Francesco Canfailla	Newcastle	—	—	Italy
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
		Number	*Street*	
Marburg				1897-1907
Of visa applicant:				
Oldenburg				1907-1918
Hamburg				1919-1925
Berlin				1925-1927
Oldenburg				
Kingston, Jamaica				1936-1940
Interned as follows:				
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)		December October		1940- 1943

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? Don't know. Depends upon arrangements to be made by Sponsor either with them or in an apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information? Personal knowledge
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), or from other sources.)

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF .....
COUNTRY OF ..... } *ss:*

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ..... (Month, day, and year), at ..... (City or town) ..... (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... (Date) at ..... (Port of entry) on the ..... (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ....., before the ..... (Court) of ..... at ..... (City), ... (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ..... (Name) was born on ..... (Date) at ..... (Place) and he/she is a citizen of ..... (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is ....., (If employed, give name of employer) that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of .....
(If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)
.....

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name)
was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place)
and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself

_____ (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL] _____ (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Island of Jamaica
Municipality of Kingston
Consulate of the United States of America

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

Therese Confalla

STATE OF _____ }
} ss:
COUNTY OF _____ }

I, _____, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family.

Therese Confalla _____ [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January 1944 in the year _____

George E. Tully _____
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica

Service No: 24

16—32866-1

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of tho United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to* (1)	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1) _____	x x x x x	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

---

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

---

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF ----------
COUNTY OF ---------- } ss:

I, ----------, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ---------- (Month, day, and year), at ---------- (City or town) (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of ----------

3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ---------- at

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.

11. That my draft classification is _____

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	xxxxx					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.
15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____
16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

---

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

---

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (√) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

	Relationship to (1)	*Marital status **	Marriage		Present address
			Date	Place	
(1)	x x x				
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

Date of birth	*Place of birth*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*How acquired **	*Date* (*If not by birth*)	*Country* (*If not by birth*)
(1)					
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

PART B AFFIANT

Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

First Part C Affiant

Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Frank H. Hirschland	U. S. A.	151 Central Park West New York City	Over 30 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

Second Part C Affiant

Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Mrs. Elizabeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York City.	5 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☒ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

---

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☒ No ☐ ---
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☒ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐

(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☒ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel?

Nothing

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
None					
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
Marianne Kurschnirsky	Daughter	Riddlesden, Keighley Yorkshire, England	German
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

Government school for girls, Essen, Germany, 6 years of age to 16 years of age, a total of ten years. No diploma or degree.

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

Never worked

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Jewish female organisation, Oldenburg. O, Germany

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

(Over

the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)
Jewish female organisation, Oldenburg. O, Germany	

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government No
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☒
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.
None

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE. None

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated* (*Whether by death or divorce*)	*Date*	*Country*
Of visa applicant:				
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
		Number	*Street*	
Of visa applicant: Essen	Germany			1887 to 1894
Loeningen	"			1894-1896
Elsfleth	"			1896-1907
Oldenburg	"			1907-1936
Essen				1936-1939
Accra	Gold Coast, West Africa			1939-1940
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.) Kingston, Jamaica.				
Interned as follows: December 1940				1940-1944
				December 1940
				to October 1945
	Kingston, Jamaica			

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)
None	

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? Don't know. Depends upon arrangements to be made by sponsor, either with them or in an Apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information?
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), or from other sources.)
Personal knowledge

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF _____ } ss:
COUNTRY OF _____ }

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name)
was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place)
and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name) was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself

_____
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL]

_____
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF: Island of Jamaica
COUNTY OF: Municipality of Kingston } ss:

I, Helen Weinberg, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family.

Helene Weinberg [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January in the year 1944

George F. Kelly
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica.

Service No:

16—32806-1

Consulate of the United States of America

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

9. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1) _____	x x x x x					

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ .....

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ..... years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: .....

.....

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

.....

.....

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

.....

.....

19. That my annual income is $.....

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: .....

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: .....

.....

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : .....

.....

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

.....

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

..... [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ..... in the year .....

.....
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ..... [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

.....

.....

.....

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF .....
COUNTY OF ..... } ss:

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ....., at .....
(Month, day, and year) (City or town) (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... at

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.

11. That my draft classification is _____

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to* (1)	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1) _____	x x x x x	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2) _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(3) _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(4) _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(5) _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____

_____

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

_____

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to* (1)	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	XXXXX					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (√) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

	Relationship to (1)	*Marital status* *	Marriage		Present address
			Date	Place	
(1)	x x x				
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

	Date of birth	*Place of birth*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*How acquired* *	*Date* (*If not by birth*)	*Country* (*If not by birth*)
(1)						
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

PART B AFFIANT

Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

First Part C Affiant

Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Franz H. Hirschland	U. S. A.	120 Broadway, New York City	Over 30 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

Second Part C Affiant

Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Mrs. Elisabeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York City.	5 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☐ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date*	*Kind of visa*

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☐ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐

(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

---

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐ ---

(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel?

---

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant — *Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

Govrnment school for girls, Kurz, Grundy, 6 years of age to 14 years of age, a total of 8 years, no diplom or degree.

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant — *Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

Never worked

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant — *Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

Jewish female organisation, Oldenburg, O. Germany

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)

(*a*) Communist ---- (*b*) Anarchist ---- (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government NO

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant — *Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant	*Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*
Jewish female organisation, Oldenburg, O. Germany	

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government No

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant	*Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☒
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant	*Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.

None

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE. None

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated (Whether by death or divorce)*	*Date*	*Country*
Of visa applicant:				
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
		Number	*Street*	
Of visa applicant:				
Basel	Germany			1857 to 1894
Lorrach				1894-1896
Lindau				1896-1907
Oldenburg				1907-1936
Basel				1936-1939
Accra	Gold Coast, West Africa			1939-1940
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				
Lingen, Emsland, Germany as follows:				1940-1944 December 1940 to October 1943

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

Visa applicant	*Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)*
None	

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? don't know. Depends upon whether this is to be made by sponsor, either with them or in an Apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information?
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), or from other sources.)
Personal knowledge

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF .....
COUNTRY OF ..... } ss:

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ..... (Month, day, and year), at ..... (City or town) ..... (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... (Date) at ..... (Port of entry) on the ..... (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ....., before the ..... (Court) of ..... at ....., ... (City) (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ..... (Name)
was born on ..... (Date) at ..... (Place)
and he/she is a citizen of ..... (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is ....., that during the past 10 years (If employed, give name of employer)
I have followed the occupation(s) of .....
(If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

COUNTRY OF _____]

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name) was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself _____ (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL] _____ (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF Island of Jamaica
} ss:
COUNTY OF Municipality of Kingston

I, Consulate of the United States of America, Helen Heinberg, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family. Helene Weinberg [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January in the year 1944

George F. Kelly
George F. Kelly
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica.

16—32866-1

Service No: 23

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

That my business address is _____
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____
_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____
_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						

11. That my draft classification is _____

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

*S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

19. That my annual income is $_____

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: _____

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: _____

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state): _____

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

_____ [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

_____
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: _____ [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____, at _____
(Month, day, and year) (City or town) (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to* (1)	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	XXXXX					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.
15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____

_____

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

_____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 21 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they ~~do not require financial sponsorship~~. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state): ----------

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10—32866-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (√) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

	Relationship to (1)	Marital status *	Marriage		Present address
			Date	Place	
+ (1) Helene Weinberg	x x x	Widow	March 11, 1894	Essen Germany	Care Post Mistress Newcastle P.O. Jamaica
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

	Date of birth	Place of birth	Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)	How acquired *	Date (If not by birth)	Country (If not by birth)
(1)	April 21 1875	Essen, Germany	German	Birch	-	-
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

	Name	Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)	Address	Length of residence in U. S.
PART B AFFIANT				

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

	Name	Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)	Address	Length of residence in U. S.
First Part C Affiant	Franz H. Hirschland	U. S. A.	120 Broadway, New York City	Over 30 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

	Name	Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)	Address	Length of residence in U. S.
Second Part C Affiant	Mrs. Elisabeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York City.	5 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(a) Permanent residence X (b) Temporary visit on business ☐
(c) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (d) Transit to third country ☐ (e) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(a) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes X No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(a) Permanent residence X (b) Temporary visit on business ☐

(c) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (d) Transit to third country ☐ (e) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(a) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes X No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica

(b) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No X
Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel?

Nothing

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
None					
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
Marianne Kurschnirzky	Daughter	Riddlesden, Keighley Yorkshire, England	German
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

Government school for girls, Essen, Germany, 6 years of age to 16 years of age, a total of ten years. No diploma or degree.

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

Never worked

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Jewish female organisation, Oldenburg. O, Germany

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

11. { Has / Have } visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)

(a) Communist ..... (b) Anarchist ..... (c) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government No

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)
Jewish female organisation, Oldenburg. O, Germany	

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government No
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☒
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.
None

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE. None

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated* (*Whether by death or divorce*)	*Date*	*Country*
Of visa applicant:				
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
		Number	*Street*	
Of visa applicant:				
Essen	Germany			1887 to 1894
Loeningen	"			1894-1896
Elsfleth	"			1896-1907
Oldenburg	"			1907-1936
Essen				1936-1939
Accra	Gold Coast, West Africa			1939-1940
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				
Kingston, Jamaica.				
Interned as follows: December 1940				1940-1944
				December 1940
				to October 1943
	Kingston, Jamaica			

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

Visa applicant	*Spouse* (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)
None	

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? Don't know. Depends upon arrangements to be made by sponsor, either with them or in an Apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information?
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), or from other sources.)
Personal knowledge

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF ..... } *ss:*
COUNTRY OF ..... }

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ....., at ..... (Month, day, and year) (City or town) (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... (Date) at ..... (Port of entry) on the ..... (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ....., before the ..... (Court) of ..... at ..... (City), ... (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ..... (Name)
was born on ..... (Date) at ..... (Place)
and he/she is a citizen of ..... (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is ....., that during the past 10 years (If employed, give name of employer)
I have followed the occupation(s) of .....
(If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)
.....

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name) was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself

_____ (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL]

_____ (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF Island of Jamaica }
COUNTY OF Municipality of Kingston } *ss:*

I, Consulate of the United States of America Helen Weinberg, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family.

Helene Weinberg (Signature of affiant) [SEAL]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January in the year 1944

George F. Kelly
George F. Kelly (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica.

16—32866-1

Service No: 225

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	X X X X X					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						

11. That my draft classification is ----------

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state): ----------

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U.S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF ----------
COUNTY OF ---------- } *ss:*

I, ----------, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ----------, at ----------
(Month, day, and year) (City or town) (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	xxxxx					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.
15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____

_____

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

_____

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) present[illegible]

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

---

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

---

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (√) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

	Relationship to (1)	*Marital status* *	Marriage		Present address
			Date	Place	
(1) Helene Weinberg	x x x	Widow	March 11, 1894	Essen Germany	Care Post Mistress Newcastle P.O. Jamaica
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

	Date of birth	*Place of birth*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*How acquired* *	*Date* (*If not by birth*)	*Country* (*If not by birth*)
(1)	April 21 1875	Essen, Germany	German	Birth	—	—
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

PART B AFFIANT	*Name*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
First Part C Affiant	Franz H. Hirschland	U. S. A.	120 Broadway, New York City	Over 30 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

	Name	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
Second Part C Affiant	Mrs. Elizabeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York City.	5 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☒ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

---

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☒ No ☐ ---
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☒

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☒ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐

(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☒ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica

(*b*) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☒
Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel?

Nothing

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
None					
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
Marianne Kurschnirsky	Daughter	Riddleaden, Keighley Yorkshire, England	German
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

Government school for girls, Essen, Germany, 6 years of age to 16 years of age, a total of ten years. No diploma or degree.

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

Never worked

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Jewish female organization, Oldenburg. O, Germany

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)

(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government No

If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant *Spouse*

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Jewish female organization, Oldenburg. O, Germany

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government No
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☒
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE. None

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated* (*Whether by death or divorce*)	*Date*	*Country*
Of visa applicant:				
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
		Number	*Street*	
Of visa applicant: Bremen	Germany			1887 to 1894
Leeuwarden	"			1894-1896
Vlieland	"			1896-1907
Oldenburg	"			1907-1936
Essen				1936-1939
Accra	Gold Coast, West Africa			1939-1940
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.) Kingston, Jamaica. Interned as follows:	December 1940			1940-1944 December 1940 to October 1943
	Kingston, Jamaica			

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

Visa applicant

None

Spouse (*Whether or not spouse is accompanying*)

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States? Don't know. Depends upon arrangements to be made by sponsor, either with them or in an Apartment hired by them in New York.

18. What is the source of the foregoing information?
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), or from other sources.)
Personal knowledge

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF .....
COUNTRY OF ..... } *ss:*

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ....., at ..... (Month, day, and year) (City or town) ..... (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... (Date) at ..... (Port of entry) on the ..... (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ....., before the ..... (Court) of ..... at ..... (City), ... (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ..... (Name)
was born on ..... (Date) at ..... (Place)
and he/she is a citizen of ..... (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is ....., (If employed, give name of employer) that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of .....

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name)
was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place)
and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political partics, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself _____ (Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL] _____ (Notary public or other officer administering oath)

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF _____
} *ss:*
COUNTY OF _____

I, _____, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family. Helene Weinstock [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January in the year 1944
George E. Kelly
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)
Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica.

16—32866-1

Service No:

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehiele)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Plaee) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last eitizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "eriminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) sueh as eharges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital*	*Citizenship*	*Relationship if*

11. That my draft classification is ----------

12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)----------	x x x x x	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(2)----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(3)----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(4)----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(5)----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---------- .
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF ----------
COUNTY OF ---------- } *ss:*

I, ----------, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ----------, at ----------
(Month, day, and year) (City or town) (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____
_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____
_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.
15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____

_____

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

[illegible] applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	XXXXX					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

---

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state) : ----------

---

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 47–R021–42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Visa Division

Form BC
January 1943

Form to be filed with the Department of State on behalf of Visa Applicant and members of immediate family group desiring to come to the United States. (See accompanying sheet of instructions.)

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE PENAL PROVISIONS OF SECTION 22(c) OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"Whoever knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

Part B BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING ALIEN VISA APPLICANT

1. Name of applicant and of accompanying relatives: * Check (✓) at extreme left names of persons in group covered by this Part B.

	Relationship to (1)	*Marital status* *	Marriage		Present address
			Date	Place	
(1)	x x x				
(2) Helen Heinberg		Widow	March 11, 1894	Essen Germany	Care Post Mistress Newcastle P.O. Jamaica
(3)					
(4)					
(5)					

* S (single) ; M (married) ; W (widowed) ; D (divorced).

Additional data on those listed above. Be careful to give information on line with same number as precedes name of person to whom it refers.

	Date of birth	*Place of birth*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*How acquired* *	*Date* (*If not by birth*)	*Country* (*If not by birth*)
(1)						
(2) April 21 1894		Essen, Germany	German	Birth	-	-
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* State whether nationality was acquired by *birth, marriage, naturalization,* or *derivative* (through parent's naturalization).

2. Information concerning Affiants and their references:

PART B AFFIANT	*Name*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*

Name and address of his/her two references:

(If Part B completed by visa applicant, it is not necessary to give names of references other than Part C sponsors and their references below.)

First Part C Affiant	*Name*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
	Franz R. Hirschland	U. S. A.	120 Broadway, New York City	Over 30 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

Second Part C Affiant	*Name*	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Address*	*Length of residence in U. S.*
	Mrs. Elizabeth Hirschland	German	151 Central Park West New York City.	5 years.

Name and address of his/her two references:

NOTE.—Separate forms must be filed for all persons over 18 years of age except wife or husband.

3. Purpose of the alien(s) in entering the United States (check one of the following):

(*a*) Permanent residence ☒ (*b*) Temporary visit on business ☐
(*c*) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (*d*) Transit to third country ☐ (*e*) Nonquota student ☐

Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(*a*) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

(a) Permanent residence ☐ (b) Temporary visit on business ☐
(c) Temporary visit on pleasure ☐ (d) Transit to third country ☐ (e) Nonquota student ☐
Explain fully if purpose of entry is other than for permanent residence.

4. Consulate at which application is to be made:

(a) Is telegraphic advice to Consulate desired? Yes ☐ No ☐
(If desired, state name and address of person to be billed for cost)

American Consulate, Vienna, Austria

(b) Has (have) visa applicant(s) to your knowledge previously obtained United States visa? Yes ☐ No ☐
Do not know ☐

If answer is "yes" give following information:

Name	*Date obtained*	*Where obtained*	*Kind of visa* (Refer to listing under 3)	*Date and place of entry to U. S.*

5. What has been done toward arranging travel?

Nothing

6. Close relatives in the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*Address*	*Citizenship* (If stateless give last citizenship)	*Length of residence in U. S.*	*Indicate whether citizen (C) or first papers (FP)*
[illegible]					
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)					

7. Close relatives in countries other than the United States, including spouse, parents, children, brothers, sisters, if not included in listing at top of Part B. If deceased so indicate in column for address. (If there are no close relatives, so indicate.)

Names	*Relationship*	*City and country in which residing*	*Nationality*
		R	
Relatives of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)			

8. Educational background. (List schools and universities attended, degrees taken, and general field of studies so far as known to affiant.)

Visa applicant

[illegible]

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

9. Occupational experience: (List names and addresses of employers and positions held, with dates, commencing not later than 1930 and bringing up to the present time.)

Visa applicant

[illegible]

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

10. Activities and affiliations: Give names of organizations, political parties, groups, and societies in countries other than the United States, with the exception of political parties and labor unions in the United States, of which visa applicant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

[illegible]

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

11. { Has / Have } visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(a) Communist ..... (b) Anarchist ..... (c) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government ..... NO
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant

Spouse (Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

cant(s) is (are) or ever has (have) been affiliated in any way. Give dates and state whether applicant was an officer, and if so whether or not paid. Detailed information concerning each affiliation should be furnished on separate sheets. If no affiliations, state NONE.

Visa applicant

Jewish Family Organization, Oldenburg, Germany

Spouse
(Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

11. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s) membership in the following political organizations? (Answer YES or NO.)
(*a*) Communist ..... (*b*) Anarchist ..... (*c*) Any group advocating violent overthrow of government ..... NO
If answer is affirmative, explain fully:

Visa applicant

Spouse
(Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

12. {Has / Have} visa applicant(s), to your knowledge, ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise? Yes ☐ No ☒
(If answer is "Yes," give date, place, and nature of offense and sentence)

Visa applicant

Spouse
(Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

13. Military training and experience of visa applicant. State countries with which visa applicant has served in military or naval forces, and give rank. If visa applicant has not served, answer NONE.

14. Previous marriage of visa applicant or/and spouse. If no previous marriage, state NONE.

Name of former spouse	*If living, city and country of residence*	*How terminated* (*Whether by death or divorce*)	*Date*	*Country*
Of visa applicant:				
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				

15. Places of previous residence (city and country), giving approximate dates since age of 14 years.
(If visa applicant or accompanying spouse has at any time been interned in any foreign country, give place and dates of internment)

City	*Country*	*For U. S. addresses*		*Dates*
		Number	*Street*	
Of visa applicant:				
Of spouse: (Whether or not spouse is accompanying.)				

16. What professional or vocational field of activity does (do) the alien(s) plan to follow if admitted into the United States?

Visa applicant

Spouse
(Whether or not spouse is accompanying)

17. Where does (do) the applicant(s) plan to reside if admitted into the United States?

18. What is the source of the foregoing information?
(State whether from personal knowledge, statements made by visa applicant(s), or from other sources.)
Personal knowledge

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY PERSON OTHER THAN VISA APPLICANT FILLING OUT PART B
(If Part B is filled out by Visa Applicant himself, the alternate affidavit below should be executed)

STATE OF .....
COUNTRY OF ..... } *ss:*

I, ..., being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on ..... (Month, day, and year), at ..... (City or town) ..... (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of .....

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ..... (Date) at ..... (Port of entry) on the ..... (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on ....., before the ..... (Court) of ..... at ..... (City), ... (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} ..... (Name) was born on ..... (Date) at ..... (Place) and he/she is a citizen of ..... (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is ....., (If employed, give name of employer) that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of ..... (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

19. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)

20. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____

21. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)

22. That I {was naturalized as / declared my intention to become} an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)

23. That my {wife / husband} _____ (Name) was born on _____ (Date) at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)

24. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,

That my home address is _____,

That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

25. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows (if no exceptions, so state):

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

26. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

27. That I {have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now} an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

28. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof;
That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.
(Only original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.)
State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

29. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.

30. That all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
To be signed by person who fills in this form other than the alien himself

_____
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

[SEAL]

_____
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

(ALTERNATE AFFIDAVIT TO BE SIGNED BY VISA APPLICANT IF HE HAS FILLED OUT PART B FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY)

STATE OF _____ } ss:
COUNTY OF _____

I, _____, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the information given above regarding myself and the other persons mentioned, is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I FURTHER DECLARE that I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof and that I do not advocate nor am I a member of any group advocating the violent overthrow of such government, and that all statements made herein by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sign here only if you are the visa applicant and are supplying the information for yourself and family.

Helene Weinberg [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January in the year 1944

Geo. F. Kelly
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Vice Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica.

Service No:

16—32866-1

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP TO BE FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON BEHALF OF VISA APPLICANT AND MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY GROUP DESIRING TO PROCEED TO THE UNITED STATES

Part C (First Sponsor)

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of tho United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to* (1)	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship* (*If stateless give last citizenship*)	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ ----------

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1) ----------	x x x x x	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(2) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(3) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(4) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(5) ----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

---

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state): ----------

---

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF ----------
COUNTY OF ---------- } *ss:*

I, ----------, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on ---------- (Month, day, and year), at ---------- (City or town) ---------- (Country)

2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of ----------

3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on ---------- (Date) at ---------- (Port of entry) on the ---------- (Name of vessel or vehicle)

Part C (Second Sponsor)

STATE OF _____ }
COUNTY OF _____ } *ss:*

I, _____, being duly sworn according to law depose and say as follows:

1. That I was born on _____ (Month, day, and year), at _____ (City or town) _____ (Country)
2. That I am a citizen (or subject) of _____
3. That I was lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence on _____ (Date) at _____ (Port of entry) on the _____ (Name of vessel or vehicle)
4. That I { was naturalized as / declared my intention to become } an American citizen on _____, before the _____ (Court) of _____ at _____ (City), _____ (State)
5. That my { wife / husband } _____ (Name) was born _____ (Date), at _____ (Place) and he/she is a citizen of _____ (If stateless give last citizenship) _____ (Country)
6. That my occupation is _____ (If employed, give name of employer), that during the past 10 years I have followed the occupation(s) of _____ (If employed, give name(s) of employer(s) during past 10 years)

That my business address is _____,
That my home address is _____,
That during the past 10 years I have resided at the following places previous to my present residence:

Street	*City*	*State*

7. That I have never been convicted on criminal charges nor are there any criminal charges [1] or civil suits pending against me before any court or tribunal except as follows:

_____

[1] The term "criminal charges" does not include minor charges (relating to misdemeanor) such as charges of breach of traffic laws or violation of local ordinances.

8. That I am a member of or am affiliated with the following parties, associations, societies, and other organizations, except American political parties, trade unions, and religious organizations (if not a member of any, so state):

_____

9. That I { have been and am (am not) now / never have been and am not now } an anarchist, communist, member of the Communist Party, affiliated with the Communist Party (if the answer is in the affirmative, give particulars):

_____

10. That I believe in the democratic form of government of the United States under the Constitution thereof.
11. That my draft classification is _____
12. That there are attached hereto letters of reference from two reputable American citizens who can certify to my good standing and character.

Only the original of each letter is required. Fill in the portion of Item 2, Part B, which pertains to you and your references.

State whether visa applicant(s) is (are) personally known to references. Yes ☐ No ☐ _____

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	xxxxx					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) _____ years.
15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: _____

_____

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

_____

_____

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

13. That I wish to act as sponsor for the following alien(s) who desire(s) to come to the United States:

Name	*Relationship to (1)*	*Address*	*Age*	*Marital status**	*Citizenship (If stateless give last citizenship)*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*
(1)	x x x x x					
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

* S (single); M (married); W (widowed); D (divorced).

14. That I have known the applicant(s) ---------- years.

15. That I am convinced that the visa applicant(s) named above is (are) friendly to the United States and well disposed toward the order and happiness of its people, and that he (she) (they) is (are) coming to the United States for a lawful purpose and will not engage in any activity contrary to the public safety of the United States. The reasons for this belief are as follows: ----------

16. That I willingly assume the sponsorship of the aliens, visa applicants, referred to for the following reasons:

Note: Items 18 through 24 need not be filled out if the applicants are nonimmigrant visitors or transit aliens or if it is stated in answer to Item 17 that they do not require financial sponsorship. *If the sponsor prefers, he may submit this financial information direct to the Department of State in a separate affidavit in single copy* with supporting documents. In this case a statement to this effect should be made in answer to Item 21.

17. That I { am / am not } acting as financial sponsor of the visa applicant(s) because { he / she / they } is (are) not possessed of adequate private resources or is assured of support from other sources.

18. That I personally promise and agree that during my lifetime I will save the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against any losses or damages which may be suffered by reason of the fact that any of the persons above mentioned during their alienage shall become a public charge in the United States, and propose to discharge such responsibility in the following manner, if it shall become necessary:

---

19. That my annual income is $----------

20. That in addition to my income I have the following resources: ----------

21. That evidence of my income and resources is attached hereto as follows: ----------

22. That I have never been adjudged bankrupt except as follows (if no exceptions, so state): ----------

23. That the following persons are dependent upon me for their sole or principal means of support:

Name	*Relationship*	*Age*

24. That since July 1, 1941, I have previously executed affidavits or promises of support in the United States in behalf of the aliens named below:

Name	*Address*	*Relationship, if any, to sponsor*	*Indicate date of arrival if in U. S.*	*Nationality*	*Indicate whether wholly or partially dependent on sponsor*

25. That I have not promised any of the aliens above mentioned any employment in the United States except as follows:

---

26. That I have read and verified the accuracy of the foregoing statements, which I believe to be correct, and that I hereby affix my signature and swear to this instrument without any mental reservation whatsoever.

---------- [SEAL]
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ---------- day of ---------- in the year ----------

---
(Notary public or other officer administering oath)

Witnessed without objection: ---------- [SEAL]
(Spouse of affiant)

27. Statements corroborating the visa applicant(s) private resources or assurances of support from other sources { are / are not } attached hereto as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—32866-1

April 26, 1944

Mr. Henry F. Butler
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mrs. E. W. Eisenhart

Dear Sir:

Won't you kindly send me two sets of visa applications as soon as convenient to you, as I am contemplating the preparation of such applications for Mrs. Helene Weinberg and Mrs. Therese Canfailla.

Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Yours very truly,

Marion Stone
Secretary to
Mr. Kurt H. Grunebaum

EXAMINER I.D./5610

air mail registered



Mr.

Kurt H. Grunebaum

Room 2140

120 Broadway

New York N.Y.

U.S.

Wernberg

Second Notice, No Reply
To First Notice Mailed ____

Mrs. Helene Weinberg c/o Miss Jorgen Fair Castle Jamaica B.W.I.

P.C. 90
OPENED BY

N 1326

AR 25638 4/1 FAMILY HISTORY 1975-1978

ARCHIVES

April 27, 1975

Dear Lutz:

When we left Germany in 1939 , we could take only a limited amount of our belongings. On the practical side and among other things, we took a clothesline, still in existance, but no longer in use, which I thought was essential. Was it really?! Among the less necessary items, I brought some family papers, of which I enclose a sampling.

I discovered these papers on my last visit to Paderborn in an old trunk, I didn't know existed. Here and there during all these years I looked at them, but I don't think I ever discussed them with anybody or showed them around. Recently something motivated me to take a closer look, and I became so fascinated, that I decided to share some of them with other members of the Grunebaum family. The enclosed are the most personal papers, some originals, some handwritten copies. There are others, original and otherwise, an original abstract from the register of deeds with entries dating back to 1803, that was given to our grandfather, I believe, as security for a mortgage. Such a document might be of historical value, but to whom? There is also a beautifully handwritten copy of a will of one Bendix Blume, and it was at that point, that I went to read again your father's memoirs, hoping to find some reference to this man. But I am not sure that the Blume mentioned by your father and this one are one and the same.

What intrigued me however in this will as well as in other documents, was the mention of Emma Löwenwarter, a sister of our grandfather. This is an unusual name, and I have never run accross it outside of the family. I remember that some of her descendants lived in Austria or Hungary and vividly remember the blue postcards they sent. The reason I am dwelling on this name is, that it has come up again and of all places on the TV screen. One of the producers of the 60 Minutes program on CBS on Sunday afternoons is a "Paul Loewenwarter". He might well be a 4th or 5th cousin, umpteen times removed. or he might not be.

Family trees are really an interesting subject. Way back when, Martha Auerbach was working on a very elaborate one with photos etc., and at one time there was talk that your brother Kurt had a copy made or wanted to do so. Did he ever? Wonder what ever became of it after her death.

The only drawback of these papers is, that in time to come nobody will be able to read the german script, in which there are written. Susi and the Weinbergs, who started school in Germany, are probably the last ones to do so.

I do hope you will find some enjoyment going through these old papers.
With kindest regards

Marianne

Trauerhymnus

auf

den Tod des Herrn Emil Grünebaum

von Gesecke.

1, O Grünebaum, o Grünebaum,
Wie wirst du sein deine Zweige!
Du ganz bist du Grünen nur
Du bist das Allerbeste du!
O Grünebaum, o Grünebaum,
Wie wirst du sein deine Zweigen!

2, O Grünebaum, o Grünebaum
Dein Laub ist nicht gefallen;
Denk ich an dein Herze sind,
Da ganz ich an zu weinen fing.
O Grünebaum, o Grünebaum,
Dein Laub ist nicht gefallen.

3, O Grünebaum, o Grünebaum
Wie lieblich kannst du spielen;
Du wirst bei dem Tanz dein,
Du warst dann gerade recht bei Sinn,
O Grünebaum, o Grünebaum
Wie lieblich kannst du spielen.

4. O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Wie munter lachst du „Hundeln“;
Wenn du am Himmel zuerst allein mit,
Ihr selbst marschieren machst du mit;
O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Wie munter lachst du „Hundeln.“

5. O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Wie schön warst deine Blitze!
Du warfst warm zur Winterszeit,
Und kühl in Sommers Trockenheit.
O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Wie schön warst deine Blitze.

6. O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Aber merkst du für wie Zucker!
Aber deine Asche nicht zu Sand,
Zerreibst du deine zweite Schuppe rund.
O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Aber merkst du für wie Zucker!

7. O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Wie zweis merkst du als Lichter!
Wenn schon Fuß die Asche zwei,
Du meintest sich durch mündelbar!
O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Wie zweis merkst du als Lichter.

8. O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Wie gut uns kannst du werden!
Gib deine Kraft zu klingen an,
Kein Fürst' selbst Handwerk dienen kann,
O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Wie gut uns kannst du werden.

9. O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Du musst da auch aufgehen!
Du hast den Adam da erhalten,
kannst da zu uns auf Erden.
O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Du musst da auch aufgehen!

10. O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne
Auf dunkler Nacht musst du leben!
Der Leib starb offen die Augenblick,
Auf manchen harten Herzen trieb!
O Himmelsonne, o Himmelsonne,
Auf dunkler Nacht musst du leben!

17 2 3 1 18 12 6 5 28 23

6 14 7

21

8 20

9

24

16 25 22 30 31 29 11 17 15 13 14

26 4

Key to photograph taken on March 18, 1910: 80th birthday of Grossmutter Paderborn

1 Bertha Grünebaum, my father's mother, widow since January 1899

2/3 Isaac & Henriette Hirschland, my mother's parents Grossvater, Grossmutter Essen

4/5 Agathe & Ernst Grünebaum, my parents

6 myself, 7 Kathe, 8 Erich, 9 Kurt

10 Tante Falk, sister of Grossmutter; Köln; childless. Grossmutter's other sister did not attend

11/12 Tante Franziska & Onkel Bernhard Hertz, lawyer in Münster (Westfalen), my father's sister and husband

13/14 Albert & Cläre Hertz, son of 11/12, lawyer in Münster parents of cousin Henny Rathgeber, Münster

15/16 Martha & Walter Auerbach, daughter of 11/12, businessman in Dortmund (Westfalen)

17/18 Onkel Siegmund & Tante Toni Grünebaum, my father's older brother, apparel store in Paderborn

19 Klara, 20 Ludwig, 21 Marianne; children of 17/18

22/23 Onkel Emil & Tante Anna Grünebaum, my father's younger brother; apparel store in Elberfeld (now called Wuppertal)

24 Otto, 25 Hedwig, 26 Alfred, 27 Mary; children of 22/23

28/29 Rieckchen & Emil Paderstein, niece of 1 (nee Grünebaum) Paderborn & her husband

30/31 governesses of our and of 17/18 households

My mother and Tanta Toni are partly hidden as they were eight months pregnant with my sister Lotte and my cousin Erna respectively. In 1913 Tante Toni gave birth to another child, Walter.

May 1978

To my children and grandchildren:

My Grossmutters 80th birthday was celebrated in style with a big dinner at a hotel in Paderborn on March 18th, 1910. I remember surprisingly little of the festivities although I was eleven years old. I presume that there were some songs and speeches, as the family counted among its members several song and speechwriters. Then all grandchildren performed a play written by my father. We each took the role of some plant or animal connected with the big tree representing Grossmutter. Kate tells me that I was a butterfly. Kurt remembers having been a small mushroom and that his paper costume tore when he went down some stairs, even before the performance.

The seven children in the front of the picture are the only survivors. Three more grandchildren were born after March 1910. Lotte and Erna later in 1910, and Walter in 1913. Lotte has died in the meantime (1957).

Grossmutter died in 1922. All other members of the family either died before the Holocaust or escaped to England and the USA. Most of my several Grünebaum cousins settled in California and changed their name to Gray, except for Marianne (#21, Sheboygan, Wisc.) and Erna (New York City). All have children except for Otto (#24) who died right after World War I, Martha Auerbach (#15), Klara (#19), and Erna. My four siblings and most of my cousins are grandparents.

Ev Klara,

****

While we saw Grossmutter, Essen, rather frequently, we saw Grossmutter, Paderborn, less often, but usually for a longer period of time. She stayed with us for some weeks or we children stayed with her. We had a good time with her and our Paderborn cousins, yet Paderborn had nothing special to offer. Grossmutter also traveled with us during some of our summer vacation trips. In fact, when we went to Elm (Switzerland) in 1912, both Grossmütter went with us.

My father writes extensively about his mother in his Autobiography. She was an exceedingly energetic and competent person. But she was over 70, living alone with a maid, when we got to know her. However, she was very alert almost until the end. She grew up and later lived in two very small country-towns and had not gone to a high school; her horizon, therefore, was accordingly limited. She was, nevertheless, an intelligent woman, full of common sense. I am under the impression that she got along well with my parents and with us; however, the Paderborn family reports some problems living close to her watchful eyes. She surely must have observed some misbehavior on our part and she may have scolded us, but I cannot remember any unpleasant incident.

I visited her on my way home to Düsseldorf in 1920, when she was 90 years old. I was studying in Göttingen and had become a vegetarian. My mother had visited me previously and had then visited Paderborn. She wrote to me that Grossmutter was strongly opposed to my vegetarian nonsense and suggested

that my parents should forbid it. As food was very important to an old-fashioned Jewish grandmother, I was worried how my visit with Grossmutter would turn out. However, I got a very ample, all vegetarian meal and Grossmutter did not utter one solitary word of criticism.

I visited her again some months later. She had had a severe stroke in the meantime and was a very sad sight, which left an indelible impression with me. Klara was kind enough to join me at that visit.

Most of the people on the picture are of little interest to you who live in the East, but Marianne Schwerin's (#21, Sheboygan, Wisc.) two children are known to some of you. They are: Sue Byrd (married to Milton, President of Adams State College, Alamosa, Col. with three children) and Walt Sherwin (now in Niamey, Niger, West Africa, working for A.I.D., married to Kitty, with two children.).

AR 25638 4/2 FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS & GENEALOGY 1901-1963
- GRÜNEBAUM & NEUMANN FAMILIES

ARCHIVES


ERNST GRUNEBAUM
BORN 14TH SEP. 1861.
DIED 16TH MARCH 1944



FRITZ BÖHM
COTTBUS, KAISER FRIEDRICHSTR 192

New Mam

Emil Neuman.

Walter Neuman.

Intentional Second Exposure

New Mann

Emil Neuman.

Walter Neuman.

This is a photostat of the birth certificate of your great grandmother Bertha Grunebaum nee Rosenberg which arrived from my cousin, Klara Grunebaum - might be good for your archives.

Substitutsschein

Sechen (Johann Berthe) Rosenberg, Tochter des Bäckermeisters Carl
Rosenberg und der Marianne Rosenberg geborene Behrend, in Lübbe
ist am 15ten Mai 1830 geboren. Dieses bescheinigt Lübbecke, 14. Juni 1854

Der Vorstand der israelitischen Gemeinde

C. Rosenberg Steinberg

als Stellvertreter des israelitischen Vorstandes der israelitischen Gemeinde
daselbst.

Lübbecke, 14. Juni 1854.

Der Magistrat

Steinberg





Erklärung dieser Gruppe von der Freund Familie:

		Jahre Alter
1)	Richard. geb. 2 Dez 1914 — Hugo. 6 Dez 1881 — Adolph 13. März 1847	164
2)	Mutter Marie Freund geb 25. Dez 1816 gest. 9 Aug. 1885	69
3)	Vater Abr. H. " geb. 14 Sept 1814 gest. 13 . 1890	76
4)	Gruppe von 7 Kinder von Abr H & Marie F.	
	Ernestina 1849-1917 Alter 68 — Herman 1844-1897 53 — Joseph 1854-1930 76	197
	Minna 1856-1932 Alter 76 — Sophie 1842-1913 71 — Ignatz 1851-1913 62 — Adolph 1847	209
5)	Mildred Lizette Freund. geb. 19 Sept. 1910	26
6)	Margaret Harriet " " 1 Aug. 1920	16
7)	Henrietta N. Freund geb. 25 Aug. 1853 gest 14 Mai 1911	58
8)	Hortense G. Freund geb. 14. Feb. 1885	51
9)	Mutter - Henrietta + Sohn Hugo. Alter: - -	- -
10	Rosa Freund Buchstein geb 7. Jan. 1859	77
	Gesammtes Alter aller Obigen	943

Alter der 7 Lebenden 334
" " 9. Gestorbenen 609
943

Miami Fl.
1936

F

1



2



3



4



4

5



7



6



8



9



10



* Parents of Sophie Neumann, Paul Emile

Key to group of sixteen persons of Freund Family:

		Ages
1)	Richard L born Dec 2. 1914. (21) Hugo L Dec 6 1881. (54) Adolph L March 13 1847 (89)	164
2) *	Mother D, Marie Freund born Dec 25. 1816 died Aug 9. 1885	69
3)	Father D Abr. H. born Sept 14. 1814 died . 12 1890	76
4)	Group of 7 children of Abr H & Marie Freund	
	Ernestina D 1849-1917 Lived years 68 | Herman D 1844-1897 53 | Joseph D 1857 1930 78 78 | Minna D 1858-1932 78 92	277
	Sophie D 1842-1913. Lived Years 71 | Ignatz D 1851-1913 62 | Adolph L 1847-(89)	133
5)	Mildred L Lisette Freund. born Sept 19. 1910	26
6)	Margaret L Harriet . . Aug 1. 1920	16
7)	Henrietta D Newman . . born Aug 25. 1853 died May 14. 1911	58
8)	Hortense L Goldsmith . . Feb 14. 1885	51
9)	Mother Henrietta and Son Hugo. ages given above	—
10)	Rosa L Freund. Buchsbaum born Jany 7. 1859	77
		947
	Ages of 7 now living 334 . . 9 at time of death 613	947

Miami Fla
1936



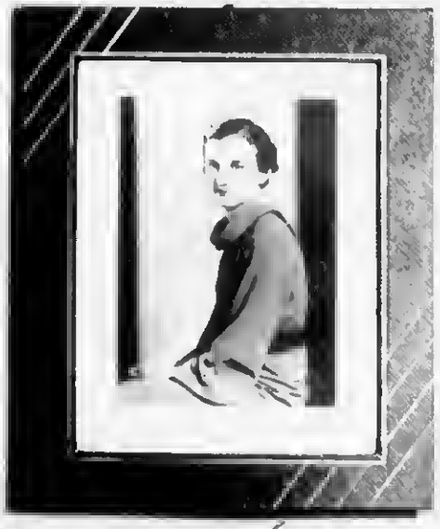
























1901.

Juror in Brüssel, Antwerpen, Kiel, Hamburg. u. Berlin.

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Inhaber Professor L. Berlin.

Königl. Bayer Hof-Lieferant, Grossherz. Mecklenburg- u Herzogl. Sächsischer-Hof-Photograph.



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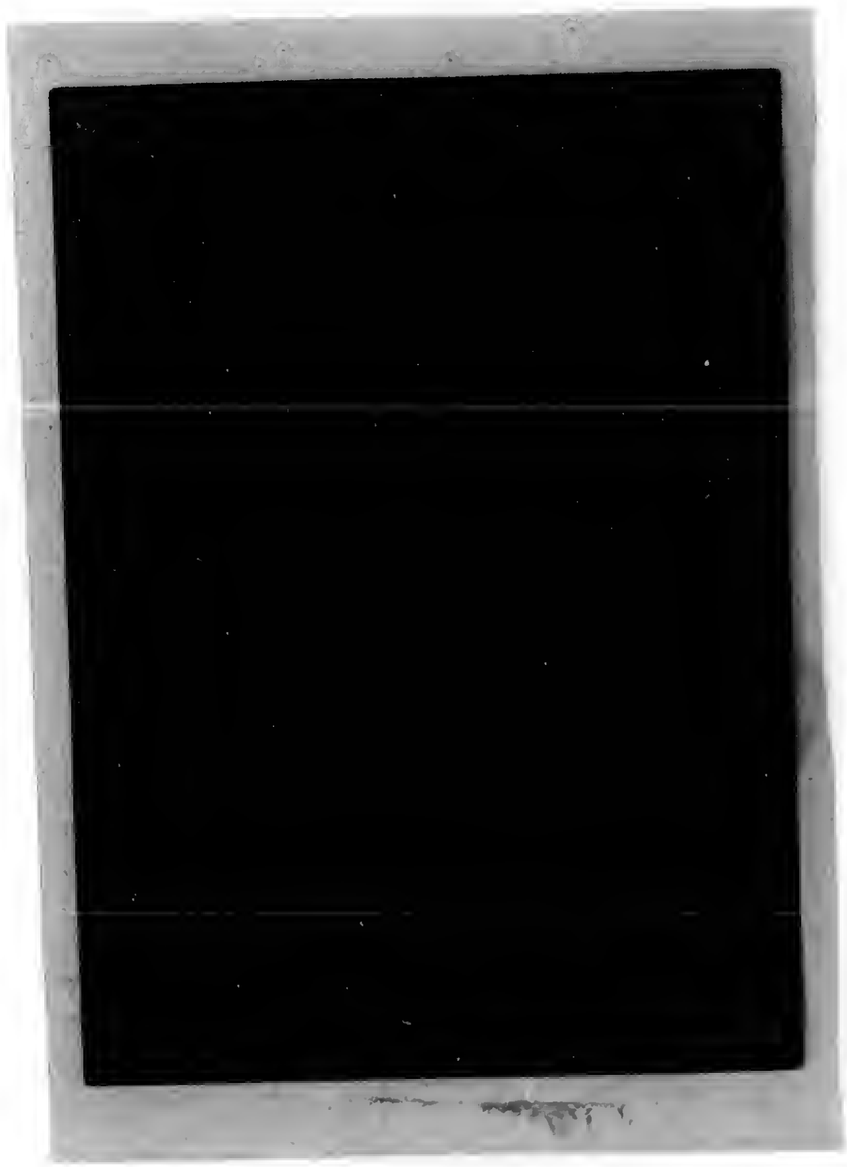
Berlin, W. und Hamburg

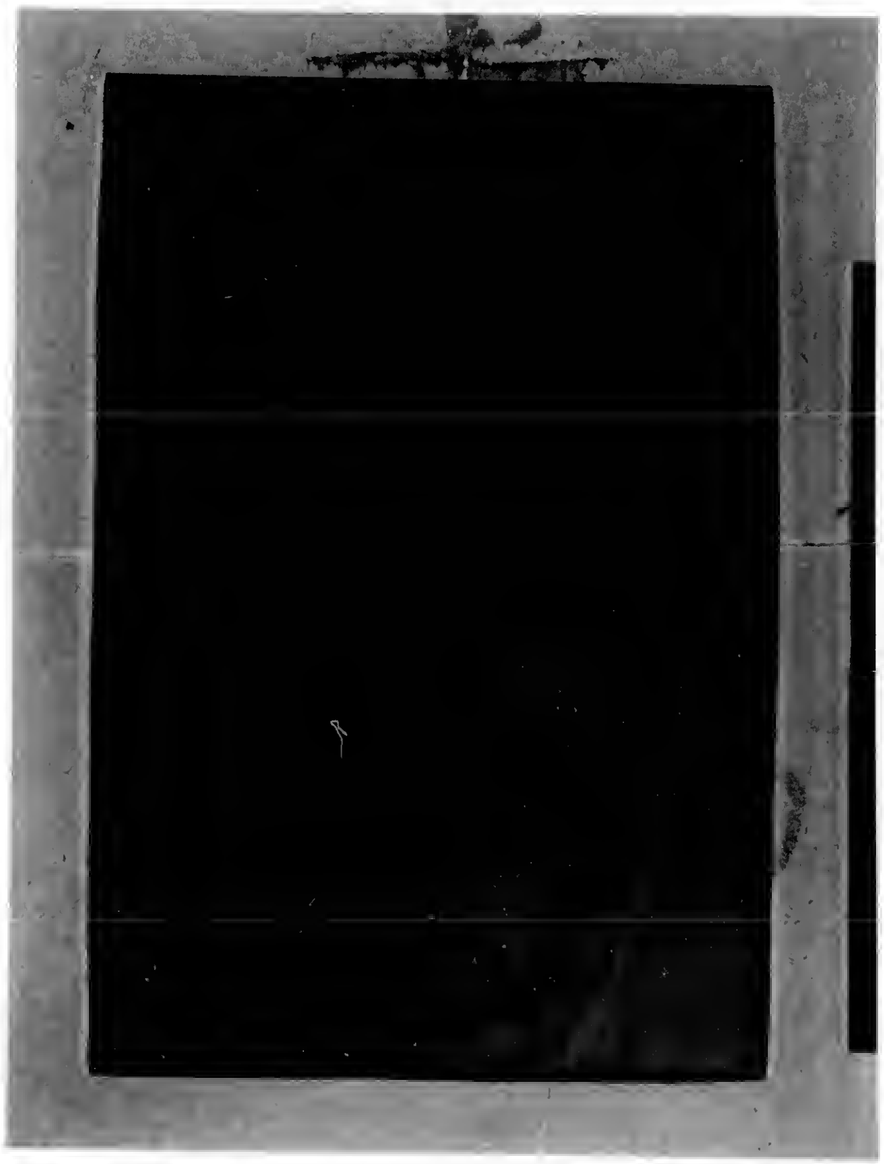
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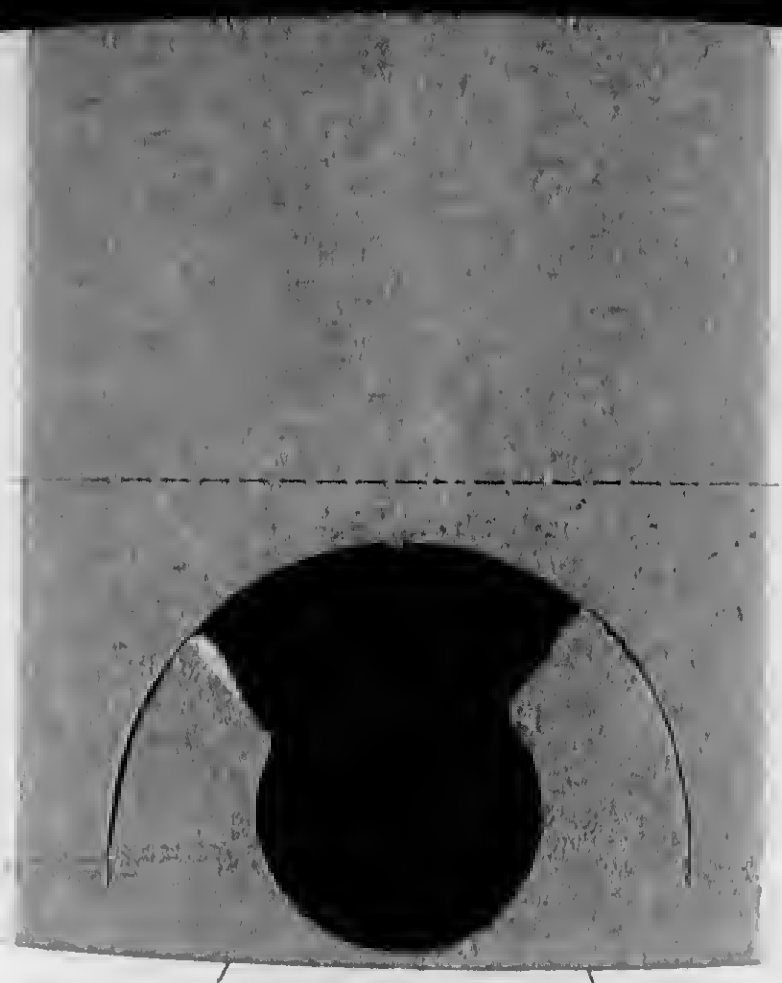
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(Black and white velour paper, mounted on hand cut-out mounts, to protect their delicate surface)

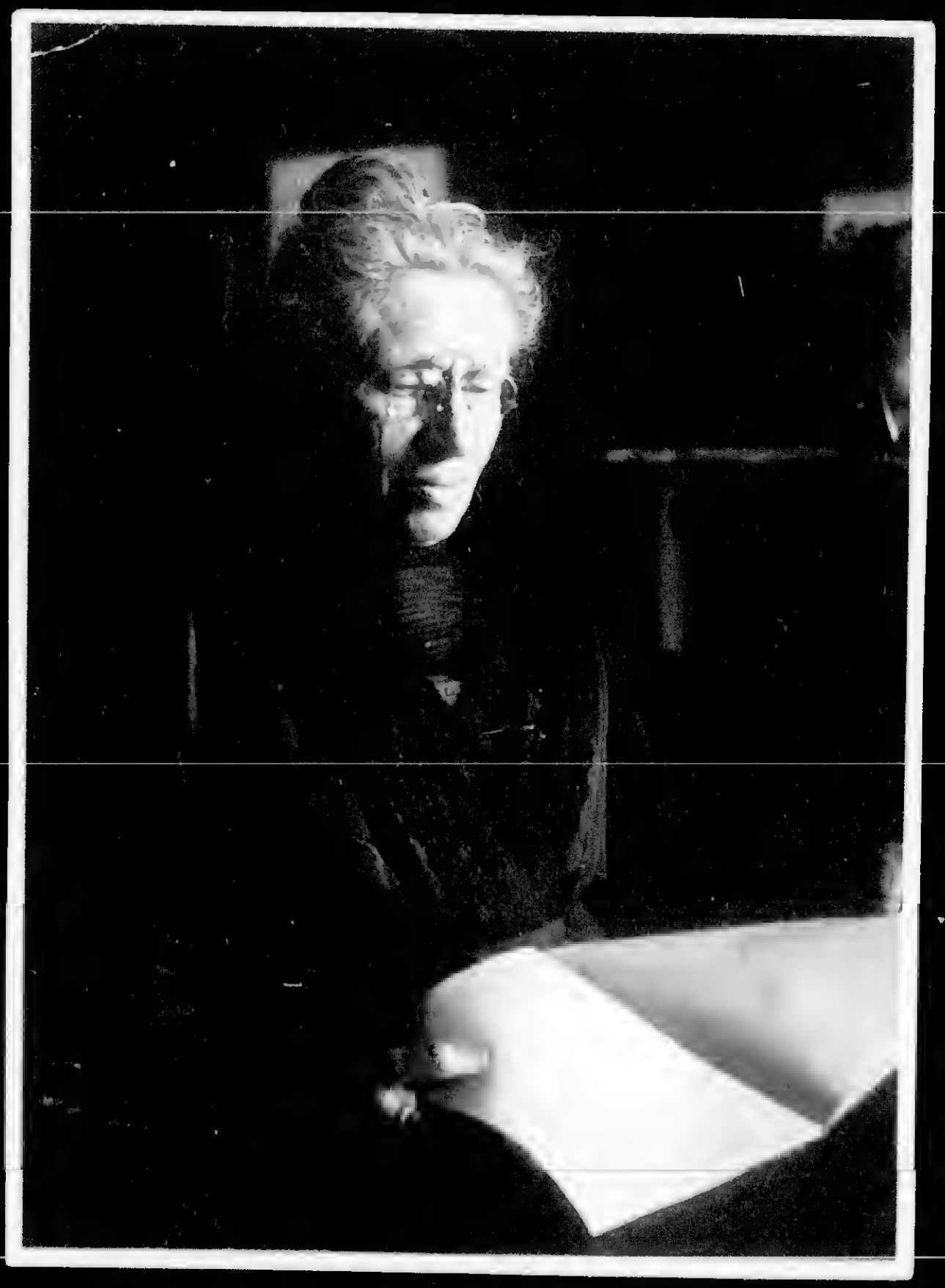
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Up to 11 x 14"	5.75	Up to 16 x 20"	10.00

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(Salon quality, but untoned and unmounted)

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Intentional Second Exposure



Neiman-Marcus Brothers

Roy Mitchell



Standing Emil
Left to right

Kurt, Willy, Heinrich
Rudi



left to right:
Willy, Rudi, Karl

FROM

NEW YORK HANSEATIC CORPORATION

60 BROAD STREET • NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

To

Date of Birth -- Levy Grunebaum

STADT GESEKE

Der Stadtdirektor
-Standesamt-
Akt.-Zx:

Geseke (Westf.), den 1.März 1963
Postfach 86 – Fernruf 321–323
Postscheckkonto: 5614 Dortmund

4/3

Auf Grund der vorliegenden Geburtsliste der israelitischen Gemeinde in Geseke wird bescheinigt, daß Levi G r u n e b a u m am 14.Januar 1817 in Geseke geboren ist.
Eltern: Isaac Grunebaum und Rika gb. Simon.

-,5o Dm Gebühr durch
Nachnahme erhoben

DER STANDESBEAMTE DES STANDESAMTES GESEKE Kreis Lippstadt

Der Standesbeamte:
In Vertretung:

Der Bürgermeister.
Abt. II.

Geseke, den 16. Februar 1939.

1/

Anliegend übersende ich die gewünschte Geburtsbescheinigung für Levy Grunbaum.

Die Geburtsbescheinigung für Ernst Grunbaum kann hier nicht ausgefertigt werden, da sich die Geburtsliste der israelitischen Gemeinde des Jahres 1861 bei dem Amtsgericht in Geseke befindet. Ich habe Ihr Schreiben dieser Stelle zur Erledigung weitergesandt.

Im übrigen bemerke ich, daß nach der Geburtsliste die Schreibweise des Namens nicht "Grünebaum" sondern "Grunebaum" ist.

3/

An
Herrn Simon Hirschland

in E s s e n .
Lindenallee 7.

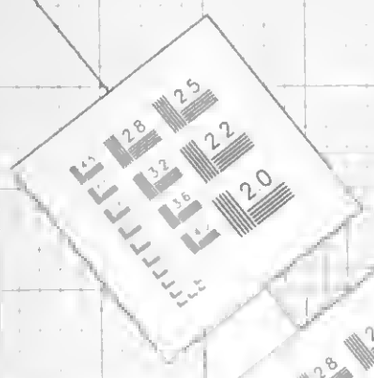
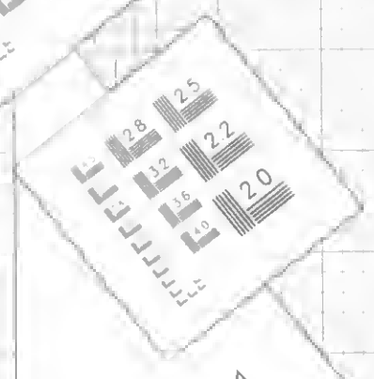
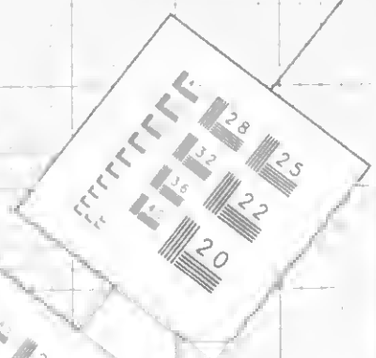
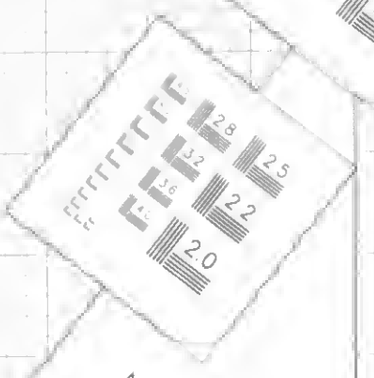
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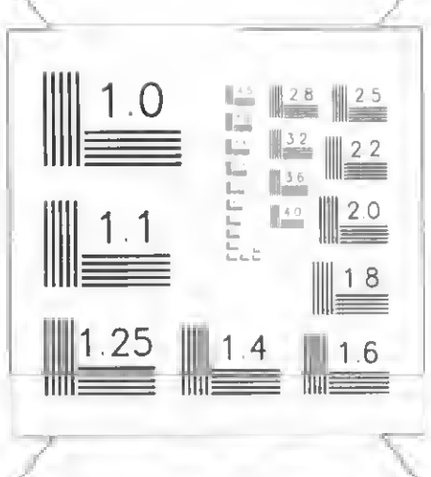
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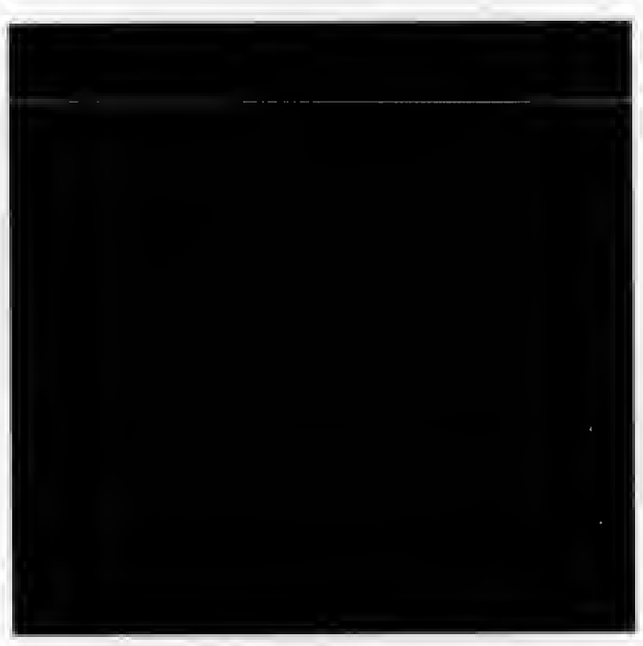
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12 6FRKM EB7AU FUDWM BO0NF
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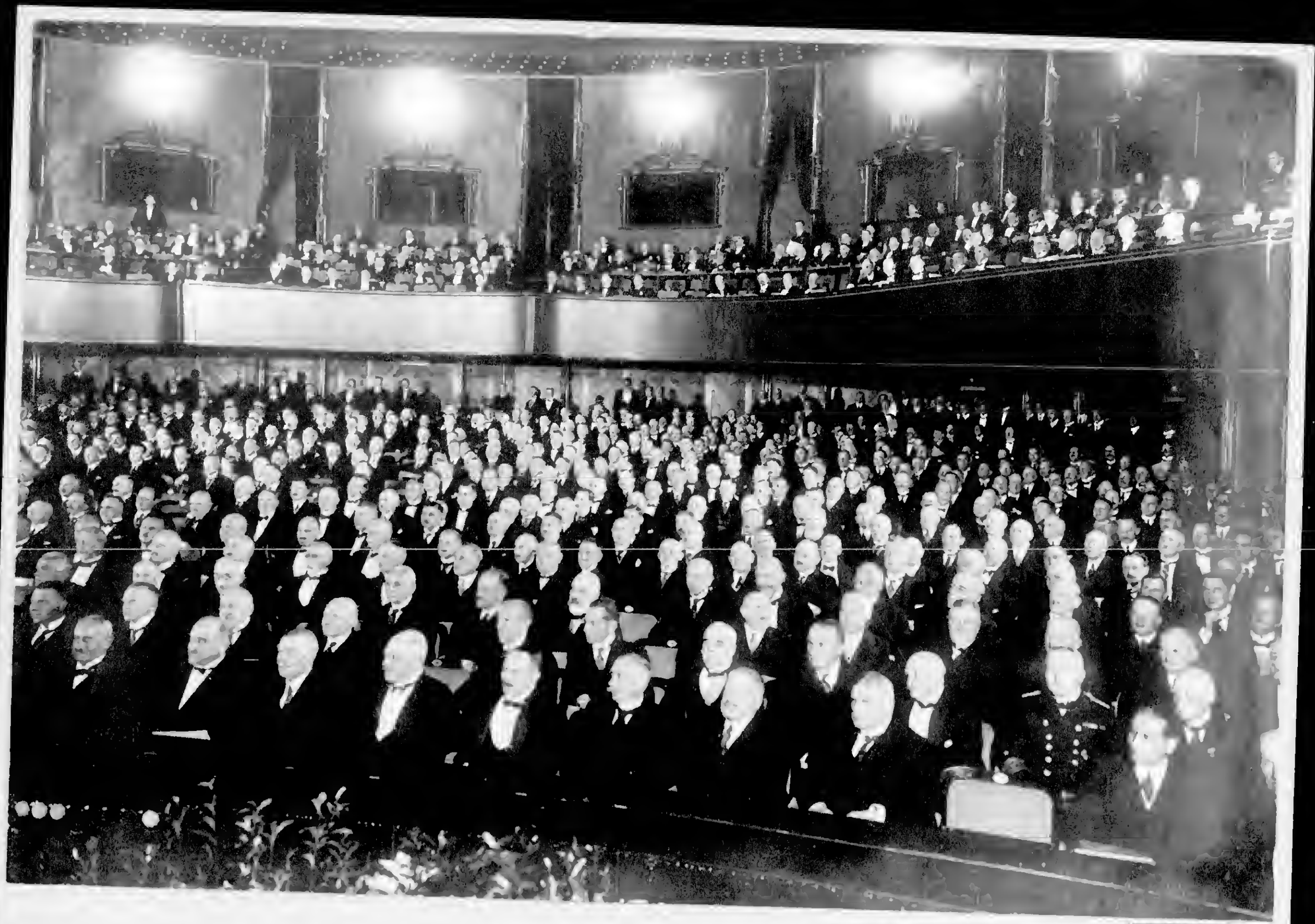
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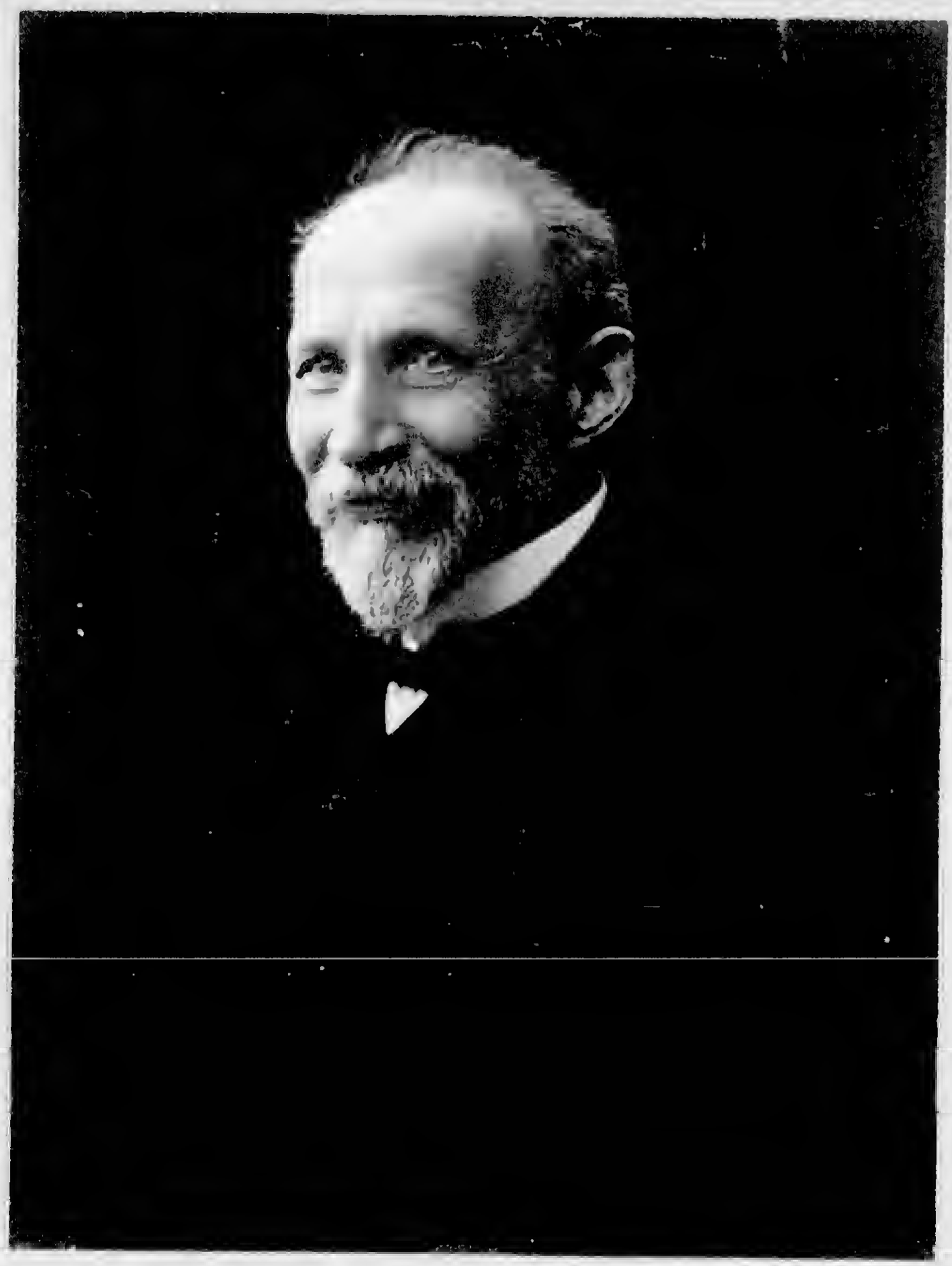
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B D B

Acc 25638 OS 160/2 FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS


HOEDECKER
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Salomon Neumann

husband of Sophie

father of Emil


Otto Mayer
Dresden

(3) (5) (4) 6 (7) 1 2 5 3 10 11

12 13 14 15

16 17





Wedding of Hannah Dell

Bride

Groom

Best Man

Maid of Honour

Bridesmaid

Bridesmaid

Bridesmaid

REDUCTION RATIO CHANGES

FROM: $\frac{18x}{12}$

TO: $\frac{12x}{}$

TOP

Film Identification



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PRESCOTT, WI 54021

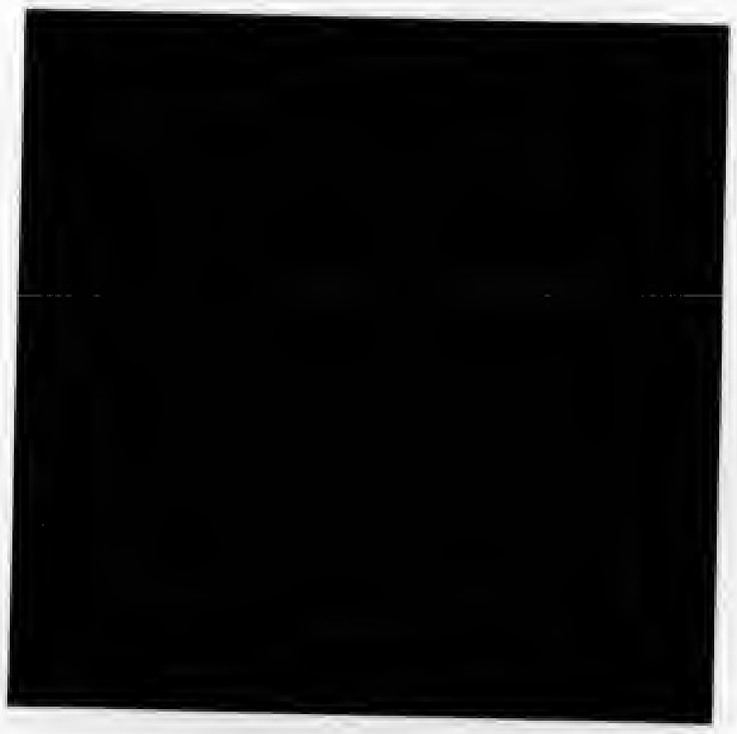
PRECISION[SM] RESOLUTION TARGETS

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RIGHT

150 MM

6″



PM-3 8½″x11″ PHOTOGRAPHIC GENERAL TARGET
NBS 1010a ANSI/ISO #2 EQUIVALENT

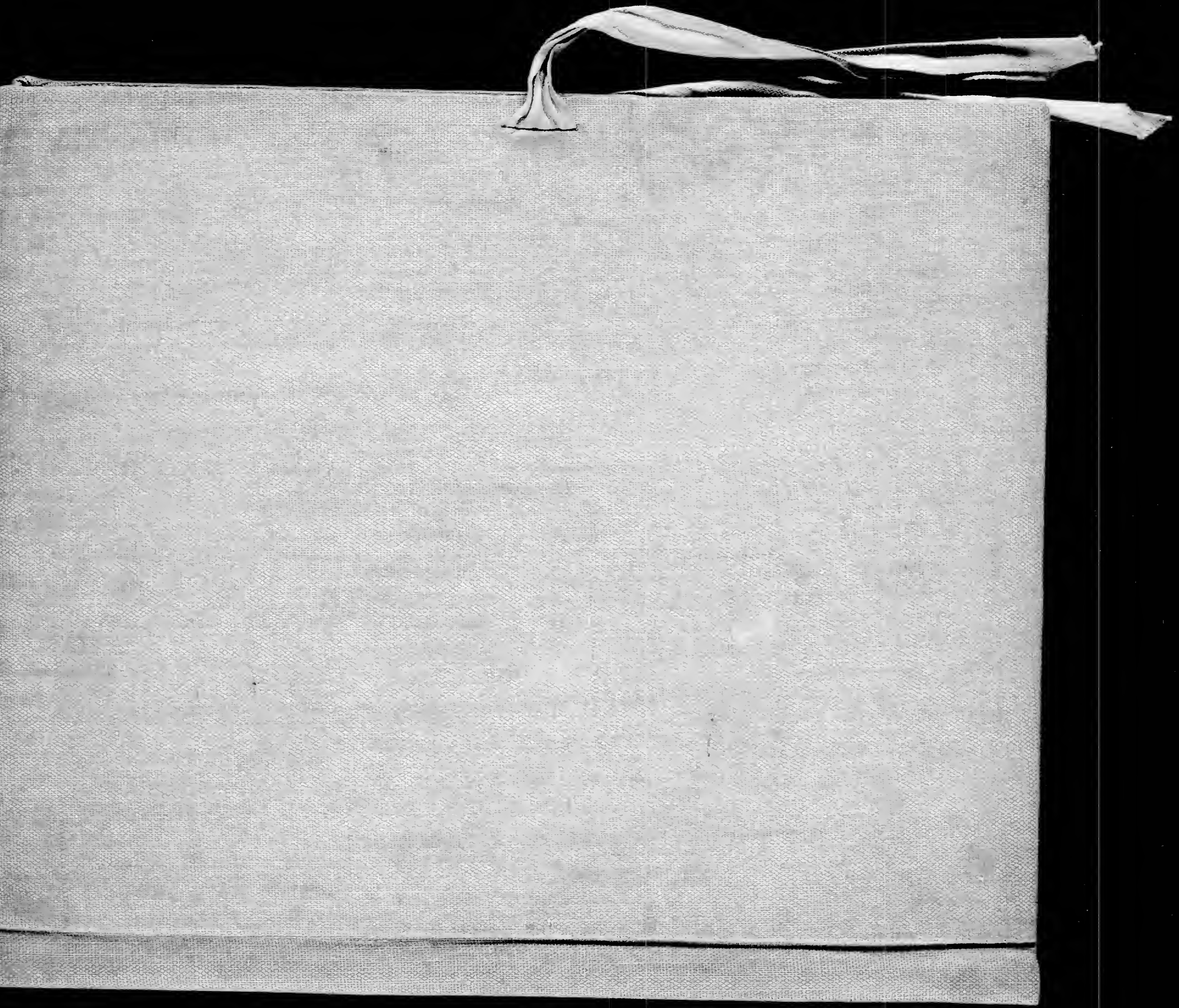
AR 25638 4/3 FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS & SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY MEDALLION (ISAAC & HENRIETTE HIRSCHLAND) 1899 ARCHIVES

SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY
MEDALLION (ISAAC & HENRIETTE
HIRSCHLAND) 1899



Intentional Second Exposure















E 5

Intentional Second Exposure

AR 25638 4/4 GRÜNEBAUM-HIRSCHLAND FAMILY HISTORY 1853-1874, 1978-1985 ARCHIVES

My one and only loved Bertha: 183

Fr 3 27/1 Nov. abends 4/4 8.

Mein süßes über alles geliebtes Bertha!

Heute Abend habe ich Lüsow, d. Ruhmünden erst, etwas
als gemüthlich verschlossen, und den Gedanken weiß
ich gemüthlich Sonntag abends zum Winter zu sein, bleiben
ich zu Hause, um mich mit meinem süßen geliebten
Bertha zu unterhalten, und ihm von meiner so schönen Zeit
heute zu berichten. — Den ganzen Weg, und die ganze
andern Tage denken, ob es mir nicht wieder geht
wie in der vorigen Woche, daß ich alle Abend gestört
werde. — Zur gütlichen Genehmigung dessen heute
will ich nicht mehr übergehen, nur mich allein
noch Gedanken beschäftigen, den ich sehr wie sehr
sehr ich mich bei Dir damit gebeschäftigt, d. h. sehr
mich mißverstandenes liebes Kind, wie sollte ich so
mit deinem Herzen ungünstig umgehen; da ich allein
und nur Dir kannst wie mein Religion genügen,
Daß mir Dein Herz besser gefällt, ist ganz natür
lich, denn ich finde meine gute Bertha ganz Deine
würdig, welche ich in deinen Briefen wiederfinde. —
Aber Du hast gesagt liebes Kind, wir sind nicht dürfen
angreifen, wegen der unbedeutenden Mittheilung, besser
bemerken als ich es dürfe schwache Worte in ganzlichen
Zweifel ziehen. — Mit den Gedanken womit Du dich
gemüthigst, sie haben alle nichts zu bedeuten, denn wir
sind niemal getrennt in Herzen sie allen alle stunden, und
Du wirst finden, daß wir doch ganz dieser Ton in unserem
Briefwechsel

Familienbande schafft, welches ganz in allen deinen Wünschen
begründet ist. —

Leider ist mir nicht meine Arme so früh Dich, mein l. Kind
durch unsere gute Mutter nicht zu Grunde, der l. Gott gebe
nun dass sie mit ihre Hände immerdar behüt, als wie
sie selbst, Du sagst. Er gebe allen zum guten und
dann können wir nicht Dir überein [illegible]. —

Also ist diese Sache dermaßen einzurichten, dass ich
selbst deinen Leiden der lieben Mutter, mag dem Herr
dadurch dass ich alle meine Hoffnung [illegible] ist
hast gebaut, nämlich Dich nun dem Übrigen in
wenigen Tagen bei mir zu haben ganz zu Wissen gewonnen,
und somit Abend sage mit Ihnen beendet ist. —
Du sagst mein l. Kind dass die gute Mutter, ihrem
ich mag dort kommen so nicht vorübergehen möchte, aber
mir schon jede Minute dich dessen zu stehen und
zu stehen, der rechte Adler Flügel der Zeit, vorgedacht
sich in dem Schlaf meiner Schande, dass sie alle
Du mir empfehlen, mein ob deshalb mag möglich ist
so kommen zu mir bringen ich mag mag dort kommen.
Zeitlich ist ab nicht glaub an meine Tage gesagt
ich kommen erst in Dann wieder, dann mein ich schon
länger wieder beschäftigt, so nicht bald wieder bis die
aber jetzt muss ich hier weg, sonst bleiben sie mich
früh — und dass sind nicht meine Geschäft zu viel
dermaßen binden. —

Das Dir das Mädchen so gut gefallen, ist mir sehr
lieb, so wenn Du mir Erfahrung in dem machst, so
ist mir dieses mag viel lieber, obschon ich dir gesagt
dass Du davon nicht abbringen sollst, denn sie habe ein
Herz, der hatte sich mit ein Mädchen verlobt, und ging
wenige

einige Tage vor dem Festzug, nachdem sie zweifelsohne schon
zum Festplatz, und Hans, ob niemand Einspruch gegen seine
Wahl zum Prinzen erhebe, Schweigen, worauf er, indem er
sich erhob, sprach: Ich danke, dass
Sie mich zu Ihrem Prinzen gewählt haben. Ich will
mich auf sie nicht. ——— Will ich enttäuschen
Ich hatte so schon nur 1 Stunde diesen Preis inne gehabt, denn
sie merkten mir an der Stube zu viel Gemütlichkeit, jetzt musste
alles zu Ende, weshalb ich sie wieder zur Ruhe, und
sich beschäftigen mögen die selben schon zu behalten
Sollte ich in ihren Augen nicht wieder schuldlos kommen
so ist es nicht immer Schuld, dass die Arbeit mit den bösen
Übungen geschehen ist einige Zeit nun mir unmöglich
ist muss deshalb wieder aus Mord. — Auf schnelle weise
mit denen ich soll alles Versäumte bald nur. —
Ich schreibe mich noch da an meinen Schwiegersohn Emma schon
selbst so will ich dir auch ganz ausführlich sein, wie denn
ich abreise mannigfaltig Einzelheiten absolut verschweigen, die sich
mich dessen Wesen entzieht ich selbe ihr meine meine
Mantel kommen lassen, ich habe sie aber gesagt sie sollen
noch abwarten, denn sie hat so viel Garderobe mit
mal dass sie andern Mädchen besitzt, d. h. auf dem Land dieses
ist mir schwierige Aufgabe, so absagt zu besorgen, deshalb
will ich dir sagen dass ich Ihr mein Leipzig mitbringen, welchen
Du sie bedarf schenken kannst. ——
Mamma Vater bringst Du mir die kommst mit ganz bösen
Augen, so an risst du auf sie gar absagt Landen, dessen
ist schon mir seine zukünftigen Freuden am liebsten, die
glaubt ich wenig spielt wie an sich mit und begeben sind

und sonst Sonntag sich mag vorbeggeben werd wenn du ihn
dich gewöhnlich gewohnt bist, deshalb tüt es nicht deggelt
und dass du nicht kommen kannst. Sage aber an Moser
dass ich ihn den verabredeten Brief noch nicht geschickt
und ihn bald werde. —

Du willst wissen ob Sonneman mit seinem Freund auf
dem Ball gewesen, gewiß war er dort, er hat aber
nicht getanzt denn er ist ein Feind mit seinem Fuß sein
ist einmal, u musste drauf noch nie gehen Medizin trinken
gebraucht, u weil ich meinen gutsein, haben sie zu schön
geschrieben, wenn Courire, wenn kleinen Fischfischen
16 Personen drei schon Abendgesellschaft abgemacht ist noch schön
sie ist schon einigst in Latte, deshalb komme ich drei kommen
gewesen nur sie, denn Eigen kann ich nicht, Emma ist abwechselt
schon zur Ruh. —

Du willst wissentlich sein, so sage ich Dir denn auch
dass ich gestern nun einen Abendbesuch Denn wenn
Ruß, u groten Zuckerdruck verbracht, aber sei nicht nöthig
dass es was schon mit Frau. — —

Nun wird muss ich Dir sagen warum ich den Brief
zerrissen den Sonntag, es ist bereits 1/2 2 Uhr
mir leid dass du so musst denn der Apotheker wird
du nächstens. Dich wol danach ich schicke alles Gute
meine Lieb, in deinem ganzen Leben finde ich nie wenn
wenig einen Kuß, u dass ist doch wol zu wenig sei nun
schon gestern Abend, u sei mein Abendgebet wahr
so ein gewesen Kuß ist, denn in Herz sei
so herzlich künftig nicht damit. —
Grüße mir den lieben Vater, Mörer, Bertha Rosalie u wenn
du an den lieben Mutter schreibst ebenfalls. Ich habe
mir bald, gut Brief mein kleinen Engel schlafe wohl, denk
wünscht dein dich lieb in 100,000000,000000,00 Millionen Louis

Briefe sind Abendgebet Kuß Engel Millionen Louis

Herrn (this in Latin script)

Louis GrüneGaum

Outside

Intentional Second Exposure

Lübbecke d 8 Januj. Abends
1795.

Liebes Louis!

Vielleicht ist mir Dein Brief um die Ecke Gegangen
Jedenfalls ist mir mein Herrmann Dein in die Rechte
Hand gekommen. Heute ist Donnerstag Abend
und selbst wenn ich mein Schreiben Freitag
Früh zur Post bringe, so kann es Dich
Sonntag früh Morgen noch treffen.
Wir sind Gott Dank recht wohl, und sehnen
uns sehr nach Briefen.

Wir vergnügen uns täglich. Die ganze Stadt ist
in Faschings Belustigungen wie viel Vergnügen
das gewährt, weiß ich nicht, weil ich durch Dein
Fernsein dazu wenig Lust habe.

Hellet Pfarramt Ahrweiler, als amtliche Urkunde.

Ahrweiler

Von diesem Monat ist mir Herr Lehrer
mit Fräulein Weiss verlobt, wir haben
uns für die erbrechend. Lerrüh gleich Fest-
stellung. Bertha Rosenberg Herzlich
ist Ahrweiler d. 11 Dezbr, und wird unsere
Roselie mit uns Lieben wissen, die bleibt
unser Herz nicht lange unser Schwester, sondern
wird sich dort einige Zeit in Berlin
sein, der Hauptsache sonst bei uns wenden
werden, das kleine Mädchen unterstützen
einen Bräutigam, sonst wären sie nicht
mit gesessen wären uns aber mit Herrn sehr
gelobt Roselie den Vorzug, so selbst
er mich ganz besonders freuen, wenn
sie mich mit Bräutigam wieder sähe, Sophie
Lisson ist noch nicht mit, so wie Bertha
Lindau kommen nun Herr.
Frau Lisson ist wieder stark, die sagt
wenn die jüngste ganz unbekannt sind
in Kinder, ist Sophie Schwarzwald

Wyte

L. H. GRUNEBAUM
11 BRAYTON ROAD
SCARSDALE, N. Y.

R O O T S

March 1978

Dear Henry, Louise, and Richard:
copy to: Dear Michael:

I own the correspondence which each set of my grandparents exchanged during their engagement period in 1854 and 1874. I have never read these letters and I do not think that I ever will. I would like to entrust these bundles of letters to Michael who has a kind of family archive. I request your reaction to this plan and would appreciate hearing from you soon. To invite your consent is the only purpose of this letter; everything else is in the nature of comments and footnotes.

These letters are, of course, in German and written in Gothic script, which you children cannot read. An additional difficulty is the fact that my maternal grandmother, Henriette Simon--"Kleine Omi"--, had the same microscopic handwriting as a 23 year old bride, as she had when she wrote to us as an old woman (born 3/13/1851; married 8/12/1874; died 5/30/1935).

Doris and I saw her exactly one month before her death, when she drove to Cologne and, as we had to visit the American Consulate in that city, she took us with her. She was then frail and not in very good physical health, she also limped, but she was mentally fully alert. Naturally she was also very perturbed by the Nazi regime, its effects on the nearer family and the whole large clan, the family business, and the Jews in general. In addition, she was grief-stricken by her grandson's August sudden death in Spain, a brilliant and charming young man.

This was the only time I visited the graves of my great-grandparents, Simon and Mariane Simon. My grandfather's parents, Simon and Marianne Hirschland, are buried in a large family plot in Essen, which both Doris and I used to visit rather frequently accompanying Kleine Omi, who visited her husband's grave regularly; she also had two children buried there. The family-plot also contains the graves of many other close relatives, including a baby-sister of mine. I am quite sure that I never saw the graves

of my paternal greatgrandparents who, I assume, are buried in the small Westphalian towns of Geseke and Luebbeke.

The above statement that the letters are written in Gothic script needs one interesting exception, as some of the letters X of Louis Grünebaum (he died the month I was born and I was named after him) were written in Hebrew script, which his fiancee, Bertha Rosenberg, must have been able to read, but which we cannot. When I originally discovered this fact, I sent some of these letters to Rabbi Hahn, a friend of the family. He informed me that the letters were neither in Hebrew, nor in German-Yiddish (also called Judeo-German), a language which our ancestors living in Germany spoke before Moses Mendelssohn and the Emancipation--but this is not the place for a history of German Jewry, not one my specialties. They are supposedly in High German, i. e., the regular language spoken in Germany, the language of Kant, Goethe, and Thomas Mann. Later I contacted the Leo Baeck Institute, where Dr. Grubel confirmed Rabbi Hahn's information. Apparently some German Jews in the early part and up to the middle of the last century occasionally used Hebrew script in family discourse. (I am sorry to confess that I have mislaid this correspondence with Hahn and Grubel, which I thought I had kept with the letters, but it is not there. Some day this correspondence may be found and I will then sent it on to the holder of the letters.) So that you see what these and some other letters of the Grünebaum correspondence look like Richard made some photostats, some of which came out very poorly, because Gross vater used such very thin paper and wrote on both sides of the sheets.

My father mentions his parents' letters on p.4 of his Auto-biography. One of the letters which I picked for copying bears out what my father wrote, as you can see from a brief part which I have translated.

(This is the complete note--no Lieber Louis or something similar--that Grossmutter added to a letter of other members of the family to Louis Gr. after he had made presents of coats.)
"Take notice of the fact that I will use the coat to look my best and I'll go out to make some conquests. In case you should not look with favor on my trying my luck with strange gentlemen, then you had better come here and prevent such goings-on. But if not, ha! then you will hear something from me in my next letter, but I wont say what. When I make a plan, then it definetely will be accomplished and now I wish you a pleasant evening, my dear fellow, and have a good time, as is wished for you by your mischievous girl-friend

Bertha. "

I do not remember who gave me the letters of my Paderborn grandparents, perhaps Lotte or one of my parents as their oldest. But there are older descendants, now in California, and not only Klara who will be 80 years old in August of this year. If the correspondence had been owned by the oldest child of my Grünebaum grandparents who was Franziska Hertz then these letters would now be in the possession of F. H.' granddaughter, Henny Rathgeber in Münster. She is supposed to have an elaborate family tree which her aunt Martha, another child of Franziska, worked out. I have not seen it.

For me it suffices to know that all my paternal and maternal ancestors were small, and later important, tradespeople in various, mostly small towns of Rhineland and Westphalia; honorable citizens; apparently rather unmolested as Jews, see my father's Autobiography, or take the fact that the street in Cologne was supposed to have been flagged when my greatgrandparents, Simon and Marianne Simon, celebrated their golden wedding in 1894.

It seems that both my grandparents had marriages that can be characterized as more than happy, but in neither case did the husbands live long enough for my grandparents to celebrate a golden wedding. In fact, Isaak Hirschland died rather young in 1912, 67 years old. The last time I saw him was at my bar mitzwah in Hamm--I was his oldest grandchild--when he was suffering from severe pains; he died a few weeks later of cancer of the bladder. His funeral was a memorable event, because it was celebrated with a great deal of ceremony, as he was not only the center of a large family, but also an important businessman and a leading citizen of Essen.

The letters of my Essen grandparents were given to me by Franz in November 1965, when he was trying to clear some of his possessions. Franz numerous times quoted from the last (#46) of the letters his mother wrote to her fiancee, three days before the wedding. (I have paid too little attention to these letters so that when I talked to you Michael about the Grünebaum letters, I had forgotten that I had the Hirschland letters also, but I rediscovered them.)

I translate part of the letter of August 9, 1874:

"Beloved Isaac:

....After a long time I went with mother to the synagogue; I did not wish to come to Essen knowing too little. It was only this idea that made me go there, though I ought to feel ashamed to make this confession. But it is a fact that I do not feel the need of praying. I do not

understand how so I am so unreligious. But I find it impossible to rattle off these Jewish prayers with a pure heart, as I understand very little of their meaning. Anyway they are meant for other kinds of feelings and other people. Is that arrogance? I believe my father would call it that. However I cannot change my attitude. Is the reason for this that I have learnt too little in this field and that my mind resists to merely follow the empty words? Or have I listened with open ears to ideas which were too liberal? Anyway it cannot be changed now. Women are supposed to be pious, but I think that my God has to be satisfied with pious (pure) in acting (practice), pious in thinking. Dr. Schwarz preached the sermon, but with little inspiration." (UFranz quoted the part which I have underlined.)

In an earlier part of the letter Grossmutter writes: "Coming back from the visit (to a sick unnamed uncle) Vater gave me some advice for my future life. I am not blind to Vater's faults. However I have had no opportunity to gain much knowledge about people but there are only few like him; one cannot often find such fine and noble characters. I rejoice to have such an example and I will try to develop in similar ways. Perhaps should I then reach his age---- beautiful hopes, modest wishes."

I ought to add here that both Grossmütter had kosher households; that Grossmutter Essen often went to temple, and that her husband was president during all the years I knew him, to be followed later by his younger son, my uncle Georg. My grandfather Grünebaum was also temple president (Geseke and/or Paderborn? see Vater's Autobiography p.5)

I believe to have heard that there is among Grossmutter's Essen letters one in which she comments on her dowry and her misgivings about it. (Her father was quite wealthy, but Simon Hirschland was not.) I have not searched for this letter.

****

PS. This ps deals with my father's Autobiography. I believe that I gave my siblings and all my nephews and nieces a copy. Some of my nephews (Thomas and David or others) may have been too young when I made the distribution, but I presume that I gave their parents a copy for them. If my assumption is correct then there should be at present 5 plus 12 copies in the family. There are "at this point in time" 27 members of the next generation--no greatgreatgrandchildren of Ernst Gr. yet. Naturally if Peter Paul should get married and have children or if others should produce additional children, then there would be more than 27 in that generation. But considering that the family owns, I believe, already 17 copies, I have enough

additional copies so that all 27 of Vater's greatgrandchildren could have a copy. Please, speak up after my funeral!

PPS. for Michael. It is possible that you or your parents might decide after seeing the letters, that they should be transcribed and translated, as a whole or in parts. I trust that you will inform me, my and other descendants of that fact. The descendants of only one set of ancestors, either Hirschland or Grünebaum, may also be interested in these documents of their forebears. (Perhaps you will want to charge for your expenditures.)

Love all around,

ill.

copies to Kurt, Frederick Hackett, Lore Kaplan, Klara Grünebaum, Paul Hirschland; Kate

Gabriel Isaac: .4 Cöln 9.8.1874

Ich kann mich nicht allein beklagen, daß der Abschied fehlt, ich habe überhaupt nicht Gelegenheit gehabt ein Kunstgenuß zu sammeln, aber wie gelebt wenige, selig wahre, alle Stunden sind uns wenige. Ich freue mich wie selbst Abschied fehlen, es wird mir Ihnen sein ohne Abschied zu werden. Vielleicht kann ich Ihnen sein Adieu wenigstens — — Ihre Hoffnungen, Ihr spätere Abschiedsbesuch hängen wie ich mich länger, länger Zeit mit Ihnen in Ihr Hinterzeit; ich selbst hoffe nicht zu früh in diese Hinsicht mich täuschen. Ich weiß dieses zu mir sehr, ich wünsche ich mich stimmen zu können, daß es nicht sei, nicht bei Ihnen zu bleiben. Ich weiß nicht weil kommt, daß ich so unruhig bin, aber ich kann nicht mit ruhigen Augen die geliebten Gebirge ansehen, denn Ihnen ich mir ganz gewiß

— — 5

Gabriel Isaac

Heil kann, mit der dann man sich nicht beschäftigen, für andere Aufgaben bestimmt ist. Ist die Verbindung." Ich glaube der Abschied wird schwer sein. Und Ihnen Kinder. Ich kann mir den Abschied nicht denken. Denke ich daran, daß ich ganz in der Hinsicht gelernt und sich mir Abschied Tage zu Stunden wie den liebenden Abend zu schätzen." Oder sehr ich zu viel Hoffnung Ihnen gemacht, Ihnen sich mehr Ihre Hoffnungen getäuscht." Auf jedenfall ist es leichter, mich jetzt Ihnen sich nicht mehr wieder sehen sollten, denn sonst, daß ich Ihnen Ihnen Freude, Ihnen Ihr Vater, damit sich mein Bild nicht getrübt sein. Liebe Hoffnung geduldet sich, daß mich mir ganz selbstlos. — daß die Hinzeit mache ich verschiedene Abschiede, sich sich, die Verzweiflung war ich ihre Hoffnung, sich

gaby grunebaum

Ernst Grunebaum's Handwriting

Personal History

Mein Vater Hans (Louis) Oppenheim ist am 14 Januar 1877
in Hannover, seine Heimat, geboren, wo sich auch alle übrigen
von Ihnen Urkundsnachweisungen, von denen ich nichts weiß, bis
zum Jahre 1885, wo wir nach Koblenz zog. Dort ist er am 13
Januar 1899 gestorben.
Ich bin am 14 September 1861 in Hannover geboren, habe dort bis
Ostern 1874 gelebt, von 1874–1878 Ostern in Koblenz das
Gymnasium besucht. Ich habe dann Rechtswissenschaft studiert,
Sommer 1878 in Bonn, Winter 1878/79 in Leipzig, Sommer
1879 in Tübingen, Winter 1879/80 – Sommer 1881 in Berlin,
dann war ich Referendar bis Sommer 1882 in Hannover, war
da bis 1885 in München, dann 1/2 Jahr in Koblenz, von Winter
1885 bis Juli Januar 1887 in Bonn 2/3, war da ~~bis~~ Assessor
bis 1889 in Koblenz bis 1890 in Koblenz, dann zunächst als
Assessor später als Amtsrichter bis 1899 in Hohenkirchen
war da bis 1902 als Landrichter, später Landgerichtsrat in
Essen, von 28 April 1902 bis Februar 1920 in Bonn 2/3
und war da bis 1 Oktober 1926 als Oberlandesgerichtsrat
in Bonn, zu diesem Tage bin ich zu dem Ruhestand
versetzt, habe dann eine weitere Tätigkeit nicht mehr
ausgeübt in Rücksicht gehabt



Geschichte der Juden in Stadt und Synagogenbezirk Essen

von der Einverleibung Essens in Preußen (1802)
bis zur Errichtung der Synagoge
am Steeler Tor (1913).

Festschrift
zur Weihe der Synagoge

im Auftrage der Gemeindevertretung quellenmäßig bearbeitet
von
Rabbiner Dr. S. Samuel.

.....

Mit einer Farbenzeichnung von Fritz Lewy, Essen
und
zwei Bildnissen.

.....

Essen 1913.

Essener Tagebuch



Buchhandlung Ein Essener Tagebuch

Ein Essener suchte die Vergangenheit

Intentional Second Exposure

KOPIE DER STADT ESSEN

12.8.
ust 1985
NRZ

Essener Tagebuch

inder d ichert

geregelt

mit dem Ziel Adoption in werden, be- r Anspruch r Familien- Pflegeeltern er Allgemei- asse (AOK) h das Kind, den soll, in seiner Pfle- ogen. Diese it dem soge- tionsanpas- Kraft, das stag verab- sher waren der mit ih- tern versi- euregelung: ssen bei ei- des Kindes blichen El- nkenschein



Gabriele und Erich O. Grunebaum (vorn Mitte) im Kreis ihrer Kinder und Enkelkinder beim Empfang im Rathaus durch Bürgermeister Hanns Sobek. Mit dabei waren Chaim Sperling, Vorsitzender der jüdischen Kultusgemeinde Essen und Kulturdezernent Dr. Wilhelm Godde (2. Reihe, neben Sobek).
NRZ-Foto: Michael Jung

en ilen

ie Tho- nde lädt twochen ust 1985 nstag, 10. 16 Uhr, ohmarkt ion. Ab hof, die nzparty. August, chturm:

Mit dem toppen- innt am ist, um denstra- tteilfest. aßenca- hiedene len für ing der

eingar- Birke"

Besuch in der Alten Synagoge

Ein Essener suchte die Vergangenheit

Der erste Kommentar von Erich O. Grunebaum nach dem Besuch der Alten Synagoge: „Ich war erschüttert!". 1902 war er in Essen geboren worden, 1938 hatte er als Jude Deutschland fluchtartig verlassen müssen. Nach dem Krieg war er oft wieder in seiner Geburtsstadt gewesen, aber erst jetzt, im August 1985, hatte er das frühere Gotteshaus der Essener Juden wieder von innen gesehen. Und seine Gattin Gabriele bekannte ganz freimütig: „Mir sind beinahe die Tränen gekommen."

Für drei Tage war der Sproß der alten Essener Familie, sein Großvater war Bankier Simon Hirschland gewesen, mit fast seiner ganzen Familie von New York nach Essen gekommen (die NRZ berichtete). Natürlich stand ein Empfang im Rathaus auf dem Programm, natürlich war man auf dem jüdischen Friedhof im Segeroth. Aber das zentrale Erlebnis war, zumindest für die beiden Senioren der Familie, die Alte Synagoge. Kurz vor ihrer Abreise hatte die NRZ Gelegenheit zu einem Gespräch. Die 83 Jahre sieht Erich O. Grunebaum (früher hieß die Familie Grünebaum) niemand an. Seine blauen Augen blitzen, wenn er von alten Zeiten erzählt, von seiner beinahe weltweiten Tätigkeit. „Da bin ich dann mit einem alten Gebrauchtwagen von New York nach Los Angeles gefahren, quer durch die USA. An der Westküste habe ich den Wagen verkauft und dann dachte ich mir: ‚Jetzt will ich mal nach Buenos Aires', bei einer spanischen Bank hatte ich noch nie gearbeitet!" –

Zehn Jahre lang hatte er die Hamburger Filiale des Essener Bankhauses Simon Hirschland (heute Trinkaus und Burckardt) geleitet, war seit dem Tod seiner Großmutter Henriette Hirschland 1935 auch Mitinhaber der Bank. Und knapp vier Wochen vor der sogenannten Reichskristallnacht gelang ihm mit Frau und zwei kleinen Kindern die recht abenteuerliche Flucht aus Deutschland im Oktober 1938.

Es war zwar Teil des geschäftlichen Arrangements mit den Nationalsozialisten gewesen, daß sie nach dem Verkauf ihres Bankhauses Pässe bekamen, aber an der Grenze wurden sie angehalten. Zurück. Dann, heute können beide darüber lächeln, wurde ein Brief der Gestapo beschafft, der ihnen die Ausreise garantieren sollte – „Wie echt die Unterschrift darauf war, weiß ich bis heute nicht!" Zweimal erlebten sie als Deutsche eine Kriegserklärung an ihre alte Heimat mit: 1939 in London und 1941 in New York. Zwischenstation war Kanada gewesen – „Das war für uns damals ein Land, in dem Milch und Honig flossen", meint Frau Gabriele Grunebaum mit einem leisen Lächeln. „Am ersten Abend luden uns Freunde in ein Steak-Haus ein, und das Stück Fleisch, das jeder vorgesetzt bekam, entsprach ungefähr der monatlichen Fleischration in England!" In den USA fanden die Grunebaums eine neue Heimat. Ihr drittes Kind wurde dort geboren, alle drei heirateten dort, und acht der neun Enkel kamen jetzt mit nach Essen.

Fühlt sich Erich O. Grunebaum noch als Essener? – Die Antwort kommt glasklar und präzise: „Nein!" – Warum: „Nicht nur des amerikanischen Passes wegen. Unsere Kinder und Enkel leben dort, sind dort glücklich. Und unsere Heimat ist bei unseren Kindern – in den USA!"

Rolf-Michael Simon

AR 25638 4/5 HIRSCHLAND & GRÜNEBAUM FAMILY PAPERS 1896-1999 ARCHIVES

Door Sign NAZI

J. D. Rudi Ve

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mann — Original Jour

to Joe Bach Institute by

Jungbam Family May 19 1981

Door Sign NAZI

of D. Rudi Ne

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mann — Original Grou

to Joe Bach Institute by

Jamieson Family May 19 1981



Tischlied

zur Hochzeitsfeier

des

Fräulein Agathe Hirschland

mit

Herrn Amtsrichter Ernst Grünebaum.

Essen, 8. Juli 1896.

Melodie: „Der Papst lebt herrlich in der Welt.“

Nichts Schön'res giebt es auf der Welt,
Als wenn ein Lieb im Arm man hält,
:,: Und dazu trinket gold'nen Wein
Und singt ein lustig Liedelein. :,:

Wie sehr die Frau'n man stets verehrt,
Wird in der Bibel schon gelehrt,
:,: Der weise Salomo allein
Nannt an die tausend Frauen sein. :,:

Stimmt ein, dass laut es rings erschall,
Ein Hoch den Frau'n und Mädchen all
:,: Die zieren uns're Tafelrund
Drauf trinket aus bis auf den Grund. :,:

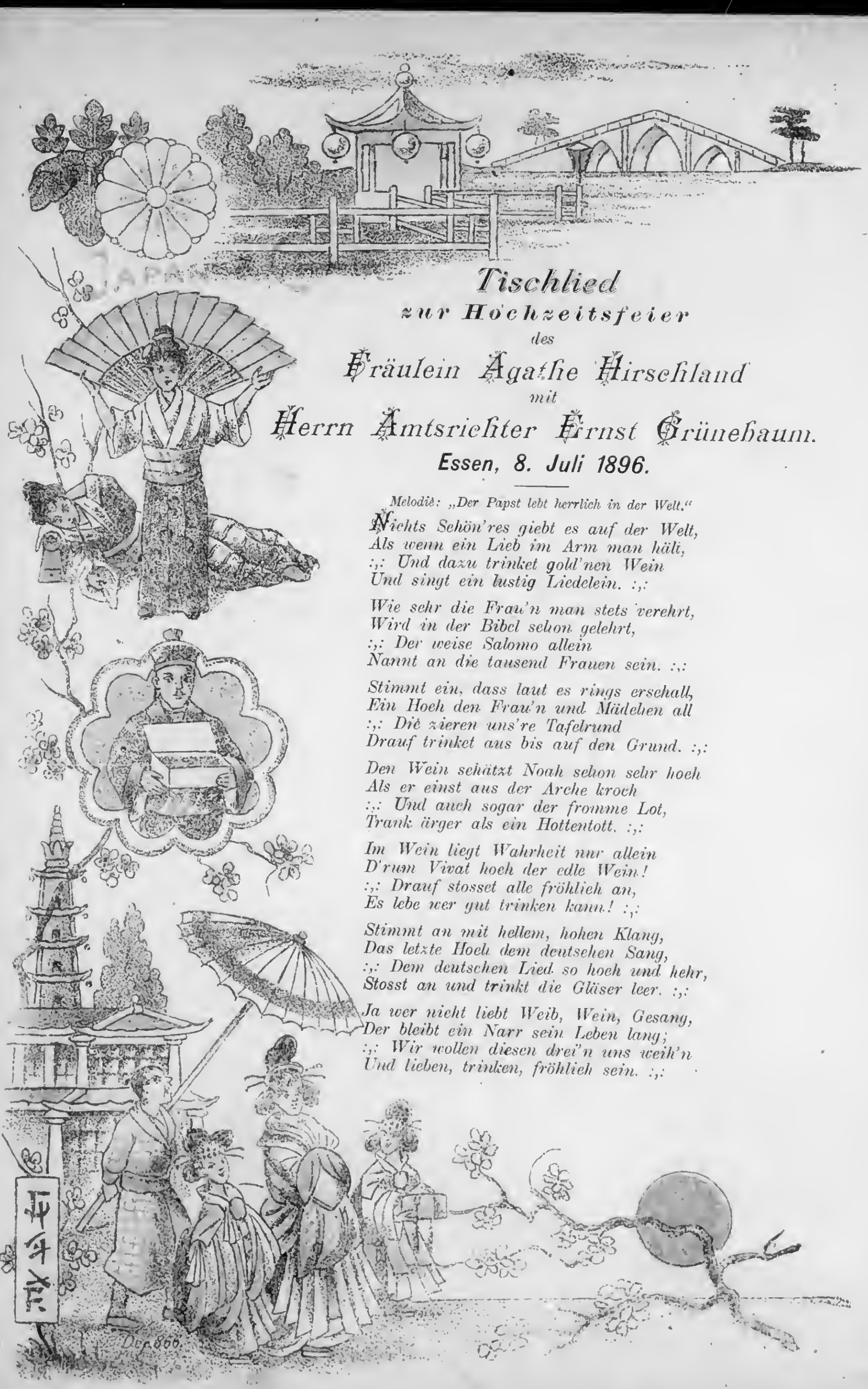
Den Wein schätzt Noah schon sehr hoch
Als er einst aus der Arche kroch
:,: Und auch sogar der fromme Lot,
Trank ärger als ein Hottentott. :,:

Im Wein liegt Wahrheit nur allein
D'rum Vivat hoch der edle Wein!
:,: Drauf stosset alle fröhlich an,
Es lebe wer gut trinken kann! :,:

Stimmt an mit hellem, hohen Klang,
Das letzte Hoch dem deutschen Sang,
:,: Dem deutschen Lied so hoch und hehr,
Stosst an und trinkt die Gläser leer. :,:

Ja wer nicht liebt Weib, Wein, Gesang,
Der bleibt ein Narr sein Leben lang;
:,: Wir wollen diesen drei'n uns weih'n
Und lieben, trinken, fröhlich sein. :,:

Intentional Second Exposure



Tischlied

zur Hochzeitsfeier

des

Fräulein Agathe Hirschland

mit

Herrn Amtsrichter Ernst Grünebaum.

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Der bleibt ein Narr sein Leben lang;
:,: Wir wollen diesen drei'n uns weih'n
Und lieben, trinken, fröhlich sein. :,:

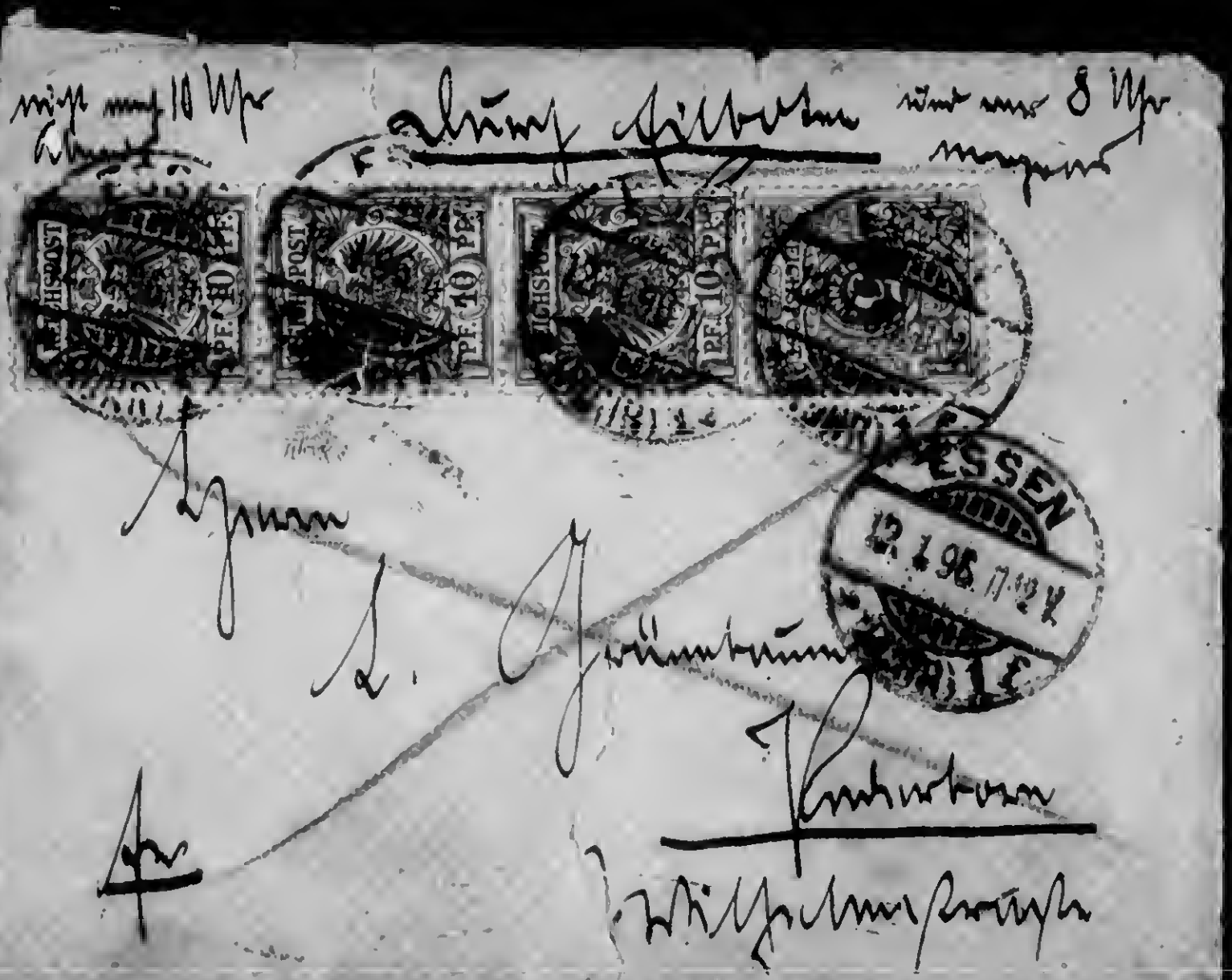
JAPAN

Ernesto Agatha

informs Ernesto parents

of their engagement

1/12/1896


ESSEN
12.1.96 17-12

Ulm, den 12 Januar 1896

Liebes Elsbeth!

Als ich neulich bei Euch war und Euch
gern etwas zu Weihnachten wollte,
wußte Ihr nicht etwas zu wünschen.
Heute möchte Ihr es Euch doch gefallen lassen,
daß ich Euch ein Geschenk machte,
welches Ihr hoffentlich nicht böse sein
wird, wenn ich es Euch im Laufe eines ganzen
langen Jahres, Ihr verwandelt Leben, nenne
meins, — nein mein ganzes Leben. Liebes
Elsbeth, so ist es mir wirklich zum Bedürfnis
geworden, daß ich Dir die Hand zum
Bund fürs Leben reiche. Ich fühle Euch
Liebes Mädchen mehr als ich jemals

[illegible]

L. Ihnen sind wir in vielem Glück
zu Teil geworden und zu künftigen weit-
schauenden Glücke steht uns nur ihre
Hilfe und ihr Rat offen. Ihre Augen ihre
schönen Worte zu ihren Feinden Schönheit.
Ich weiß selbstredend, daß Sie mit mir
mein Spiel. Ihr Trauring wollten wir
eine wertvolle Familienerbstück - ihr Ihnen
seine sind zu ihr Trauring - die Verbindung
ein neuing steinen. Ihnen sind ihr Ihnen
seine würden Ehe daß gern so bereit sie
möglich Namen steinen. Ihre Tag ihre
25 prächtigen Feierlichkeit der deutschen Reich
feiert ein innerliches weiß wärmen
Erinnerung zu steinen. Ihnen wenn
wir sind Briefe bestimmt, sogar wir

[illegible]

wünschen, ich fühle sie doch gerne. Und die
Blumen, die mich wenige schmücken, und die
große Reise, die mich jetzt beschenkt, lassen
mich meinen Empfindungen wenig verkommen.
Nun ist ich nimmt wünsche, was ich
wollte, wollte ich es schnell und ganz.
Ihr Grüßen ergänzte ich ganz, damit nun
so mein Übermenschen ergänzt, hoffentlich
bald männlich. Ihnen Ihnen, Ihr Aufsatz
Ihnen Empfindungen, ich meinen ihr meine
gemeinsam prägnan Ihnen zu mir, wenn so
ein wenig allmächtiges, ihr mich Übermensch
Ihnen ist verkommen, sondern das mein
Briefe verkannt haben, das mein Ihr
geht, wirklich geht sind und Ihr. Ihnen
Ihr mein ein verkommenes Folge. Ihnen
Ihnen verstehen haben. Ihr Augen ihr

Essen, den 12 Jan. 1896.

Herrn, meinen Eltern!

Ich schreibe Ihnen mit einer traurigen Nachricht, nämlich Ihr mir Ihre Tochter Hedwig heute früh 4 Uhr selig, daß wir uns verlobt haben.

Ich bitte Sie, mir Ihren alten Segen zu geben, dann werde ich mich glücklich schätzen und werde ich mich stets bestreben, Ihnen ein liebevoller

treues Kind zu sein.
Und Gerti Hand Hand
muß auf das Herzige
und rund wird in unsern
Kreisen fest, soll ich hoffen,
unsern lieben Kreis zu
beglücken.
Meine Eltern und mein
Bruder ob mir sehr
ich große Freude sein, Ihr
recht bald hier zu sehen,
damit wir uns kennen
lernen und mir Ihre Hand
ist dazu für die
nächste Reise
so wünschen dir
Werner, Kunigunde damit

zu sprechen zu sein, wenn
nur ein Teil von Ihr
Können, sondern wissen
auf ganz bestimmt auf
Ihnen Besuch.

Mit den herzlichsten Grüßen
Ihr bin ich Ihre
liebende Freundin
Agathe.

The New York Times

Court Deals Blow to Giuliani's Hospital Privatization Plan

By ALAN FINDER

In a decisive setback to the Giuliani administration's efforts to privatize New York City's public hospitals, the state's highest court ruled yesterday that city officials had overstepped their authority in trying to lease Coney Island Hospital to a private company.

The State Court of Appeals ruled unanimously that the 1969 state law that created the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation to run the vast municipal hospital system did not permit the public corporation to sell off hospitals and other assets, or even to lease them to private entities. The hospital corporation runs 11 acute-care hospitals, 5 long-term care centers, a network of clinics and a health maintenance organization.

If Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and his allies on the H.H.C. board wanted to grant a 99-year lease to a private company to operate Coney Island Hospital or other city hospitals, then they first had to persuade the State Legislature to change the law, the court said.

"The statute clearly indicates that the municipal hospitals would remain a governmental responsibility and would be operated by H.H.C. as long as H.H.C. remained in existence," Judge Richard C. Wesley wrote.

"The only way for H.H.C. to exit the hospital business is the way it entered: through an act of the Legislature," Judge Wesley added.

The decision, which affirmed two lower court rulings, could represent an insurmountable obstacle for one of the Mayor's major initiatives. It is not likely that the Democrats who control the State Assembly would agree to change the state law to permit the lease or sale of city hospitals.

When he campaigned for mayor in 1993, Mr. Giuliani said he wanted to encourage competition and efficiency in the notoriously bureaucratic municipal hospital system by privatizing some, and perhaps most, of the public hospitals. Trying to fulfill the pledge, his administration eventually promoted the sale or lease of three hospitals: Coney Island Hospital, Elmhurst Hospital Center and Queens Hospital Center.

In November 1996, the H.H.C.'s board of directors — whose majority the Mayor controls — approved the leasing of Coney Island Hospital for 99 years to a private, for-profit company, Primary Health Systems of Wayne, Pa. The company promised to continue to operate the hospital, and to continue serving poor, uninsured patients, and to make capital improvements to the hospital.

But even before the hotly disputed lease was completed, two lawsuits had already been filed to block the transaction. The City Council sued in March 1996, contending that any sale or lease of public hospitals required approval by the Council and was subject to the city's formal land-use review process. Two months later, a coalition of unions and community groups also sued, seeking to prevent the privatization of the two Queens hospitals and invoking similar legal arguments. The decision yesterday by the Court of Appeals incorporated both lawsuits.

The court did not consider the Council's assertion that its approval was needed for the hospital lease to move forward. The justices said that the state law made clear that the hospitals corporation was required to operate the city hospitals as long as H.H.C. existed, and could not transfer them "to a private entity."

"The statutory mandate is manifest and

Continued on Page B2

Fleeing Hitler But Rejected By America: Fleshing Out Ship's Stories





James Estrin/The New York Times

Holocaust Museum Sleuths Seek to Trace the Fate Of Jewish Passengers Who Sought Freedom in Vain

By JOSEPH BERGER

In June 1939, Ilse Marcus was so tantalizingly close to the saving shores of the United States that she could see the palm

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Intentional Second Exposure

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James Estrin/The New York Times



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Ilse Marcus and her husband, above right, on the deck of the St. Louis in 1939. Mrs. Marcus, above left, survived the war; her husband did not. Above, Herbert Harwitt, Sarah Ogilvie and Scott Miller at Congregation Mount Sinai in Washington Heights.

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By JOSEPH BERGER

In June 1939, Ilse Marcus was so tantalizingly close to the saving shores of the United States that she could see the palm trees of Miami.

But the American Government refused to provide a refuge for her and the 906 other German Jews aboard the St. Louis who were fleeing their homeland's Nazi terror. The ocean liner, which had already been turned away from Cuba, was forced to return to Europe, where the passengers were dispersed to Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Britain.

Until recently, the fate of passengers like Mrs. Marcus was lost in a murky ether, with the passengers used as a collective symbol for the world's indifference to the fate of Europe's Jews, but bleached of their individual human stories. It was assumed, incorrectly it has turned out, that nearly all of them died after Western Europe came under the murderous sway of the Nazis.

But for three years, two research historians at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington have been tracing what happened to every single passenger and fleshing out their stories as well as they can. They have learned that about half the passengers, Mrs. Marcus among them, managed through pluck, endurance and the whims of fortune to survive the war.

Now as the voyage's 60th anniversary approaches and the museum mounts a memorial exhibition from April 11 to Sept. 6, they are closing in on their goal of accounting for each passenger. Only 36 remain whose fate the researchers have not determined, although there are others for whom they want to compile more rounded pictures. The researchers' objective is to give shape to a lives that otherwise would be lost in a void. Though it was not their intent, their work also has a contemporary resonance in the tens of thousands of refugees now streaming out of Kosovo in Yugoslavia.

"We're trying to recover them from history," said Scott Miller, a researcher. "If we want to tell the consequences of America's sending the ship back, we have to tell their stories."

"People want some kind of finality," said his colleague, Sarah A. Ogilvie. "They want to know not just that their relative died at Auschwitz, but that they died in Auschwitz on this day, at this time and by these means."

Mrs. Marcus, they found out last fall, did not die in Auschwitz, where the Nazi records said she had been sent. For the

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REGION

Fleeing Hitler, Rejected by America in 1939

Continued From Page B1

last 50 years, she has been living in a tidy apartment in Washington Heights in Manhattan and working as a bookkeeper for the New York office of the Jesuits.

Within a year after disembarking from the St. Louis in Antwerp, Mrs. Marcus was scrambling for survival in Brussels, assuming a Belgian identity and shifting her hiding places. Eventually she, her husband, mother, father and brother were taken to concentration camps. Only Mrs. Marcus made it out alive, though she had been reduced to a skeletal 75 pounds, and had a bitter grievance against the United States that she could never relinquish.



Herbert Karliner, courtesy of U.S.H.M.M. Photo Archives

The steamship St. Louis anchored at Havana, June 1939. Cuba allowed only 28 passengers to disembark.

A Grievance Lingers Against the U.S.

"It's amazing!" said Mrs. Marcus, chatting with a deceptive geniality in her apartment. "This country was built on immigrants and there was no room in this country for 900 people who were in danger of death."

To unearth the individual stories in a tale that was later called "The Voyage of the Damned," the museum's historical detectives have pored through the lists the Nazis kept of those deported, those registered to work, those given death certificates.

They have examined lists of inmates liberated from camps, and manifests of ships bound for the United States. They have searched through old phone books in the New York Public Library, sent E-mail to Jewish leaders in Latin America, and interviewed many of the 100 passengers (85 in the United States) who are still alive.

The paper trail they have accumulated offers a panorama of the larger Holocaust, with St. Louis passengers perishing in gas chambers, shambling out of the death camps, enduring in hiding, or secretly making their way to safety in the United States or Israel. Only for 36 does the trail run cold soon after the voyage's end.

In recent weeks, they went to Washington Heights — the German Jewish enclave whose streets nurtured such refugees as Henry Kissinger and Ruth Westheimer — and visited synagogues, social agencies and refugee families in hopes of gleaning shreds about passengers.

At Congregation Mount Sinai Ansche Emeth on West 187th Street, its president, Herbert Harwitt, a slightly built prewar refugee, showed the researchers 15-year-old membership lists that bore a name, Minna Muenz, resembling that of a passenger's. The researchers knew that their Meta Munz, born in 1912 in Altengronau, Germany, and her family found haven in Belgium after the St. Louis debacle. They also knew that Ms. Munz's father, Karl, died in the Gurs internment camp in France, that her mother, Sophie, and sister, Paula, were sent to Auschwitz in 1942. But they had no record of Meta Munz. Could Minna Muenz on Waldo Avenue in Riverdale be their Meta Munz?

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Minna Muenz told her she was not on the St. Louis, but said there was a Walter Munz in Riverdale who might know more. Walter Munz told Mrs. Knoller that Meta Munz had been a neighbor in Altengronau, one of the village's 46 Jews, and that her brother Morris was living in Forest Hills, Queens. Mrs. Knoller called Morris Munz's number and left a message.

The next day she received a call from a Cynthia Munz in New Paltz, N.Y., who said that her father, Morris, had died last year at 87 but was indeed Meta's brother. She said her father kept locked inside him whatever he remembered about his slain family, telling her only that they died in unspecified camps. All he had to show of Meta was a yellowed photograph of a dark-haired woman with a solemn smile. Cynthia Munz could not say whether her aunt had been clever or dull, affectionate or cold.

"It's somewhat typical of children of survivors whose parents don't talk about what happened," Ms. Munz, a psychotherapist, said in an interview. "I never even thought of Meta as my aunt. She wasn't a real person to me. She was my father's sister who disappeared during the war."

Ms. Munz did leave the researchers with one promising thread: her father left behind correspondence in German about his efforts to get his family out of Europe.

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There was a steel-willed captain who provided passengers with solicitous service despite Nazi protests, a malevolent Nazi spy posing as a crew member, a wealthy couple who came to the Hamburg pier in dinner jacket and gown, two young girls sent off alone by their mother to join their father in Cuba, and a headstrong American lawyer who bargained his way out of a deal that that Jewish oppression would worsen. The 937 passengers who boarded — about half women with children eager to join husbands who had already emigrated to Cuba — had paid $160 apiece for "landing permits" signed by Cuba's immigration minister, who was pocketing the money.

"We were all very happy because we thought this was our last chance to escape terror," Mrs. Marcus said.

The voyage to Cuba was surreally tranquil. Capt. Gustav Schroeder and crew arranged formal dinners with veal Marengo, costume balls, even worship services for the Jewish holiday of Shavuot. But when the ship arrived in Cuban waters, President Laredo Bru, worried about anti-immigrant resentment fanned by Nazi agents, refused to let it berth. He demanded authentic visas, which only 28 passengers had.

The ship anchored outside Havana for seven days while men who had arrived on previous voyages hired rowboats to take them to the St. Louis so they could shout messages to their sobbing wives and children on deck. American emissaries bargained frantically with Cuban officials, two passengers attempted suicide, and journalists flocked to the riveting drama. Among those allowed to disembark were Miriam Bonne and her two young children, Beatrice and Jack. Her husband, Martin, already in Cuba, was able to secure visas through an acquaintance married to the daughter of Havana's mayor.

"That evening I saw my husband for the first time crying," recalled Mrs. Bonne, a thin, red-headed woman whose daughter and son grew up in Washington Heights to become a professor and a stock consultant.

Roosevelt Refuses To Intervene

On June 2, the St. Louis raised anchor. It drifted along the Florida coast for five days while telegrams implored President Franklin D. Roosevelt to intervene. With isolationist sentiments, tinged by anti-Semitism, riding high, the pleas were rejected. That played into Goebbels's can see the lights of Miami, and the Coast Guard is there to make sure nobody swims ashore," said David S. Wyman, author of "The Abandonment of the Jews," a study of world response to the Holocaust. "It's a broader picture of a world that didn't have room for Jews."

As the ship crossed the Atlantic, a pact was reached to prevent the passengers' return to Germany. Britain accepted 287 passengers, France 224, Belgium 214 and the Netherlands 181. When three of those countries came under Nazi rule, some passengers were trapped once more.

This month, ferreting out the story of Moses Hammerschlag, the researchers visited the Washington Heights apartment of Victoria Hammerschlag Rosenberg, an Orthodox woman who escaped Germany and entered the United States as a 9-year-old in 1946 to live with her Uncle Moses in his cramped two-room apartment. The animated Mrs. Rosenberg told how Mr. Hammerschlag, sick with arteriosclerosis and heartbroken at the loss of a wife he could not get out of Germany, died in 1947 at 64.

"Isn't that a terrible thing what they did," she says of the American Government as she scans the list of passengers. "It's like it's not real."

'The War Came Before She Came'

She put the researchers in touch with her cousin, Henry Hammerschlag, 78, in Florida. By phone, he told them that his father, Moses, a cattle dealer, hid in Brussels in 1940 with a family named Steinmetz and pestered American officials to give him a visa. His wife, Miriam, who had not joined him on the St. Louis because she needed to place her father in a rest home, was on a waiting list for an American visa, but as Henry put it, "The war came before she came." After 1942, Moses Hammerschlag never heard from her again. Henry Hammerschlag learned on a postwar trip to Germany that his mother had been put on a transport to Lublin, Poland, on May 12, 1942, but never arrived.

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Continued From Page B1

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Refugees can be suspicious. So the researchers trekked 10 blocks downtown and asked Eva Knoller, who runs the Washington Heights office of Selfhelp Community Services, to make calls for them. Mrs. Knoller, a refugee herself as a child, has a knack for disarming her compatriots, telling one that the researchers' project "is like a big puzzle."

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Flying the Nazi swastika, the twin-smokestack ship left Hamburg on May 13, 1939, six months after the Kristallnacht pogroms made it clear that Jewish oppression would worsen. The 937 passengers who boarded — about half women with children eager to join husbands who had already emigrated to Cuba — had paid $160 apiece for "landing permits" signed by Cuba's immigration minister, who was pocketing the money.

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Roosevelt Refuses To Intervene

On June 2, the St. Louis raised anchor. It drifted along the Florida coast for five days while telegrams implored President Franklin D. Roosevelt to intervene. With isolationist sentiments, tinged by anti-Semitism, riding high, the pleas were rejected. That played into Goebbels's strategy to show the world that Germans had no more antipathy for Jews than anyone else did.

"Here's the country with the Statue of Liberty and here's this boat and these people are desperate and they can see the lights of Miami, and the Coast Guard is there to make sure nobody swims ashore," said David S. Wyman, author of "The Abandonment of the Jews," a study of world response to the Holocaust. "It's a broader picture of a world that didn't have room for Jews."

As the ship crossed the Atlantic, a pact was reached to prevent the passengers' return to Germany. Britain accepted 287 passengers, France 224, Belgium 214 and the Netherlands 181. When three of those countries came under Nazi rule, some passengers were trapped once more.

This month, ferreting out the story of Moses Hammerschlag, the researchers visited the Washington Heights apartment of Victoria Hammerschlag Rosenberg, an Orthodox woman who escaped Germany and entered the United States as a 9-year-old in 1946 to live with her Uncle Moses in his cramped two-room apartment. The animated Mrs. Rosenberg told how Mr. Hammerschlag, sick with arteriosclerosis and heartbroken at the loss of a wife he could not get out of Germany, died in 1947 at 64.

"Isn't that a terrible thing what they did," she says of the American Government as she scans the list of passengers. "It's like it's not real."

'The War Came Before She Came'

She put the researchers in touch with her cousin, Henry Hammerschlag, 78, in Florida. By phone, he told them that his father, Moses, a cattle dealer, hid in Brussels in 1940 with a family named Steinmetz and pestered American officials to give him a visa. His wife, Miriam, who had not joined him on the St. Louis because she needed to place her father in a rest home, was on a waiting list for an American visa, but as Henry put it, "The war came before she came." After 1942, Moses Hammerschlag never heard from her again. Henry Hammerschlag learned on a postwar trip to Germany that his mother had been put on a transport to Lublin, Poland, on May 12, 1942, but never arrived.

Moses Hammerschlag, the researchers have also learned, is buried in Cedar Park Cemetery in Paramus, N.J., in the eternal embrace of the land that in 1939 turned him and his fellow passengers away.

COPY.

DIE CUBA-REISE DER "FLANDRE"

AM 16. MAI 1939.

Am 16. Mai ging die "Flandre" in See, um von St. Nazaire nach Cuba und Mexico zu fahren. Am Vortage herrschte ein ungeheurer Betrieb im Zollgebaeude. Alle Koffer mussten nochmals geoeffnet werden und es war eine besonders strenge Kontrolle, die wegen des kurz vorher erfolgten Attentats auf die "Paris" von der Polizei durchgefuehrt wurde. Am Tag der Abreise war der Andrang noch groesser. Wir erfhhren, dass die Anzahl der Passagiere um mehr als hundert das Normale ueberstieg. Es wurde nur spanisch und deutsch gesprochen. Wie man bald feststellen konnte, handelte es sich ausschliesslich um deutsche Juden und spanische Republikaner. Die Juden wollten mit ganz geringen Ausnahmen nach Cuba, die Spanier mit ganz geringen Ausnahmen nach Mexiko. Im Ganzen gab es ca. 520 Passagiere, davon ca. 120 Juden, die Uebrigen Spanier.

Wir fuhren Intermediaire, einer Klasse zwischen der 2. und 3. Die Kabinen sind fuer 6 Personen eingerichtet, doch waren die meisten mit 9 - 11 belegt. Es schliefen nicht nur Kinder sondern auch Erwachsene zu zweit in einem schmalen Schiffsbett. Bekanntlich sind die spanischen Familien sehr kinderreich, und es gab manche Familien, die mit 7 oder 8 Kindern an Bord waren. Besonders in den ersten Tagen war der Laerm fast unertraeglich, in den Kabinen stauten sich Gepaeckstuecke und Menschen, an Deck spielten die Kinder Verstecken oder Stierkampf, sprich raufen. Spaeter wurde es ruhiger, vielleicht hatte man sich auch einfach nur gewoehnt. Man lernte seine Mitfahrer kennen, und man muss sagen, dass alle sich bemuehten, rueck-sichtsvoll zu sein.

Als die "Flandre" in See ging, stand alles an Deck und nahm teils freudig aber zum groesseren Teil wehmuetig Abschied von Europa. Man nahm so Abschied wie man es tut, wenn man fuer immer Abschied nimmt - oder doch fuer viele, viele Jahre. Denn wir fuhren ja alle ins Ungewisse, und keiner wusste, wann er einmal wieder so viel wuerde verdienen koennen, um sich eine Europareise zu ersparen. Sehr schnell lernte man den Lauf eines Tages an Bord kennen. Man erfuhr, wann man aufzustehen hatte, um heissen Kaffee zu bekommen, wann und wo man zu Mittag ass und wie der Maschinenraum aussah. Man erfuhr, was ein Maitre d'Hotel ist und wieviel Streifen der Kapitaen auf der Muetze hatte. Viele wurden seekrank, und fanden es so schoen, sich von dem nicht seekranken Teil der Familie und dem Personal verwoehnen zu lassen, dass sie sich kaum entschliessen konnten, wieder zum Fruehstueck aufzustehen. Doch als man erfuhre, dass es abends Kino und Tanz gab, dass man Ping-Pong spielen konnte und Schach, wurde das Leben so normal, wie es vielleicht in einem Hotel ist, wo man sich fuer 4 Wochen zur Erholung eingemietet hat. Man lag den ganzen Tag ueber in dichten Reihen auf Liegestuehlen, und sah, wie das bei Seereisen zu sein pflegt, nichts als Wasser und Himmel. Die einzigen Sensationen der Aussenwelt, d.h. abgesehen von den Menschen, waren fliegende Fische, springende Delphine, und die maerchenhafte Kueste von Florida. In strahlender Sonne sah man mit blossem Auge die weissleuchtenden Wolkenkratzer von Miami, unwahrscheinlich wirkend wie eine Filmkulisse.

Von den Menschen auf dem Schiff liesse sich viel erzaehlen, doch sind die Ereignisse persoenlicher Art, die wir erlebten so in den Vordergrund getreten spaeter, dass die Menschen wesentlich an Bedeutung fuer uns verloren haben. Die Spanier setzten sich hauptsaechlich aus Intellektuellen zusammen: Universitaetsprofessoren, die in Mexico schon von einer Delegation ihrer Fakultaet in Empfang genommen wurden, ein Journalist, dessen Bedeutung uns erst klar wurde, als wir sein Bild in einer mexikanischen Zeitung wiedersahen, dessen Sohn, ein Jurist, der in Spanien Berater fuer Gesetzestechnik am Ministerium war, ein ehemaliger Staatspraesident mit seinen Kindern und Enkeln, ein Schriftsteller, ein bekannter Lustspieldichter - dann gab es andrerseits einen Stierkaempfer mit einer bildschoenen Frau und 5 schoenen und gescheiten Kindern, einen Kinodirektor, dem sein Vertrag in Vera Cruz schon aufs Schiff gebracht wurde - kurz, es gab Ingenieure und Maurermeister, Deputierte und kleine tanzlustige Maedchen und vor allem Kinder, Kinder und nochmal Kinder. Tief beeindruckt waren wir von der Solidaritaet dieser Menschen, die ohne Unterschiede jedweder Art, der eine fuer den andern bereit war wie es kaum Brueder sind. So etwas haben wir nie vorher gesehen und koennen uns nicht vorstellen es je wieder zu sehen. Diese Solidaritaet uebertrug sich auch auf uns. Wir haben alle geweint, als wir Abschied voneinander nahmen.

Am Vorabend der "Landung" in Havanna packten wir unsere Koffer, begluekwuenschten die Weiterreisenden, dass sie nun mehr Platz haben wuerden, tauschten Adressen aus, gaben Trinkgelder,- wir taten eben alles, was man vor einem Abschied zu tun hat. In der Frueh um 6 Uhr am 28. Mai fuhren wir in den Hafen von Havanna ein. Die Stadt sah herrlich aus mit breiten Alleen mit Palmen bepflanzt, mit eleganten Haeusern, die sich leicht bergan stufen ueberragt von grossen Gebaeuden, die man alle bald zu kennen hoffte. Wir legten in einer engen Wasserstrasse an, die rechts und links von Magazinen und Zollgebaeuden eingefasst war, sodass man von der Stadt gar nichts mehr sah. Vom rueckwaertigen Teil des Schiffes sah man ein Ufer mit gruenen Wiesen und Baeumen. Links von uns ragten ueber ein Hafengebaeude Schiffsmasten mit Wimpeln, von denen einer die deutsche Fahne war. Wir erfuhren spaeter, dass die Passagiere dieses Schiffes das gleiche Schicksal hatten wir wir. Es war die "Sankt Louis".

Wann und wie wir erfahren haben, dass wir nicht einfach aussteigen koennen, laesst sich gar nicht mehr feststellen. Tatsache ist, dass wir alle mit unseren Paessen und Papieren unter den Arm geklemmt und mit Hueten auf dem Kopf - zum ersten Mal seit der Abfahrt von St. Nazaire - auf die Immigrationskommission warteten. Die Spanier bekamen Karten, die sie zu einem Besuch in der Stadt berechtigten und verschwanden einer nach dem andern. Wir Juden blieben zurueck und warteten immer noch. Dann kamen Konsuln verschiedener Nationalitaeten aufs Schiff und es wurden Namen aufgerufen. Die Konsulatsbeamten machten Brieftraegerdienst, und trugen verschiedenen Leuten Nachrichten an Bord von Bekannten und Verwandten des Inhalts, dass nur noch einige besonders Berechtigte aufs Schiff durften, und dass man unten, d.h. vor dem Hafengitter wartete. Dann kam ein neuer "Dienst" : es kamen kleine Boote angefahren, und es wurden wieder Namen gerufen. Die Gerufenen beugten sich ueber die Reeling und man hoerte schreiende Unterhaltungen wie "man hoffte doch noch" - "es muss schon werden" - und auch Nachrichten wie :

"fahrt ruhig erst mit nach Mexiko, wenn Ihr zuruecck-kommt sieht man weiter." Schliesslich legte es sich wie ein A-lbdruck auf uns alle, dass es Schwierigkeiten geben wuerde, und dass vielleicht nicht alle, vielleicht nur wenige, vielleicht niemand aussteigen duerfe. Nach welchen Gesichtspunkten wir ausgewaehlt werden wuerden und ob ueberhaupt, wussten wir nicht. Und immer noch war keine Immigrationskommission zu sehen. Nur kamen immer mehr kubanische Polizisten an Bord. Man versuchte hier und da etwas zu erfahren - noch in scherzendem Ton, um die Leute nicht zu veraergern, aber das Scherzen verging uns, als unsere Befuerchtungen Wahrheit wurden, und wir aus offiziellem Mund das Urteil ueber uns hoerten.

Gegen 11 Uhr erschien endlich die Kommission, und man musste sich anstellen, damit jeder einzeln hoerte, was ihm beschieden war. Das war eine bange Wartezeit. Man bestuermte die, die schon die Behoerden passiert hatten. Meist hiess es: nicht zugelassen. Selten : Quarantaine. In die Stadt durfte keiner gleich. Und immer noch konnten wir uns keinen Vers machen, was den Ausschlag gab, um dortbleiben oder zurueckgewiesen zu werden. Es herrschte eine unertraegliche Hitze. Kein Windzug wehte im Hafen von Havanna. Die Exhaustoren in den Kabinen und Gaengen waren abgestellt. Koffer wurden ausgeladen und Lebensmittel eingeladen. Wir standen dazwischen in Angst und Sorge. Als die Reihe an uns kam, loeste sich in Windeseile das Raetsel. Man rief unsere Namen auf, betrachtete die Paesse und schrieb auf eine kleine blaue Karte ein R. Ein Schiffsbeamter sagte: Sie werden nicht aussteigen. Wir fragten noch: nimmt man denn keine Ruecksicht auf unser 8 Monate altes Kind ? Die Antwort: Gehen Sie weiter, Sie werden nicht aussteigen. Vor uns stand eine Dame mit einem Kind von vielleicht 8 Jahren. Sie war Polin und hatte das gleiche Permit fuer Kuba wie wir. Da die polnischen Paesse nicht besonders gekennzeichnet sind, fragte der kubanische Beamte: Sind Sie Juedin ? Die Dame verneinte. Sie bekam eine gelbe Karte, auf der vermerkt war, dass sie in die Quarantaine durfte. Wir sprachen mit verschiedenen Leuten, und die Bilanz war die Folgende: die, die ein Visum hatten und eine Summe von 500 Dollar hinterlegt, durften aussteigen. Von denen, die Permits hatten nur die, die keine Juden waren oder aus deren Paessen dies zum mindesten nicht hervorging. Es hiess, dass die ungarischen und italienischen Juden landen durften und die deutschen, die durch irgend einen Zufall keine Bezeichnung im Pass hatten. Die Paesse waren also nur auf ihr "J" gepruefft worden. Gesprochen wurde offiziell ueber all dies nicht. Aber es war eine glatte, klare Rechnung.

Es sind vielleicht 20 Juden in Havanna ausgestiegen. Ca. 100 blieben zurueck. Um 4 Uhr sollte die Flandre weiterfahren nach Vera Cruz. Gegen Mittag kam ein Herr an Bord, der einerseits seine alte Mutter und seinen Bruder mit Familie in Empfang nehmen wollte. Andrerseits kam er als Abgesandter des Joint in New York. Er erreichte, dass das Schiff bis Abends um 6 im Hafen blieb. Inzwischen fanden Verhandlungen statt, von denen man hoffte, dass sie noch zum Erfolg fuehren wuerden. Der Gesandte von Frankreich kam an Bord, der ehemalige spanische Staatspraesident verhandelte mit massgebenden Persoenlichkeiten, der amerikanische Gesandte setzte sich fuer

uns ein und ueberall wurde uns Mut zugesprochen und Hoffnungen gemacht. Aber unsere Hoffnungen sanken von Stunde zu Stunde. Es war kochendheiss, und man wuenschte die Zeit herum, um nur endlich aus dieser Atmosphaere herauszukommen. Andrerseits wollte man die Uhr festhalten, damit es nur nie 6 Uhr abends werden wuerde. Ploetzlich kannten sich alle, alle teilten die gleichen Sorgen und keiner sah einen Ausweg. Denn alle Trostworte der Schiffsoffiziere konnten unsere Hoffnungen auf Erfolg der im Gange befindlichen Verhandlungen nicht wecken. Wir wussten, dass wir am Abend wieder auspacken wuerden, und nach Vera Cruz weiterreisen wuerden. Was dann kam, wusste keiner und daran dachte wohl auch keiner. Fuer uns war nur die Fragestellung: Havanna oder weitere 2 Tage auf dem Schiff. Am Spaetnachmittag fing man an, uns darauf zu troesten, dass wir, wenn nicht jetzt, so doch ganz bestimmt auf der Rueckfahrt von Vera Cruz aussteigen duerfen. Das sagte uns aber gar nichts. Man dachte nur noch: was wird werden ? Es ist bald 6 Uhr, und wir wissen noch nicht mehr. Gegen 3 Uhr kamen die Spanier von ihrem Landausflug wieder. Manche hatten schon gehoert, was sich ereignet hatte, manche erfassten es erst schnell, als sie uns an Deck sitzen sahen. All ihre Begeisterung ueber ihre Erlebnisse war verflogen. Sie setzten sich still zu uns und warteten. Manche brachten Zeitungen mit. Es standen unklare und verfaelschte Berichte darin. Aber nirgends wurde die Richtigkeit unserer Einwanderungspapiere bestritten. Eine alte kleine Frau, eine Spanierin, die in Havanna blieb, sass stundenlang bei mir, und ohne eine Mine zu verziehen, liefen ihr die Traenen. Ich sagte zu ihr, sie sollte doch nicht weinen, sie duerfte doch aussteigen. Darauf sagte sie nur : ich weine um Sie.

Um 6 Uhr wurde zu Abend gegessen. Als wir uns gerade zu Tisch gesetzt hatten, ertoente die Schiffssirene 3 Mal : das Zeichen zur Abfahrt. Keiner von uns ging an Deck, um diese Stadt verschwinden zu sehen. Entweder wir durften spaeter dort landen, dann wuerde man sie noch genug sehen. Oder man durfte nicht landen, dann wollte man sie nicht sehen.

Was sich wirklich in Kuba zwischen der Erteilung der Permits und dem Verbot der Landung zugetragen hat, wird man sicher nie erfahren. Die Einen sagten, der Direktor der Immigrationsbehoerde haette das fuer die Permits gezahlte Geld selbst eingesteckt. Aber das waere nur ein Grund diesen Mann zu bestrafen (man sprach von 1½ Millionen Dollar, die er veruntreut haette) und nicht uns. Andre sagten, es handelte sich um einen Streit zwischen 2 fuehrenden Politikern, die Ministeraemter innehaben, es sei eine Machtprobe, die auf unserm Ruecken ausgetragen wuerde. Wieder andere sagten, es sei die an sich gespannte innere politische Lage, die uns unerwuenscht machte. Die Gruende waren uns aber ehrlichgestanden nicht so wesentlich wie die unfassliche Tatsache, dass wir wieder nur Himmel und Wasser sahen und nicht wussten, wohin uns unser Weg fuehren wuerde. Alle versuchten, uns aufzuheitern und uns einen Ausweg hoffen zu lassen, das Schiffspersonal sowie die Mitreisenden. Aber die Stimmung war fuer alle vorbei, und kam auch auf der ganzen Reise nicht mehr wieder.

Die 3 Tage und 2 Naechte bis Vera Cruz waren allerseits gedrueckt. Bei uns sowieso. Und die Spanier litten mit uns und fragten sich nun auch kurz vor dem Ziel, was aus ihnen allen werden wuerde. Wuerden sie ohne Weiteres landen koennen? was wuerde

nachher werden in einem fremden Land ? Wuerden sie arbeiten duerfen, ihr taegliches Brot verdienen ?

Am Mittwoch den 31. Mai fuhren wir morgens um 6 Uhr im Hafen von Vera Cruz ein. Vera Cruz scheint eine Hafenstadt wie viele zu sein. Wir legten gleich an Land an, es waren keine kuenstlichen Anlagen wie in Habana. Uns gegenueber waren Holzbauten als Zollgebaeude. Sonst sah man etwas Wiese und Baraken, wo offenbar Militaer lag, denn in den 6 Tagen, die wir im Staate Mexiko oder besser gesagt vor den Toren des Staates zubrachten, hatten wir oft Gelegenheit, Soldaten mit Musik vorbeiziehen zu sehen. Die Spanier wurden mit einem Telegramm vom Praesidenten der Republik begruesst. Die Abwicklung der Immigrationsformalitaeten vollzog sich unerwartet schnell, denn wie wir vom Personal des Schiffes hoerten, soll sich in Vera Cruz schon oft Aehnliches abgespielt haben wie in Habana. Auch die wenigen Juden stiegen in Vera Cruz ohne Weiteres aus. Wir sahen ruehrende Szenen. Ein Spanier, der seine Mutter seit 35 Jahren nicht gesehen hatte, schloss sie dort in die Arme. Die Frau des Universitaetsprofessors wurde von der Delegation, die ihren Mann erwartete, fast vom Schiff getragen. Es kamen Leute an Bord, man sah Wiedersehen, die einen mit gluecklich machten. Bis zum Mittag waren alle die, die in Mexico bleiben wollten, ausgestiegen. Uns allen fiel das Zurueckbleiben schwer. Es wurde ein Anschlag gemacht, dass die Habanareisenden das Schiff in Vera Cruz nicht verlassen duerften. Habanareisende ? - fragten wir uns. Im Laufe der naechsten 2 Tage erfuhren wir, dass sich die Schiffahrtsgesellschaft, der deutsche und der franzoesische Konsul darum bemuehten, uns eine Landung in Mexico zu ermoeglichen. Wir wurden alle zusammengerufen, in das Conversationszimmer der ersten Klasse, und es wurde eine Aufstellung gemacht, wieviel Geld jeder bei sich habe. Wir nahmen diese Unternehmung nicht sehr ernst. Es stieg ein Herr aus, der nach Habana wollte und dort seine amerikanische Frau hatte, angeblich durch ihre Intervention beim amerikanischen Konsul. Dann stieg noch eine 6 koepfige Familie aus, angeblich durch sehr viel Geld, das ihnen von auslaendischen Verwandten zur Verfuegung gestellt worden war. Das war aber keine Norm fuer uns alle. Freitags nachmittags als wir im Speisesaal zusammen assen, kam der Maitre d'Hotel unserer Klasse und teilte uns mit, dass wir alle am Samstag nachmittag aussteigen duerfen. Wir sollten unsere Koffer packen. Aber wir hatten dazu nicht den Mut. Wir liessen alles wie es war. Die ganzen Tage besuchten uns Zeitungsreporter, die sich alle mit uns persoenlich zusammensetzten, da wir die einzigen an Bord waren, die spanisch sprachen. Wir freundeten uns besonders mit einem Journalisten an, der eine Zeitung in Vera Cruz herausgab "Dictamen". Er war besonders interessiert an unserm Schicksal, und hat uns in den Tagen unseres Zusammenseins manches geholfen. Seiner Initiative war es zu verdanken, dass wir ein Telegramm an den Praesidenten von Mexico schickten mit der Bitte, uns die Landung in Vera Cruz zu gestatten. Er setzte es selbst auf. Es wurde gezeichnet von Alfred Loew fuer die Passagiere der "Flandre". Wir haben darauf keine Antwort bekommen und auch nicht erwartet.

Die ganzen Tage fuehrte der Vertreter der French Line in Mexico die Verhandlungen mit der Regierung. Wir holten uns dauernd Informationen beim Kommissaer des Schiffes, bei den uebrigen Angestellten, besonders beim Dolmetscher, der bei vielen Verhandlungen zugegen war. Wir hoerten viel und wenig, denn keiner wusste genau, was wuerde. Nie haben wir soviel Geruechte gehoert, wie in diesen 6 Tagen in Vera Cruz. Alles war falsch, wie sich meist schon in der naechsten Minute herausstellte. Die meisten Irrtuemer beruhten darauf, dass fast keiner franzoesisch konnte und keiner spanisch. Dazu die Nervositaet.

Bald hiess es, die "Sankt Louis" wuerde in Habana bleiben, bis wir wieder kaemen, und dann die deutschen Passagiere der "Flandre" an Bord nehmen und mit zurueck nach Deutschland. Bald hiess es, wir wuerden alle in Habana aussteigen, es haetten Passagiere Telegramme bekommen von ihren Verwandten in Cuba. Bald hiess es, die, die Geld haetten wuerden in Vera Cruz bleiben, die uebrigen wuerde man versuchen, in Habana zu lassen, wenn es nicht ginge, kaemen sie zurueck nach Frankreich In Vera Cruz stieg auch einer der Leiter des mexikanischen juedischen Hilfskommittees ein, der nach Frankreich fuhr. Er wiederum leistete alle Eide, dass keiner nach Europa zurueckfahren wuerde.

Sonntags wurden wir wieder im Conversationszimmer zusammengerufen. Der Herr vom Komite und der Dolmetscher des Schiffes sassen an einem Tisch, und nun begann erst die eigentliche Nervenprobe. Der Kommissaer des Schiffes hatte uns gesagt, dass wir alles daran setzen muessten, um in Vera Cruz bleiben zu duerfen, denn Habana sei endgueltig gescheitert, wir sollten darauf keine Hffnungen mehr setzen. Und er habe schon Anweisung, uns allen, falls wir nach Frankreich zurueck muessten, eine Aufenthaltskarte fuer 14 Tage zu geben. Dann muessten wir wieder raus. Nicht nur wir, sondern bis Ende dieses Jahres wuerden alle Auslaender aus Frankreich ausgewiesen. Wir sollten also keinerlei Hoffnung auf Frankreich setzen. Was blieb uns also ? Wir waren ja nur Objekte, keine nach eignem Ermessen handelnde Menschen in dieser Tragoedie. Diese Prophezeiungen des Kommissaers wurden noch dadurch bestaetigt, dass das Schiff seine Abfahrt immer wieder fuer uns herausschob. Fahrplanmaessig sollte es Samstags abfahren. Dann wurde der Montag als Abfahrtstag eingesetzt, und man sagte schon, dass man auch bis Dienstag warten wuerde, wenn dieser Tag es uns moeglich mach-e auszusteigen. Im Konversationszimmer wurde nun jeder einzeln aufgerufen. Es lagen Listen bereit, in die Notizen eingetragen wurden. Es wurde uns gesagt, dass die mexicanische Republik bereit sei, uns landen zu lassen, wenn jeder alleinstehende Reisende 1200 Dollar zu hinterlegen im Stande sei und jede Familie 1800 Dollar. Diese seien einzuzahlen an die French Line in Mexiko und gaelten als Unterhalt fuer 2½ Jahre. Man bekaeme den notwendigen Betrag monatlich zurueckgezahlt. Es wurde nun jeder gefragt : wieviel Geld haben Sie ? Die meisten hatten natuerlich keins. Die Antwort : dann werden Sie eben nicht hier aussteigen. Naechste Frage: Haben Sie Verwandte, an die Sie um Geld telegrafieren koennen ? Dann tun Sie das sofort, wir lassen Ihren Namen bis morgen frueh offen, bis dahin kann die Antwort da sein. Nun begann ein Run zu dem Beamten des Telegrafenamtes, der zu diesem speziellen Zweck aufs Schiff gekommen war. Unter dem Druck, einerseits: Kuba und Frankreich sei ausgeschlossen, andrerseits, nur Geld konnte uns retten, telegrafierte man in alle Welt, selbst an Leute, von denen man bestimmt wusste, dass sie niemals in der Lage seien, so viel Geld aus der Westentasche zu ziehen und seinen lieben Verwandten zu schenken. Es gab Leute, die an diesem Tage fuer mehr als 30 Dollar telegrafiert haben. Man gab alles an, was man nur auftreiben konnte. Es gab Passagiere, die fremdes Geld bei sich fuehrten, das sie fuer Bekannte oder Verwandte mit nach Cuba nehmen sollten von kriegsaengstlichen Hollaendern oder Schweizern, und die es unter dem Druck der Ereignisse als eignes Geld angegeben haben, nicht um das Geld auszugeben, sondern um nur mal erst vom Schiff zu kommen.

Nachher saehe man schon weiter. Angeblich soll sich auch das Hilfskomite in Mexiko als Garant fuer alle die, die das Geld nicht auftreiben konnten, erboten haben, wurde aber von der Regierung nicht als Garant anerkannt und konnte somit nur in 2. Linie garantieren. D.h. ein Verwandter streckte das Geld vor, und das Kommittee gab dem Verwandten die Summe zurueck. Oder besser, haette zurueckgeben sollen, wenn..... Manche Passagiere schafften das Wunder. Es ka-men vereinzelte Kabel, dass das Geld fuer diesen oder jenen in Mexiko telegrafisch hinterlegt sei. Manche bekamen die Summe oder kleinere oder groessere Teilsummen an Bord gebracht durch Banken. Einige ganz wenige bekamen mehr als die gewuenschte Summe ueberwiesen. Diese wurden aufgefordert, den Ueberschuss einem andern pro Forma zur Verfuegung zu stellen, was auch meist geschah. Was sich an diesem Sonntag an Katastrophen abgespielt hat, laesst sich nicht beschreiben. Es triumphierten nur die Wenigen, die innerhalb weniger Stunden die geforderte Summe avisiert bekommen hatten. Ihnen wurde mit Sicherheit die Landung zugesagt. Alles wartete, rannte herum, um Telegramme zu lesen oder bei andern einzusehen, die, die Verwandte in Kuba hatten, telegrafierten nochmals dorthin, um ueber den Stand der Dinge dort zu hoeren, gleichsam als Rueckversicherung fuer die gescheiterte Landung in Mexico. Es war wieder gluehend heiss und wir hatten schon 5 Tage dieser Hitze und Aufregung hinter uns. Gegen Abend waren alle erschoepft. Man wollte schon nichts mehr hoeren und wissen, man wurde fuer einige Stunden fatalistisch. Wir selbst telegrafierten an einen Vetter in Mexico City und bekamen abschlaegigen Bescheid. Damit gab sich der Herr vom Kommittee, der voll des Mitleids mit unserm Baby war, nicht zufrieden, und telefonierte auf Kosten des Komites bei ihm an. Eine Stunde spaeter hatten wir eine Zusage. Wir hatten aber nicht mehr die Kraft, uns darueber zu freuen. Und wir hatten ueberhaupt keine Freude an der ganzen Sache, die darauf hinauslaufen sollte, dass man von mildtaetigen Verwandten ein immenses Geschenk haben sollte, das einen von der Gefangenschaft auf dem Schiff befreien sollte, waehrend die meisten wieder abfahren wuerden, ohne diese Gnade. Und als wir erst viel spaeter erfuhren, dass unseretwegen ein Telefongespraech von New York nach Europa gefuehrt worden war, fuer eine Summe, fuer die wir 3 Monate haetten leben koennen, und dass der Verwandte in Europa nicht nur dieses Gespraech bezahlen musste, sondern auch fuer die Garantiesumme grade stehen musste, waren wir befreit, dass Mexico uns nicht aufgenommen hat.

Montag sollten wir abfahren. Wir warteten wieder den ganzen Tag wie ueblich. Unser Freund, der Journalist kam wieder und er, wie alle, die mit der Stadt in Verbindung standen, vertroesteten uns auf den Spaetnachmittag. Bis dahin erwartete man das zusagende Telefongespraech des Praesidenten. Der Kommissaer, der Dolmetscher und noch verschiedene Schiffsangestellte rannten in die Stadt, hauptsaechlich zum franzoesischen Konsul und zum Agenten der Schiffsgesellschaft und man riet weiter herum ueber die Ergebnisse. Man hatte davon gesprochem, dass das Schiff seine Abfahrt evt. bis Dienstag verschoebe, doch draengten die neuen Passagiere, die nach Cuba oder Frankreich wollten auf Abfahrt. Und ehrlich gestanden wollten wir auch weg. Unsere Nerven waren dem vielen Warten und nicht gehaltenen Versprechungen nicht mehr gewachsen. Es wurde uns noch mitgeteilt, dass man um halb 5 das Telefongespraech des Praesidenten erwartete.

Um halb 6 wurden wir wieder im Konversationszimmer zusammengerufen. Es zog feierlich eine Kommission von Mexicanern ein und die Tueren wurden geschlossen. In diesem Moment erreichte die Aufregung ihren Hoehepunkt. Es mussten alle zugegen sein, Greise und Kinder. Es war entsetzlich heiss und die Fenster wurden geschlossen. Die Kommission brachte unsere Paesse mit, die uns bei der Ankunft in Vera Cruz abgenommen worden waren. Wahrscheinlich, damit nur ja keiner heimlich aussteigen konnte. Es wurden alle einzeln aufgerufen, und jeder dessen Namen aufgerufen war, musste sich auf die rechte Haelfte des Raumes begeben. 3 Beamte wachten streng darueber, dass die Aufgerufenen von den Wartenden getrennt blieben. Einige Beamte vom Schiff waren auch zugegen. Man versuchte, durch Blicke von diesen zu erfahren, ob wir diesesmal Glueck oder wiederum Unglueck haben wuerden, aber keiner schaute uns an. Als alle Namen aufgerufen waren, rief einer der Mexicaner: die Fenster bleiben geschlossen, die Tuere-n bewacht, alle Passagiere haben in diesem Raum zu bleiben, bis das Schiff den Hafen von Vera Cruz verlassen hat. Auf diese Weise erfuhren wir, dass unser Gesuch, in Mexico aussteigen zu duerfen, abgelehnt war. Die Aufrufung der einzelnen Personen war nur eine Pruefung, ob auch alle, deren Paesse man eingesammelt hatte, noch an Bord waren. Wir blieben tatsaechlich in dem "Gefaengnis" bis 10 Minuten spaeter die Schiffssirenen 3 mal ertoenten als Zeichen, dass das Schiff in See ging. Viele Frauen weinten und allen war das Herz schwer, denn nun war wieder alles umsonst gewesen, und was sollte nun werden ? Wenn man rueckschauend auf die Ereignisse sieht, steht es fest, dass zwar in Habana mehr menschliches Leid durchgemacht wurde, aber in Vera Cruz viel mehr Nervenkraft investiert worden war.

Am Donnerstag, den 8. Juni kamen wir wieder morgens um 6 Uhr in Habana an. Man troestete uns bereits wieder mit der Hoffnung auf Cuba. Aber keiner traute ihr. Wir legten diesmal nicht in der engen Wasserstrasse an sondern am aeusseren Rande des Hafens, sodass man zur Rechten einen Teil der Stadt vor sich hatte. Wieder wusste keiner, wieweit die Verhandlungen standen. Wieder kamen Konsulatsbeamte mit trostreichen Briefen. Troestlicher war, dass diesmal die Verwandten und Bekannten wenigstens am Schiff unten vorbeigehen durften, und man sich nicht von Schiff zu Schiffchen unterhalten musste. Das war troestlicher und doch auch erschwerender. Denn nun sahen sich die, die sich fuer immer wiederzuhaben hofften so nah und durften sich nicht einmal die Hand reichen. Es standen Frauen unten, die ihre Maenner auf dem Schiff hatten, noch mehr Maenner, die ihre Frauen erwarteten, Eltern, die ihre Kinder erwarteten und Kinder, die auf ihre Eltern hofften. Auf der Hinreise hatten sich schon Tragoedien abgespielt, aber sie waren nichts gegen das, was sich auf dem Rueckweg abspielte. Als wir zum ersten Mal aus Habana ausfuhren, hatte jeder wenigstens im Unterbewusstsein die Hffnung, dass man auf dem Rueckweg aussteigen duerfe. Auf der Rueckreise stand alles auf dem Spiel. Das Erschuetterndste war eine ganz junge Frau, die ein Kind erwartet. Der Mann stand unten am Schiff, sie hatten sich seit 6 Monaten nicht gesehen. Und sie mussten sich genau so laut und gleichgueltig unterhalten wie jeder, der den entferntesten Bekannte~~n~~ begruesste. Die Frau hat sich heldenhaft gehalten.

An Bord kam die Leiterin der groessten juedischen Frauenorganisation in Amerika. An sie hatten alle 100 Passagiere einen gemeinsamen Hilferuf gekabelt, als wir zum 1. Mal Habana verliessen. Es kamen noch einige Herren vom Joint und amerikanische Reporter. Die Dame nahm sich unser persoenlich sehr

stark an, wegen des Kindes. Sie liess uns interviewen von einem Berichterstatter der Associated Press und liess unsere kleine Familie fotografieren, mit Habana im Ruecken. Aus all diesen Vorbereitungen erfuehlten wir, dass sich entgueltig die Tragoedie vorbereitete und kein "happy end". Wieder war es gluehend heiss, wieder wurde ein - und ausgeladen, wieder warteten wir. Wieder wurden wir im Conversationszimmer zusammengerufen. Diesmal hoerten wir, dass zwar noch die Verhandlungen mit Cuba gefuehrt wuerden, aber wenig Aussicht zur Landung bestaende. Und dass man beabsichtigte nach San Domingo zu fahren, falls die Landung in Cuba endgueltig scheiterte. Wieder wurde eine Liste aufgenommen, wofuer jeder das ihm zur Verfuegung stehende Geld angeben musste, da San Domingo zur Landung eine Zahlung (kein Depot) von 500 Dollar pro Person verlangt. Jetzt hatte fast keiner Chancen. Telegrafieren wollte und konnte man in der kurzen Zeit nicht. Die Flandre sollte schon am gleichen Abend Habana verlassen. Und wenn es mildtaetige Verwandte gibt, die (wenn sie es sich erlauben koennen) ihren Angehoerigen einen Lebensunterhalt zu sichern, bereit sind, so gibt es wenige, die eine grosse Summe à fond perdu geben koennen, um nachher auch noch fuer den Lebensunterhalt zu sorgen. Es wurde uns auch gesagt, dass die Leute der juedischen Organisationen da seien, um denen, die das Geld nicht haetten, die 500 Dollar zur Verfuegung zu stellen. Zunaechst wurden die neuen Listen auf Grund derer von Mexico gemacht. Doch sah man bald, dass die Dinge jetzt ganz ~~kx~~ anders lagen, und wieder begann die Fragerei: wieviel Geld etc. Das ging nicht ganz reibungslos vorueber, denn zunaechst wollte das Komite nicht einsehen, wieso fuer Mexiko mehr Geld zusammengekommen war, als es fuer San Domingo der Fall sein sollte. Vielleicht haben sie es schliesslich eingesehen. Wir haben nichts mehr erfahren. Zum Schluss war niemand mehr vom Komite zu sehen und man hoerte auch nichts mehr. Man merkte nur, dass das Schiff abends um 6 Uhr die Anker lichtete, und es hiess : wir fahren zurueck nach Frankreich. Nie mehr moechte ich das Abschiednehmen, wie wir es den Abend in Cuba sahen miterleben. Jetzt ging es nicht nur fuer uns alle um alles, da wir tatsaechlich nach Europa zurueckfuhren, sondern es kam soviel menschliches Leid hinzu, wie man es nicht beschreiben kann. Menschen, die sich nach langer Trennung von Weitem wiedergesehen hatten, wurden entgueltig auseinander gerissen. Man sah und hoerte Maenner und Frauen weinen und im Grunde hatte man gar nicht mehr die Kraft, all das Unglueck zu realisieren.

Jeder hatte seine eignen Sorgen. Alle Hoffnungen und Traeume waren dahin und wieviel Geld dazu. Wohin wuerde man jetzt fahren, wie sollte man je wieder zu einem Ziele kommen, wenn man jetzt gaenzlich mittellos dastaende. Hatte man es einmal ermoeglicht bekommen, eine Reise und Permits ~~xx~~ bezahlt zu bekommen, wie sollte das ein zweites Mal moeglich sein ? Und dazu kamen die rein menschlichen Tragoedien.

Zum Glueck fuer uns alle musste nun wieder beraten werden. Was konnten wir dazu tun, um uns ein wenig Sicherheit zu verschaffen ueber das, was aus uns wuerde, und wie konnten wir beitragen zu einem einigermassen erloesenden Ausgang ? Wir sassen wieder in kleineren und groesseren Gruppen zusammen und ueberlegten. Doch was kann man von einem Schiff aus tun, um wirksam mit der Umwelt in Verbindung zu treten? Die

einzige Verbindung ist die drahtlose Telegrafie. Und so wurde wieder ueberlegt, an wen und mit welchem Inhalt man kabeln koennte, wer uns am besten helfen koennte, und wer den besten Mittelsmann abgaebe. Wir sassen jetzt dichter zusammen als vorher. Die Schiffahrtsgesellschaft hatte es uebernommen, uns die Rueckreise 3.Klasse zu bezahlen. Wer besser fahren wollte, musste die Preisdifferenz aufzahlen. So kamen sehr viele zu uns in die Intermediaireklasse, wo wir des Kindes wegen geblieben waren. Die 3. Klasse ist leider noch heute so, wie man sich frueher das Zwischendeck fuer Auswanderer vorstellte. Die Rueckreise war eintoenig. Man mochte das Meer schon gar nicht mehr sehen und ob es ruhig war oder bewegt, war uns gleichgueltig geworden. Die einzige wirkliche Freudenbotschaft war ein Anschlag, den der Kapitaen extra fuer uns machen liess. Naemlich die Nachricht, dass die Passagiere der "St. Louis" in Holland, England, Belgien und Frankreich aufgenommen wuerden. Unsere Telegramme gingen nicht ab. Der Kapitaen hatte selbst die Regelung unserer Angelegenheit uebernommen. Er stand in dauernder telegrafischer Verbindung mit Paris, d.h. mit der Schiffahrtsgesellschaft. Von Zeit zu Zeit wurden Delegationen der Passagiere zum Kapitaen beordert, um ueber den Stand der Dinge auf dem Laufenden gehalten zu werden. Man hatte auf Grund der Listen, die ueber die Geldmittel der einzelnen Mitfahrenden in Mexico angefertigt worden waren, nach Paris telegrafiert, wieviele unterstuetzungsbeduerftig waren, damit von dort aus mit den juedischen Organisationen verhandelt werden koennte. Das war fuer diejenigen, die in Mexico Geld angegeben hatten, bezw. hatten angeben muessen, um nur vom Schiff zu kommen, ein harter Schlag. Denn wenn man nun in Frankreich an Land gehen sollte, so musste man von dem Geld leben. Daran war nichts mehr zu aendern. Der Kapitaen sagte uns das sehr eindeutig. Er selbst bekam 2 Telegramme. Das erste, man sollte Listen derjenigen anfertigen, die sich selbst in Frankreich erhalten koennen, das zweite, dass die "Hicem" fuer die Uebrigen den Unterhalt uebernommen haette. Daraus schloss die Schiffsleitung mit Sicherheit, dass wir in Frankreich bleiben duerfen. Wir Passagiere waren bis zum Schluss skeptisch.

Am 19. Juni nachmittags um 6 Uhr fuhren wir in St. Nazaire, unserm Ausfahrthafen wieder ein. Die juedischen Passagiere wurden wieder - Gott Lob zum letzten Mal - im Conversationszimmer zusammengerufen. Als wir 2 Herren vom Komite dort sahen, waren wir alle erleichtert. Man hatte also auch fuer uns Vorbereitungen getroffen und es war jemand da, der sich um uns kuemmern wuerde. Wir erfuhren, dass wir aussteigen duerften, und zunaechst den Aufenthalt fuer 4 Wochen bekaemen. Die Hicem wuerde alles daran setzen, und haette der franzoesischen Regierung gegenueber die Garantie uebernommen, uns so schnell wie moeglich wieder nach Uebersee abzutransportieren. Inzwischen sollte der Aufenthalt von 4 Wochen zu vier Wochen verlaengert werden. Das uns zugewiesene Departement sei die Loire Inferieure, das Gebiet um St. Nazaire herum also, das wir nicht verlassen duerften. An Hand der Listen wurde dann jeder aufgerufen, und bekam ein Quartier zugewiesen. Die mit Geld Hotels, die andern ein Seemannsheim der Schiffahrtsgesellschaft. Dann durften wir also tatsaechlich unser Handgepaeck nehmen, und das Schiff verlassen.

Es empfingen uns wieder Reporter und Fotografen. Schon auf dem Schiff war jeder einzeln fotografiert worden - fuer die Polizei. Am Quai mussten wir uns sammeln und wurden zum Bahnhof gefuehrt, wo wir zunaechst unsere Paesse abgeben mussten und sie dann wieder einzeln in Empfang nehmen. Wir wurden zum naechsten Morgen um 8 Uhr wiederbestellt. Im Bahnhofsgebaeude sass ein Commissaire speciale, der am naechsten Morgen die polizeilichen Dinge mit uns erledigen sollte.

In 2 Tagen waren die Formalitaeten beendet. Man wurde ausgefragt, es wurden Fingerabdruecke genommen, Fotos registriert, etc. und dann bekaemen wir alle ein Laissez-Passer mit den schon genannten Bedingungen. Die wichtigste ist die, dass wir nicht arbeiten duerfen.

Jetzt sind wir in Frankreich und wir hoffen, dass der ungluckselige Weg nach Cuba ein Umweg war fuer eine bessere Zukunft.

Nun noch ein Nachwort ueber unser Kind. Es, der juengste Passagier derjenigen, die nach Frankreich zurueck mussten, hat am meisten unter der Reise gelitten. Wenn es auch unerhoert verwoehnt wurde von allen Mitfahrenden und dem gesamten Schiffspersonal, so musste es doch am meisten Unannehmlichkeiten erdulden. Nachts musste es in seinem Koerbchen in einem kleinen Gang zwischen den Kabinen schlafen, haeufig aufgeweckt durch die Passagiere, die ihre Kabinen aufsuchten. Auch tagsueber konnte es selten ungestoert schlafen. Am ersten Tag wurde es etwas seekrank, wie uebrigens alle Kinder, sodass das Maerchen, dass Kinder nicht seekrank werden, schnell ad absurdum gefuehrt worden ist. Diese leichte Uebelkeit hatte aber keine nachhaltige Wirkung. Viel aerger war es mit dem Essen, das unserm Kind garnicht bekam. Der Kuechenchef gab sich zwar alle erdenkliche Muehe, ihr das Beste und Bekoemmlichste zu kochen, doch wurde sie am zweiten Tage krank und fieberte, weil ihr die Kost nicht bekam. Von da ab lebte sie nach Verordnung des Schiffsarztes nur von Milchbrei und Obst, was ihr auch gut bekam, aber sie wurde es so leid, dass sie zum Schluss fast gar nichts mehr ass. Nur Obst verschlang sie mit Heisshunger vom ersten bis zum letzten Tag. Entsetzlich war fuer das Kind die Hitze. Es zerriss einem das Herz, das Kind zu sehen, besonders in den Haefen, wo kein Lueftchen wehte, dauernd nassgeschwitzt und blass, ungluecklich und unruhig. Man bemuehte sich vergeblich, kuehlere Stellen ausfindig zu machen, doch fand man sie nicht. Hinzu kam die Unordnung, dadurch hervorgerufen, dass die Uhren von Frankreich bis Mexico jeden Abend eine halbe Stunde zurueckgestellt wurden, auf der Rueckreise umgekehrt. Wie kann man von einem Baby, das an absolute Puenktlichkeit gewoehnt ist, verlangen, dass es diese Spruenge mitmacht.

Im uebrigen wurde es verwoehnt und gefeiert wie eine Prinzessin. Es wurde fuer amerikanische, kubanische und franzoesische Zeitungen fotografiert. Wenn auf dem Schiff ein Fest stattfand, bekam Judith vorher alle Spielsachen zusammengestellt, die nachher die Erwachsenen bekamen. Die Schiffsangestellten spielten jede freie Minute mit ihr, sie bekam den Titel "die Tochter des Schiffes", la fille du bateau. Und mit jedem war sie freundlich.

Die Passagiere der besseren Klassen, die Obst in Mengen bekamen, sammelten fuer das Kind jede Art von Obst, sodass wir oft einen ganzen Sack Fruechte hatten. Jeder bat, das Kind herumtragen zu duerfen, und die Spanier, die Kindernarren geradezu sind, nahmen sie einfach aus dem Wagen und kuessten sie ab. Die ersten Wochen machte das Kind das gern mit, doch zum Schluss der Reise wollte sie nur noch bei Papi und Mami sein. Es kam bleich und nervoes von der Reise zurueck.

Von der Minute an, da wir an Land waren, fing sie wieder an zu essen und schlief wieder ihr Quantum, und jetzt ist sie wieder ein froehliches, dickes und braungebranntes Maedchen, das alles vergessen hat.

So Gott will geht es einer besseren Zukunft entgegen.



DAS MÜNSTER AM HELLWEG

30. JAHRGANG — AUGUST 1977 — HEFT 8/9



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Die Familie Hirschland in Essen

von Dr. Hermann Schröter

Die Familie hatte in Essen — heute leben keine Träger dieses Namens in der Stadt — einstmals einen guten, wenn auch nicht sehr alten Namen. Der älteste Hirschland in Essen, Salomon Herz, zog 1811 von Steinheim in Hannover, wo die Familie weit verbreitet war, nach hier. Erst seit dem Dekret vom 29. März 1808 waren die Juden des Königreichs Westfalen, dazu gehörte Steinheim im Kreise Höxter, verpflichtet, erbliche Familiennamen anzunehmen. In einer Liste Steinheims aus dem Jahre 1812 nannte er sich Salomon Herz Hirschland, wobei der Name Hirschland offenbar eine Weiterbildung aus Herz darstellt. Der „Stammvater" der Hirschlands war von Beruf Metzger und Händler, zwei von den wenigen Berufen, die den Juden damals offenstanden, nebenher war er bereits in Steinheim Religionslehrer in der jüdischen Gemeinde. In Essen, wo schon 1682 auf der Südseite der Bergstraße eine Synagoge, deren Alter man nicht kennt, nachweisbar ist, die 1808 durch einen Neubau an gleicher Stelle ersetzt wurde, war er außer in den genannten Berufen noch als Vorsänger, Vorbeter, Kassierer und Aufwärter der Synagogengemeinde tätig. Da die Essener Gemeinde damals keinen Rabbiner hatte, die Juden jener Zeit aber tiefgläubig waren, war er damit die herausragende Persönlichkeit in der Essener Judenheit, die beinahe das Ansehen eines Rabbi genoß. Was ihn zum Umzug nach Essen veranlaßt hat, wissen wir nicht, vielleicht war es die Anstellung bei der jüdischen Gemeinde, denn Essen hatte Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts kaum etwas zu bieten. Auch die Tatsache, daß Essen 1811, im Jahre des Zuzuges von Salomon Hirschland, zum Großherzogtum Berg gehörte, das eine der fortschritt-

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Die Familie Hirschland in Essen

von Dr. Hermann Schröter

Die Familie hatte in Essen — heute leben keine Träger dieses Namens in der Stadt — einstmals einen guten, wenn auch nicht sehr alten Namen. Der älteste Hirschland in Essen, Salomon Herz, zog 1811 von Steinheim in Hannover, wo die Familie weit verbreitet war, nach hier. Erst seit dem Dekret vom 29. März 1808 waren die Juden des Königreichs Westfalen, dazu gehörte Steinheim im Kreise Höxter, verpflichtet, erbliche Familiennamen anzunehmen. In einer Liste Steinheims aus dem Jahre 1812 nannte er sich Salomon Herz Hirschland, wobei der Name Hirschland offenbar eine Weiterbildung aus Herz darstellt. Der „Stammvater" der Hirschlands war von Beruf Metzger und Händler, zwei von den wenigen Berufen, die den Juden damals offenstanden, nebenher war er bereits in Steinheim Religionslehrer in der jüdischen Gemeinde. In Essen, wo schon 1682 auf der Südseite der Bergstraße eine Synagoge, deren Alter man nicht kennt, nachweisbar ist, die 1808 durch einen Neubau an gleicher Stelle ersetzt wurde, war er außer in den genannten Berufen noch als Vorsänger, Vorbeter, Kassierer und Aufwärter der Synagogengemeinde tätig. Da die Essener Gemeinde damals keinen Rabbiner hatte, die Juden jener Zeit aber tiefgläubig waren, war er damit die herausragende Persönlichkeit in der Essener Judenheit, die beinahe das Ansehen eines Rabbi genoß. Was ihn zum Umzug nach Essen veranlaßt hat, wissen wir nicht, vielleicht war es die Anstellung bei der jüdischen Gemeinde, denn Essen hatte Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts kaum etwas zu bieten. Auch die Tatsache, daß Essen 1811, im Jahre des Zuzuges von Salomon Hirschland, zum Großherzogtum Berg gehörte, das eine der fortschritt-

lichen französischen Verfassung nachgebildete besaß, die bereits 1791 den Juden die vollen Bürgerrechte gewährt hatte, ist ganz gewiß nicht entscheidend gewesen, denn Steinheim gehörte zum Königreich Westfalen, dessen Verfassung ebenfalls der französischen entlehnt ist, mit einer vollemanzipierten jüdischen Bevölkerung.

Salomon Herz Hirschlands Frau Judith, auch Gütel oder Bendix genannt, die sich später, nachdem ihr Vater den Familiennamen Löwenstein angenommen hatte, geborene Löwenstein nannte, war mit einem Teil der Familie in Steinheim geblieben, wo sie 1815 verstorben ist. Seine 7 Kinder, 5 Söhne und 2 Töchter, holte der Vater nach dem Tode seiner Frau nach Essen. Von Simon, seinem vierten Sohn, wissen wir, daß er den Weg von Steinheim nach Essen, immerhin etwa 150 Kilometer, zu Fuß zurücklegte.

Die Juden hatten in damaliger Zeit nach Jahrhunderten von Demütigungen und einem Dasein als Außenseiter der menschlichen Gesellschaft durch Rationalismus und Französische Revolution eine gewisse politische Anerkennung gefunden.

Durch die militärischen Erfolge Napoleons wurden die Ideale der französischen Revolution über die Grenzen Frankreichs hinaus getragen. Später änderte Napoleon seine judenfreundliche Politik. Am 17. März 1808 errichtete er in jedem Departement ein Konsistorium für die Juden, das aus 2 Rabbinern und 3 Laien bestand, die von Notablen zu wählen waren. Die 1791 den Juden gewährten Rechte wurden eingeschränkt.

In Preußen hatte die Städteordnung des Freiherrn vom Stein im Jahre 1808 den Juden das aktive und passive Wahlrecht geschenkt, sie waren wenigstens in der *städtischen* Selbstverwaltung Vollbürger. Die preußische Staatsbürgerschaft erhielten sie durch das Gesetz vom 11. März 1812 mit der Auflage, innerhalb eines halben Jahres feste Familiennamen anzunehmen. Nun waren sie in Preußen den Bürgern gleichgestellt, nur das Bekleiden von Offiziers- und Beamtenstellen blieb ihnen versagt. Die Restauration, die sich nach der Niederwerfung Napoleons breit machte, hat den Juden manche ihrer Freiheiten wieder genommen. So erlangte in den neugewonnenen Provinzen Preußens nicht nur das Emanzipationsedikt von 1812 keine Geltung, sondern es kam sogar zu antijüdischen Demonstrationen und Kundgebungen. Als 1823 die Provinzialstände eingerichtet wurden, koppelte man das Wahlrecht wieder an das christliche Bekenntnis. Den Vorschlag des Rheinischen Provinziallandtages 1843, den Juden die rechtliche Gleichstellung zu gewähren, lehnte der König ab. Der Vereinigte Landtag 1847 diskutierte erneut die Stellung der Juden und forderte die Annahme des Emanzipationsediktes von 1812 für alle Provinzen. Mit einigen Einschränkungen nahm man die Vorschläge an und machte die Juden so gleichsam zu Staatsbürgern zweiter Klasse. Auf liberaler und demokratischer Seite beteiligten sich an der Revolution 1848 viele Juden. Mit den revolutionären Forderungen: Trennung von Kirche und Staat, Gewissensfreiheit, Gleichheit aller vor

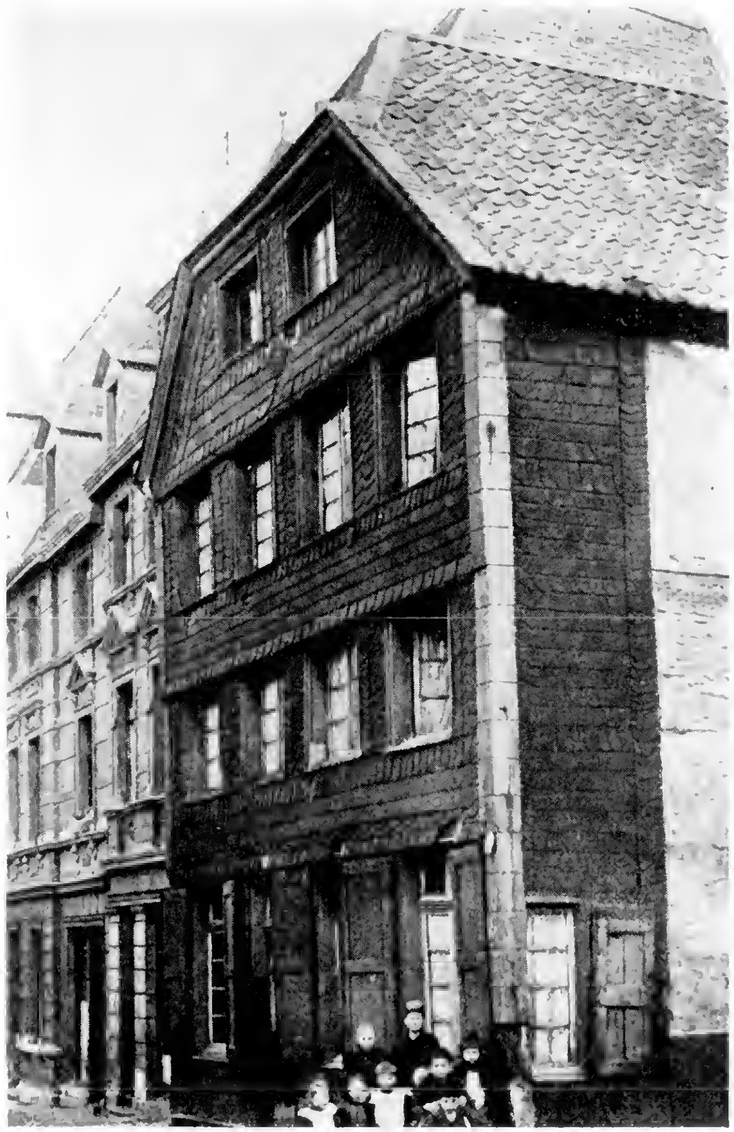


Simon Hirschland, geb. 30. 11. 1807, gest. 28. 6. 1885

dem Gesetz und Unabhängigkeit der bürgerlichen Rechte vom religiösen Bekenntnis war tatsächlich die volle Emanzipation verwirklicht. Wie die Revolution am Ende dem Militär unterlag, so die Rechtsstellung der Juden der aufkommenden Reaktion. Die Staaten fühlten sich nach Auflösung der Nationalversammlung in Frankfurt nicht mehr an die den Juden gewährte Gleichstellung mit der übrigen Bevölkerung gebunden. In der preußischen Verfassung von 1850 war wieder das christliche Bekenntnis Voraussetzung für die volle Staatsbürgerschaft.

Prominentester Jude in Frankfurt war Gabriel Riesser, der Vizepräsident der Nationalversammlung, ein nationaler und liberaler Mann, von dem der Vorschlag stammte, den preußischen König zum Erbkaiser des Deutschen Reiches zu wählen. Die Mehrzahl der aufgeschlossenen Juden in damaliger Zeit stand hinter der deutschen Einheitsbewegung, einmal weil sie sich davon wirtschaftliche Vorteile und in *allen* deutschen Staaten eine für die Juden fortschrittliche Gesetzgebung erhofften. Neben Gabriel Riesser waren die Wortführer Eduard Lasker und Ludwig Bamberger, beides Mitglieder des Deutschen Nationalvereins, sowie der Sozialist Ferdinand Lassalle. In der Gesetzgebung des Norddeutschen Bundes, eines Zusammenschlusses von einigen deutschen Staaten nach dem preußisch-österreichischen Krieg 1866 durch Bismarck, fand die Emanzipation erneut ihre verfassungsrechtliche Verankerung und durch die Übernahme der entsprechenden Paragraphen in die Reichsverfassung Rechtskraft für alle Juden innerhalb des 1871 gegründeten Reiches. Damit endlich kam eine jahrzehntelang geführte heiße Diskussion zum Abschluß.

In den Jahren nach 1871 stiegen die jüdische und die deutsche Bevölkerung um ein Mehrfaches an, aber die Relation zwischen beiden blieb nahezu gleich, genau genommen, verringerte sich das jüdische Element auf 0,95% der Gesamtbevölkerung. Trotz juristischer Gleichstellung zeigte sich immer wieder ein gewisser Judenhaß, der in den sozialen und politischen Verhältnissen, die auf die Gründerjahre folgten, seine Ursache hatte. Wieder war es zu einer echten *menschlichen* Emanzipation nicht gekommen, und wie im Mittelalter wurden die Juden zu Sündenböcken für Zeitumstände gemacht, die sie nicht zu verantworten hatten. Ihnen selbst waren in ihrer Geschichte solche Fehlentwicklungen nicht fremd, sie hielten sie für einen vorübergehenden Spuk, glaubten an die Überwindung des Antisemitismus und ihre volle Eingliederung in den Staat. Immerhin erklären die antisemitischen Äußerungen die Forderung Theodor Herzls (1860—1904) nach einer eigenen jüdischen Heimstätte. Auch die Gründung des Central Vereins deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens und die zionistische Bewegung gehen letzten Endes auf den Antisemitismus zurück. Die volle Emanzipation brachte die Weimarer Republik, aber auch hier wurde ihnen die Verantwortung für den verlorenen Krieg, das Versailler Diktat, die Inflation und die Wirtschaftskrise angelastet. Das Buch Houston Stewart Chamberlains, Die Grundlagen des 19. Jahrhunderts, im Kaiserreich geschrieben, und die po-



Erstes Bankgebäude Simon Hirschland, 1841, Essen, I. Weberstraße

litischen Ansichten Paul Lagardes trugen erst jetzt volle Früchte, langsam wuchs der Antisemitismus zum zentralen Agitationsthema heran.

Von den 7 Kindern des Salomon Herz Hirschland studierten seine Söhne Salomon, der Tierarzt in Essen und Moses, der erste jüdische Abiturient des Burggymnasiums in Essen, der Humanmediziner und als erster von den Hirschlands am 12. Juni 1847, nach der Einführung der revidierten Städteordnung (am 12. Juni 1847), in den Stadtrat gewählt wurde. Voraussetzung für die Wählbarkeit von Moses Hirschland war nach den damaligen gesetzlichen Bestimmungen ein Grundvermögen von 2500 oder ein Jahreseinkommen von 450 Talern, immerhin recht ansehnliche Beträge für die damalige Zeit. Die revidierte Städteordnung wurde in Essen durch die preußische Gemeindeordnung vom Jahre 1850 ersetzt, die sich von der vorhergehenden Verfassung dadurch unterschied, daß sie das Dreiklassenwahlrecht kannte. Auch nach dem Wahlrecht der preußischen Gemeindeordnung und der 1856 eingeführten Städteordnung für die Rheinprovinz wurde Dr. med. Moses Hirschland erneut als Stadtverordneter gewählt. Ein Neffe des obengenannten Mediziners Dr. Moses Hirschland, der Sanitätsrat Dr. Levi Hirschland, Sohn des Tierarztes Salomon Hirschland, vertrat nach dem Dreiklassenwahlrecht die II. Wählerklasse in 5 Wahlperioden von je 6 Jahren (1871—1897), also beinahe 30 Jahre hindurch als Stadtverordneter in Essen. Zu den Juden im 19. Jahrhundert im Essener Stadtrat gehören weiter Moritz Beer, später zum Kommerzienrat ernannt (1897—1902), der Bankier Isaac Hirschland (1893—1902), der Handelskammersyndikus Wilhelm Hirsch (1900—1904), zugleich auch Landtagsabgeordneter und Abraham Gottschalk (1863—1884). Es ist eine erstaunliche Leistung in einer Zeit, in der die ständischen Schranken beinahe unüberwindbar waren, die den Begriff der Chancengleichheit noch nicht kannte, aus dem Nichts, aus der Anonymität in führende Stellungen aufzusteigen. Versucht man bei den Hirschlands dafür eine Erklärung zu finden, dann sehe ich sie in dem Kinderreichtum der Familie, dem offenbar ausgeprägt vorhandenen Familiensinn und der potenzierten Energie, nach Jahrhunderten des „Ghettolebens" den Aufstieg durch Fleiß, Sparsamkeit und bessere Schul- beziehungsweise Universitätsbildung in kürzester Spanne zu schaffen. Unterstützend dazu kommt die besondere Situation der Stadt Essen mit ihrer industrieoffenen Gesellschaft, ohne ein in der Tradition erstarrtes Bürgertum.

Der zweite Sohn von Salomon Herz Hirschland mit Namen Abraham war Kaufmann und Lotterieeinnehmer, der dritte, Levi, man beachte die Vielfalt und die Verschiedenheit der Berufe, Strumpfweber, Metzger und Bankier. Der Gründer der später bekannt gewordenen Essener Privatbank, Simon, war im Jahre 1807 geboren worden. Es wird vermutet, daß er schon früh ein eigenes Handelsgeschäft begonnen oder in dem seines Vaters mitgeholfen hat. Nach dem Tode seines Vaters 1839 heiratete Simon Hirschland am 1. September 1841 Marianne Isaac aus Ruhrort und begann im gleichem Jahr ein bescheidenes Bankgeschäft neben einem Handel mit Wolle, Fleisch, Fellen,



Isaac Simon Hirschland, geb. 20. 2. 1845, gest. 3. 4. 1912

Nägeln, Kupfer, Blei und Vieh in der I. Weberstraße 34. Die beiden ältesten Kinder dieser Ehe, Hermann und Johanna, waren taubstumm. Ihr Schicksal war für die Eltern Veranlassung zu einer Stiftung für taubstumme Kinder, zugunsten der Stadt Essen. Die nachfolgenden Söhne, Albert und Isaac, waren gesund. Albert, der dritte Sohn, wurde ein erfolgreicher Bankier in Berlin. Er heiratete 1877 Franka Isaak. Diese Ehe blieb kinderlos. Nach dem Tode ihres Mannes vermachte Franka Hirschland geborene Isaak der Stadt Essen 100 000 Mark zur Errichtung eines Hauses für Augenleidende und hat dieses Legat noch zweimal um insgesamt 30 000 Mark aufgestockt. Das „Albert und Franka Hirschland Haus" gehörte zu den Städtischen Krankenanstalten in Essen, der heutigen Universitätsklinik. Isaac Hirschland, der zweite Sohn von Simon Hirschland, übernahm nach gründlicher Ausbildung das Bankgeschäft seines Vaters, das er zu seiner eigentlichen Bedeutung führte. Vor allem pflegte er das Wertpapier-, Wechsel- und Darlehensgeschäft, während der Handel mit Effekten noch in den Anfängen steckte. Wie sein am 28. Juni 1885 verstorbener Vater Simon, der als erster auf dem neuangelegten jüdischen Friedhof im Segeroth beerdigt wurde, war auch Isaac Hirschland, der Bänker von Essen, wie man ihn gern nannte, viele Jahre im Vorstand der Synagogengemeinde. Er setzte sich sowohl für die Anstellung des Rabbiners Dr. Salomon Samuel ein, des ersten der Essener jüdischen Gemeinde überhaupt. Um gegen die Einseitigkeit der Berufsgliederung der Juden Abhilfe zu schaffen, gründete er in Essen den Verein zur Forderung des Handwerks unter den Juden. Auch die Ausbildnug der Lehrer an den jüdischen Schulen sollte nach seiner Ansicht mit dem allgemeinen Bildungsstandard der Lehrer Schritt halten, darum sein Eintreten für die jüdischen Lehrerseminare in Köln und Münster. Als stadtbekannte Persönlichkeit wurde er Mitglied der Industrie- und Handelskammer Essen, erhielt im Jahre 1905 den Titel eines Kommerzienrates und im Jahre 1909 den Roten Adlerorden, eine im kaiserlichen Deutschland heiß ersehnte Auszeichnung. Das erlaubt kaum, in Essen an einen erwähnenswerten Antisemitismus zu glauben, der in Deutschland in den achtziger Jahren des vergangenen Jahrhunderts hier und da zu Tage trat. In der Tat gerade an der Persönlichkeit Isaac Hirschlands zerbrach alle antisemitische Propaganda.

Auf Isaac Hirschlands Initiative hin wurde das große Flasshofsche Grundstück am Steeler Tor erworben, auf das Edmund Körner in eigenwilliger Weise den Bau der großen Synagoge stellte, deren Einweihung Hirschland selbst nicht mehr erlebt hat. Als Stadtverordneter saß er in mehreren Deputationen und Ausschüssen, setzte die Übernahme der jüdischen Volksschule 1896 auf den Kommunaletat durch und sprach ein gewichtiges Wort bei der Einrichtung der ersten höheren Töchterschule in Essen.

Zu den Hauptkunden seines Bankhauses gehörten Friedrich Grillo, Matthias Stinnes, R. M. Dinnendahl und vor allem die Firma Krupp. Sein Vater, anfangs Händler, dann Handelsmann, schließlich Kaufmann genannt, war seit 1852 all-



Henriette Hirschland, geb. Simon, geb. 13. 3. 1851, gest. 30. 5. 1935

gemein "der Bankier". Bereits im Jahre 1885 überschritt das Kapital der Bank die Millionengrenze. Als Isaac Hirschland 1912 verstarb, nahmen an seinem Tod nicht nur die jüdische Gemeinde, sondern große Teile der Essener Bevölkerung herzlichen Anteil.

Isaac Hirschland hatte 6 Kinder, 2 Töchter und 4 Söhne. Die älteste, Agathe, heiratete den Gerichtsrat Ernst Grünebaum aus Hamm, von dem dann 2 Söhne Erich Otto, geb. 26. 3. 1902 in Hamm, und Kurt Hermann geb. 11. 8. 1905 in das Bankgeschäft eintraten.

Die Grünebaums haben ihren Familiennamen, wie zahlreiche Juden nach der Emigration, abgeändert. Sie nennen sich heute Grunebaum, weil in Amerika, wo sie heute leben, der U-Umlaut (ü) ungebräuchlich ist. Der ältere der Grunebaums, ein Enkel von Simon Hirschland, hat nach gründlicher Ausbildung im Bankwesen in London, New York und Buenos Aires die 1923 im Zusammenhang mit der Besetzung des Ruhrgebietes durch die Franzosen in Hamburg gegründete Zweigstelle des Bankhauses Simon Hirschland geleitet. Er ist 1938 emigriert und lebt heute in New York als Aufsichtsratsvorsitzender der New York and Hanseatic Corporation, die 1920 gegründet wurde und an der das Bankhaus Simon Hirschland beteiligt war. Zusammen mit seinem Bruder Kurt Hermann war er seit 1936 Inhaber des Bankhauses Simon Hirschland. Auch Kurt Hermann emigrierte 1938 nach Amerika.

Der älteste Sohn von Isaac Hirschland, Dr. Ing. Franz Hirschland, geboren am 18. 6. 1880 in Essen, arbeitete zuerst bei der Bethlehem Steel Corporation in New York, die im Ersten Weltkrieg in Metal and Thermit Corporation umgewandelt wurde. Franz Hirschland war Mitbegründer der New York Hanseatic Corporation und saß immer in ihrem Aufsichtsrat. Diese Verbindung war für die Hirschlands, nachdem sie Deutschland verlassen mußten, wegen der Beteiligung der Hirschlands an der New York Hanseatic Corporation wichtig, weil dadurch die Familie in Amerika nach ihrer Vertreibung aus Deutschland einen gewissen Start hatte.

Größere Bedeutung als Franz Hirschland haben für Essen die Brüder Kurt Martin und Dr. Georg Simon Hirschland. Beide waren Schüler des Burggymnasiums in Essen gewesen. Kurt Martin trat nach sorgfältiger Ausbildung im In- und Ausland 1905 verantwortlich in das Bankgeschäft ein. Für die „Akademischen Kurse für Handelswissenschaften", Vorläuferin der Volkshochschule und der Verwaltungsakademie, Einrichtungen von Prof. Dr. Däbritz, zeigte er großes Interesse, das er durch eigene Vorträge und die Abhaltung von Kursen zum Ausdruck brachte. Als Bankfachmann gehörte er dem Zentralausschuß der Reichsbank an, war in zahlreichen Gesellschaften, Banken und Industrieunternehmen Stellvertretender Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrates sowie Stellvertretender Vorsitzender des Grubenvorstandes von mehreren Zechen. Kurt Martin Hirschland galt als das expansive Element des Bankhauses. Unter den Verhältnissen seit 1933 hat er stark gelitten und zog sich seit 1934 aus gesundheitlichen

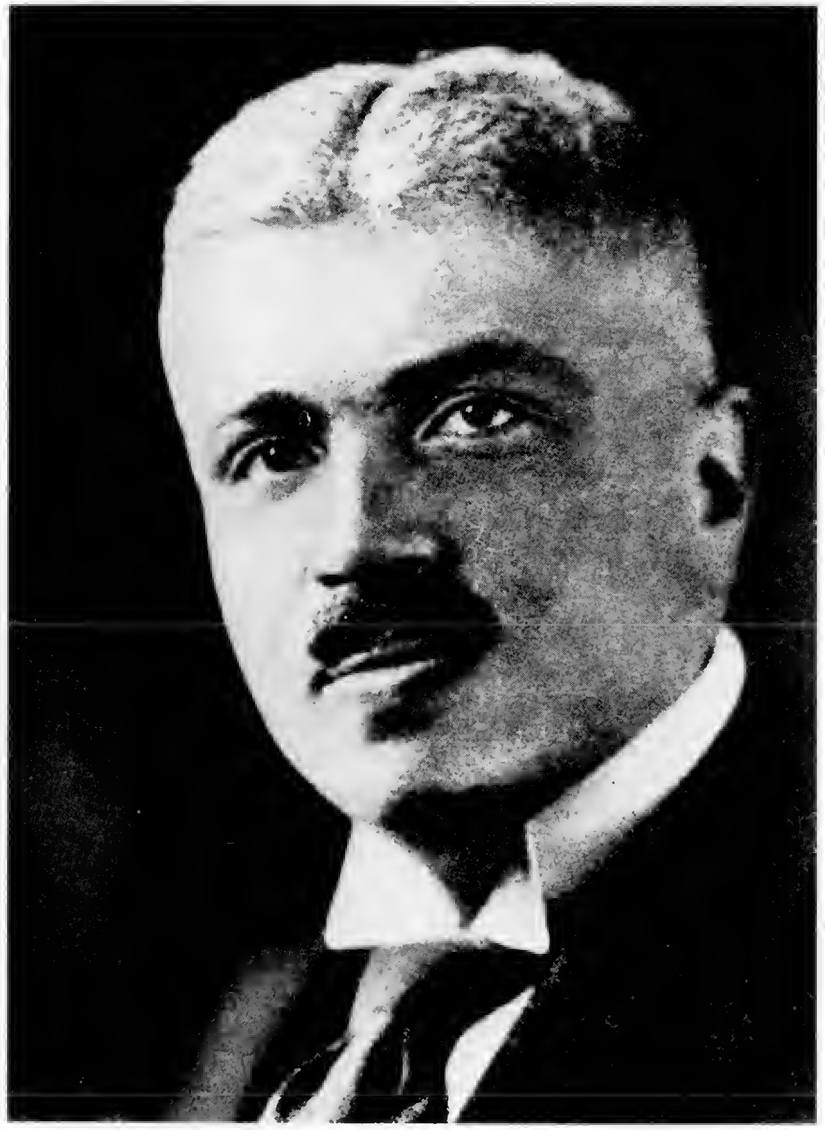


Zweites Bankgebäude Simon Hirschland, 1886, Essen, Kettwiger Straße

Gründen aus dem Bankgeschäft zurück. Im Jahre 1938 emigrierte er und ist bereits 1956 in New York gestorben.

Dr. Georg Simon Hirschland, geboren am 10. 7. 1885 in Essen, studierte in Bonn und Münster Jura und promovierte in Münster. Er galt als glänzender Jurist, genoß eine gründliche Ausbildung im Bankfach im In- und Auslande, ist seit 1909 Prokurist und seit 1912 Inhaber des Bankhauses Simon Hirschland, zusammen mit seinem Bruder Kurt Martin. Wie sein Bruder saß er im Aufsichtsrat zahlreicher Unternehmen, Banken, Hütten und Zechen, unter anderem war er stellvertretender Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrates der Amsterdamer Crediet-Maatschappij. Als das Bankhaus Hirschland mitten im Ersten Weltkrieg 1916 sein 75jähriges Jubiläum feierte, stiftete Georg Simon Hirschland, an Stelle einer Feier, die die Zeitverhältnisse nicht gestatteten, 75 000 Mark für die Zwecke der Kriegsfürsorge. Nach dem Abbruch des Ruhrkampfes (1924) veranlaßte er, daß auf seine Kosten ein schwedischer Rechtsanwalt einen Teil der in jener Zeit Verhafteten verteidigen konnte. Bei seinem Einfluß in Stadt und Wirtschaft war es nichts außergewöhnliches, daß man ihn zum Vorsitzenden der jüdischen Gemeinde wählte. Auf seine Initiative ging der Bau des Jüdischen Jugendheims, vollendet 1932 kurz vor der Machtübernahme, zurück, das sich in der Sedanstraße an der Stelle der heutigen Synagoge befand und das den im Ersten Weltkrieg gefallenen Essener Juden zum Gedächtnis errichtet war, mit Vortragssälen, einem Kaffee, Turn- und Sportstätten, einer Bibliothek und Schulungsräumen.

Als verständnisvoller Kunstfreund und Sammler war Georg Simon Hirschland Mitglied des Essener Museumsvereins und gehörte zu dem Kreis von Persönlichkeiten, die Dr. Gosebruch und Oberbürgermeister Dr. Hans Luther beim Ankauf der Osthaus'schen Sammlungen, heute das kulturelle Aushängeschild der Stadt Essen, tatkräftig und mit dem Gewicht ihrer ganzen Persönlichkeit unterstützten. Als Stifter für den Ankauf des Fundus des Folkwangmuseums stellten Dr. Franz Hirschland 250 000 Mark, Levi Hirschland 10 000 Mark und die Firma Simon Hirschland 1 000 000 Mark zur Verfügung. Auch andere Essener Juden, wie Justizrat Dr. Heinemann, der in der Kristallnacht seinem Leben freiwillig ein Ende machte, A. Grundmann, Max Stern, die Firma Münzesheimer & Co. und H. und L. Freudenberg gaben z. T. beachtliche Beträge für das Museum. Insgesamt kosteten die Osthaus'schen Sammlungen am Ende 15 Millionen Mark, von denen das Kohlensyndikat den Hauptteil neben anderen Industriebetrieben des Ruhrreviers aufbrachte. Die beiden Villen, in denen das Folkwangmuseum schließlich untergebracht und offiziell am 29. 10. 1922 eröffnet wurde, sind Geschenke von Dr. Hans und Dr. Karl Goldschmidt, zwei renommierten jüdischen Mitbürgern. Auch der erste Katalog des Museums wurde, nebenbei gesagt, auch von einer Jüdin, Frau Dr. Agnes Waldstein, geschrieben. Erster Schatzmeister des 1922 gegründeten Folkwang-Museums-Vereins war Dr. Georg Hirschland,



Kurt Martin Hirschland, geb. 14. 5. 1882, gest. 1957 in Amerika

der auch die Veranlassung zum Ankauf des vielumstrittenen Bildes „Der Sänger Faure als Hamlet“ von Edouard Manet war. Hirsehland setzte sich dafür ein, die Fresken, die Hans von Marées in der deutsehen zoologisehen Station in Neapel gemalt hatte, nach Essen zu überführen, doch scheiterte dieser Plan, dessen Urheber der mit Dr. Georg Hirschland befreundete Maler Julius Meier-Graefe war, sehließlich am Widerstand der italienischen Behörden.

Dr. Franz Hirschland hatte über seine hervorragenden Sammlungen bereits testamentarisch zugunsten des Folkwangmuseums verfügt. Als aber die Nationalsozialisten und mit ihnen Graf Baudissin, der Nachfolger Dr. Gosebruchs als Museumsdirektor, im Essener Museum die Entfernung der abstrakten Bilder und die Ausschließung der nichtarischen Mitglieder aus dem Museumsverein durchsetzten, änderte er sein bisheriges Vermächtnis ab.

Als Dr. Georg Hirschland 1938 emigrieren wollte, kam es zu Verhandlungen über seinen Kunstbesitz. Viele seiner Bilder standen, weil sie wertvollstes Kulturgut darstellten, auf der Sperrliste, d. h. ihre Ausfuhr aus Deutschland war verboten. Der Museumsverein, der trotz der politischen Zeitverhältnisse die Verdienste der Familie um das Museum anerkannte, überlegte, daß es für die Rettung der Bilder am besten sei, den Kunstbesitz Hirschlands schätzen und ankaufen zu lassen. Die objektive Schätzung ergab einen Wert von 500 000 Mark. Daß von dem geschätzten Betrag die Familie am Ende nur 7000 Dollar erhielt, gehört zu den Maßnahmen, die die Machthaber anwandten, um die Juden bei der Auswanderung praktisch zu enteignen, indem man ihnen beim Geld-Transfer nur 6 bis 10 Prozent ihres Vermögens beließ. Das Essener Museum erhielt damals Gemälde von C. D. Friedrich, Carus, Menzel, Rottmann, von Marées, Clausen-Dahl, Daumier, van Gogh und Cezanne. Nach dem Kriege wurde der größte Teil den früheren Eigentümern zurückgegeben, dem Museum blieben nur einige Werke des 19. Jahrhunderts.

Dr. Georg Hirschland erkannte nach der Machtübernahme, daß es für die deutsche Judenheit unbedingt notwendig sei, besonders in Zeiten der Verfolgung, einheitlich aufzutreten. Er drängte, zusammen mit dem Essener Rabbiner Dr. Hugo Hahn, auf einen organisatorischen Zusammenschluß der Juden und berief zu diesem Zwecke in seiner Wohnung auf der Franzenshöhe in Essen-Werden am 23. Juli 1933 eine Versammlung der Vertreter der jüdisehen Gemeinden der Rheinprovinz zusammen. Auf ihr beschloß man die Gründung einer unabhängigen Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden, für deren Präsidium der bekannte Rabbiner Leo Baeck gewonnen wurde. Die offizielle Gründungssitzung war am 17. September 1933; Dr. Hugo Hahn und Dr. Georg Hirschland wurden in den Beirat der Reichsvertretung gewählt. Der Bewegungsspielraum der Reichsvertretung, übrigens die erste zentrale Organisation der Juden auf deutschem Boden überhaupt, blieb auf soziale und fürsorgerische Aufgaben beschränkt, andere duldete der totale NS-Staat nicht. Nach der Verkündung der Nürnberger



Dr. Georg Simon Hirschland,
geb. 10. 7. 1885 Essen, gest. 14. 3. 1942 Scarsdale b. New York

Gesetze (1935) mußte sich die Organisation in „Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland“ umbenennen — die Bezeichnung „deutsche Juden“ wurde nicht gestattetet — und wurde schließlich auf Grund der 10. Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz vom 4. Juli 1939 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1 S. 1097) durch die „Reichsvereinigung der Juden“ — „in Deutschland“ mußte wegfallen — dem neuen jüdischen Dachverband, neben dem nur der Jüdische Kulturbund und das Palästina-Amt der Jewish Agency selbständig blieben, ersetzt. Die Reichsvereinigung wurde gezwungenermaßen ein Instrument zur Durchführung der Deportation, ihre Leitung lag letzten Endes in der Hand des Nationalsozialisten Heydrich; ihre Arbeit endete am 1. März 1943.

Übrigens nahm an der Besprechung zur Gründung der Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden im Hause von Dr. Hirschland auch der Essener Rechtsanwalt Dr. Ernst Herzfeld teil, der seit 1936 den C.V., den Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens, einer 1893 gegründeten, ursprünglich nationalen und liberalen Vereinigung, leitete. Zum Hauptvorstand dieses Centralvereins gehörte auch der Essener Rechtsanwalt Dr. David Krombach, der 1942 deportiert wurde und umkam. Dr. Krombach hat im Essener Gemeindeleben mitgearbeitet, war Vorsitzender der Ortsgruppe des C. V. in Essen; Syndicus des Essener Ortsvereins war zur gleichen Zeit Dr. Ernst Plaut. Von den alten Zielen des C. V., der sich bei seiner Gründung die Aufgabe gestellt hatte, den in der deutschen Judenheit immer mehr um sich greifenden Assimilationsbestrebungen entgegenzutreten, war im NS-Staat nur noch die „seelische, rechtliche und wirtschaftliche Betreuung der Juden“ übriggeblieben. Der C. V. ging wie alle jüdischen Organisationen schließlich in der Reichsvereinigung der Juden auf.

Zum besseren Verständnis der Situation der Hirschlands und der Juden in Essen zur Zeit des Dritten Reiches seien hier einige allgemeine Gedanken eingefügt.

Die Angaben über die Zahl der Juden im Dritten Reich weichen, soweit sie sich auf Schätzungen stützen, weit voneinander ab. Die hier ermittelten Werte beruhen auf der allgemeinen Volkszählung von 1925, auf den Zählungen der Juden von 1933 und 1939 und für die folgenden Jahre auf Fortschreibungen durch die Reichsvereinigung der Juden. Man muß zwischen den rassischen Volljuden, den religiösen Juden, deren Zahl naturgemäß kleiner ist und den Mischlingen 1. und II. Grades unterscheiden. Der Anteil der Juden an der deutschen Gesamtbevölkerung betrug zu keiner Zeit erheblich mehr als 1 Prozent. Im Jahre 1933 machte infolge von Abwanderung, hoher Sterblichkeit und geringer Geburtenfreudigkeit der jüdische Anteil 0,76 Prozent, d. h. etwa 503 000 Volljuden aus und sank bis 1939 auf 0,34 Prozent der Gesamtbevölkerung. Ein völlig anderes Bild bietet sich jedoch, wenn man den jüdischen Anteil an den einzelnen Berufssparten, ein Vorwand für den Antisemitismus der Nazis, näher betrachtet. Da konnte man von einer Übersetzung in einigen Wirtschaftsbran-



Filiale des Bankhauses Simon Hirschland in Hamburg

chen, so bei Privatbanken, im Metall- und Getreidehandel, bei Kaufhäusern und in der Textilwirtschaft sprechen. Der jüdische Anteil bei Rechtsanwälten betrug 16 Prozent, bei Ärzten 10 Prozent, bei Reisenden 9,2 Prozent und bei Zahnärzten 8,5 Prozent, bezogen auf das Altreich.

Auffallend ist der starke Zug der Juden vom Land in die Stadt, der in der Radikalisierung der nationalsozialistischen Agitation in den Landgemeinden seine Erklärung findet, dann aber auch auf die Tatsache zurückzuführen ist, daß der Jude sich in der Großstadt, in der Nachbarschaft von Glaubensverwandten sicherer fühlte als in der Einsamkeit des flachen Landes. So lebten 1933 bereits

70,7 Prozent der Juden in Städten, eine Zahl, die nach der Machtübernahme steigende Tendenz zeigt. Von den Städten waren bevorzugt: Berlin, Frankfurt am Main, Hamburg, Breslau und Mannheim, wo der jüdische Anteil an der Bevölkerung ein Vielfaches über dem Reichsdurchschnitt lag. Im Handel waren fast 50 Prozent der Juden beschäftigt und 20 Prozent arbeiteten in Handwerk und Industrie. Bei den 502 799 in Deutschland am 16. Juni 1933 ermittelten Glaubensjuden zählen die fast 100 000 ausländischen Juden, die ihrer Herkunft nach zu mehr als 50 Prozent aus Polen stammten, mit. Die Einwanderung aus dem Osten hatte spürbar durch die Judenpogrome in Rußland in den achtziger Jahren zugenommen und steigerte sich im ersten Weltkrieg, als zahlreiche Juden aus Polen, Österreich-Ungarn und den besetzten russischen Gebieten zur Arbeit nach Deutschland verpflichtet wurden. Nach 1918 setzte sich aus den verlorenen Ostprovinzen Posen und Westpreußen der Zuzug von Juden fort, so daß um 1930 etwa ein Fünftel der Juden in Deutschland, etwa 100 000, staatenlos waren oder aus osteuropäischen Staaten stammten.

In Essen lassen sich 1925 insgesamt 4209 Glaubensjuden nachweisen; im Juni 1933, obwohl bereits eine Anzahl emigriert war, sind es 4506. Die größere Zahl erklärt sich daraus, daß sich der Zug der Juden vom Lande in die Stadt nach der Machtübernahme noch verstärkt hat. In manchen Gegenden Deutschlands wetteiferten lokale „Größen" darum, noch bevor die Partei radikale Maßnahmen der Judenverfolgung und -vernichtung ergriff, ihre Gebiete „judenfrei" zu machen. Solche Praktiken sind beispielsweise aus Ostfriesland bekannt, von wo Juden in Essen Schutz vor weiteren Verfolgungen suchten.

Die nach Essen zugezogenen Ostjuden waren für die Gemeinde selbst ein großes Problem. Ihre Zahl wird, genaue Unterlagen fehlen, etwa um die 800 bis 1000 Seelen betragen haben. Zumeist waren es orthodoxe Juden, die streng nach den Gesetzen ihres Glaubens lebten. Zwischen ihnen und der alteingesessenen Essener Judenheit, die zum Teil reformiert und liberal war und sich immer mehr an ihre Umgebung assimiliert hatte, kam es zu erheblichen Differenzen, die nicht nur in der strengeren Auffassung der religiösen Pflichten, in der orthodoxen Haltung der Zugewanderten ihre Ursache hatten. So besaß die 1913 eingeweihte neue Synagoge in der Steelerstraße eine Orgel. Ein solches Instrument in einer Synagoge aber lehnte die orthodoxe Judenheit entschieden ab. Auch die Gestaltung der synagogalen Feiern fand nicht immer die Billigung aller und so konnte man schließlich nur den Frieden in der Gemeinde aufrechterhalten, indem man den Ostjuden in Nebenräumen der Synagoge einen eigenen Gottesdienst gestattete und ihnen erlaubte, sich einen Rabbiner nach ihrer Wahl zu halten. Aber es waren nicht nur Glaubensauffassungen, die die Gemeinde trennten, es war auch das Bildungsgefälle und die große Armut, die eine spürbare Kluft zwischen beiden Teilen schufen. Die aus den osteuropäischen Ländern eingewanderten Juden fielen durch ihr Äußeres aus dem üblichen Rahmen und lebten vorwiegend als kleine, mittellose Händler und Hausierer von Abzahlungs-



Bankhaus Burckhardt & Co., Essen, Lindenallee

geschäften. Die aus solchen Geschäften sich ergebenden ärgerlichen Verbindlichkeiten sind gewiß auch teilweise Ursache von antisemitischen Resentiments gewesen, die man zwischen den Bürgern und den in Essen alteingesessenen Juden nicht kannte. Das gemeinsame furchtbare Schicksal, das dann unter dem Nationalsozialismus beide Gruppen gleich hart traf, hat die Gräben zwischen ihnen eingeebnet und dafür gesorgt, daß die liberalen Juden in den Jahren der Verfolgung ihr religiöses Erbe wiedergefunden haben und heute das Ost-West-Gefälle, die sozialen und bildungsbedingten Unterschiede, beispielsweise in Israel, kaum latent sind.

Die Maßnahmen der NS-Behörden und -Formationen gegenüber den Juden waren 1933 noch von einer gewissen Unsicherheit bestimmt. Zunächst bestanden neben der NSDAP andere Parteien, deren Unterstützung man für das Ermächtigungsgesetz brauchte. Auch konnte man den Antisemitismus nicht ins Kraut schießen lassen, da auf die Reaktionen des Auslands Rücksicht zu nehmen war, besonders wegen eines möglichen Boykotts deutcher Waren, den man wegen der hohen Zahl der Arbeitlosen fürchtete. Die Olympiade 1936, die man zu einem gewaltigen Propagandaerfolg machen wollte, warf bereits ihre Schatten voraus und zwang zur Zurückhaltung gegenüber Juden und Angehörigen anderer Rassen. So waren die antisemitischen Maßnahmen bis zur Pogromnacht im November 1938 zwar vielfältig und bitter, richteten sich gegen jüdische Beamte, Rechtsanwälte, Ärzte und andere Juden, die in beamtenähnlichen Positionen standen, aber man hatte nicht den Eindruck, als ob der Jude aus dem wirtschaftlichen Leben Deutschlands völlig verdrängt werden sollte. Mancher gutgläubige Jude faßte wieder Mut. Es wird nichts so heiß gegessen, wie es gekocht wird! Es hat nicht wenige Juden gegeben, die Deutschland als ihr wahres Vaterland ansahen, die deutsche Kultur und die deutsche Sprache aufrichtig liebten und sich hier geborgen fühlten und weit davon entfernt waren, Kosmopoliten zu sein. Gerade die Juden — und ihre Zahl ist nicht klein —, die es zu Besitz und einem gewissen Wohlstand gebracht hatten, die eine gute Praxis oder ein florierendes Geschäft besaßen, entschlossen sich nur schwer, alles in Stich zu lassen und in ein fernes Land zu gehen, dessen Sprache man nicht beherrschte, und das einem nur widerwillig oder zögernd Tür und Tor öffnete. Anfangs haben die Nazis die Auswanderung in jeder Weise gefördert, ja man dachte daran, für die Juden eine Heimstätte in Madagaskar oder in Afrika zu schaffen, doch erlaubte die Devisenlage des Reiches nur die sehr eingeschränkte Mitnahme von Vermögenswerten, so daß Auswanderung gleichbedeutend mit einem sozialem Abstieg war oder einen völligen Neuanfang bedeutete. Selbst in Palästina gestattete die englische Mandatsregierung nur einer geringen Anzahl die legale Einwanderung. Als Auswanderungsziel war Palästina nur für junge Leute geeignet, die fähig waren, die harte Pionierarbeit der Kultivierung unter ungewohnten klimatischen Bedingungen zu leisten. Im Jahre 1938 wanderten aus Essen allein 838 Juden aus, die Mehrzahl in die westeuro-

päischen Länder, wo sie nach Kriegsbeginn zum Teil wieder in die Hände der Nazis fielen.

Im Jahr der Olympiade hatte die Partei, was die Behandlung der Juden anbelangt, auf die weiche Welle geschaltet, was manche wieder hoffen ließ. Auf die Pogromnacht 1938 folgte alsbald der Krieg, der das Ende der Auswanderungsmöglichkeiten überhaupt und schließlich die „Endlösung“ zur Folge hatte.

Obwohl der nazionalsozialistische Staat den Juden das Staatsbürgerrecht 1933 abgesprochen hatte, behaupteten sich die Inhaber des Bankhauses Hirschland nach der Machtübernahme noch einige Jahre, doch wurde die antisemitische Propaganda immer stärker. Im Jahre 1937 38 fanden die ersten Verhandlungen mit Dr. Frhr. Gotthardt v. Falkenhausen, seit 1935 Direktor der Filiale der Deutschen Bank in Essen und mit der Hauptgeschäftsstelle in Berlin statt, die auf Hirschlands Vorschlag dazu führten, daß Frh. v. Falkenhausen am 4. 10. 1938 das Bankhaus übernahm. Später traten Otto Friedrich Wilhelm Burkhardt, Graf Finck von Finckenstein und Dr. Fritz Meyer-Struckmann der Bank als Komanditisten bei.

Nach Zahlung von gewaltigen Summen an Reichsfluchtsteuer, Judenvermögensabgaben und Beiträgen an die Kultusgemeinde sowie Millionenbeiträgen an die Deutsche Golddiskontbank zur Erlangung der Ausfuhrgenehmigung für Umzugsgut konnte die Familie Hirschland fluchtartig Deutschland verlassen und gelangte 1938 über Holland nach Amerika. Restitutionsverhandlungen nach dem Kriege haben zur Rückgabe eines Teiles des Vermögens und zu einer stillen Beteiligung der Familie am Bankhaus Burkhardt geführt, das 1971 mit der Trinkhausbank in Düsseldorf fusioniert hat und heute als Privatbank unter der Firma Trinkhaus & Burkhardt die Tradition der Simon-Hirschland-Bank fortsetzt.

Obwohl die Hirschlands zu den begüterten Familien gehörten, teilten sie, wie die nachstehend ermittelten Daten der Familienangehörigen zeigen, das Schicksal ihrer Glaubensgenossen. Angehörige ihrer Familie kamen in Konzentrationslagern ums Leben, anderen gelang die Auswanderung, manchmal buchstäblich in letzter Minute. Ihre Ausreisegenehmigung mußten sie stets teuer erkaufen. Einige Mitglieder der Familie Hirschland wollten nach ihrer Auswanderung nicht mehr an ihre Herkunft aus Deutschland erinnert werden und nahmen einen neuen Namen an. Die ehemals in Essen wohnenden Hirschlands leben heute, soweit sie die Zeit der Verfolgungen und Vernichtung überstanden haben, in den USA, in Kanada, in Südamerika und in Palästina und sind teilweise in anderen Berufen tätig als einst in Essen. Im wirtschaftlichen, kulturellen und städtischen Leben von Essen haben die Hirschlands in allen Zweigen ihrer großen Familie Ausgang des 19. und Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts beachtliches geleistet und besonders wegen ihres oft freiwilligen Einsatzes für allgemeine Belange, jüdische und andere, sich bleibende Verdienste erworben.

Die folgenden in alphabetischer Reihenfolge aufgeführten Namen erheben keinen Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit, sie sind nicht genealogisch geordnet, doch sollen sie das Gesagte veranschaulichen.

Hirchland, Cäcilie geb. Weiß, geb. 26. 1. 1891 in Mainz, für tot erklärt am 31. 12. 1945, wurde am 22. 4. 1942 in das Lager Izbica deportiert.

Ehemann: Ludwig Hirschland, Bankier, geb. 3. 1. 1879, gest. 18. 2. 1922.

Sohn: Joe Hill (früher Hirschland), geb. 17. 1. 1919 in Essen, wohnhaft: Kanada.

Tochter: Nellie Gaines, geb. Hirschland, geb. 18. 2. 1914, wohnhaft: USA.

Hirschland, Clara geb. Speyer, geb. 26. 7. 1875, verst. 16. 8. 1944 in Bergen-Belsen, emigrierte 1929 mit ihrer Familie von Essen nach Holland, 1943 verhaftet und in das Konzentrationslager Westerbork eingeliefert, 1944 nach Bergen-Belsen deportiert, dort verstorben; früher Essen, Lindenallee 63.

Ehemann: Dr. med. Fritz Hirschland, Sanitätsrat, geb. 30. 4. 1861 in Essen, gest. 14. 5. 1943 im KZ Westerbork.

Sohn: Herbert Hirschland, geb. 20. 12. 1906, wohnhaft: Holland.

Sohn: Rudolf Hirschland, geb. 18. 10. 1897, wohnhaft: Holland.

Sohn: Eberhard Bernhard Mathias Hirschland, geb. 20. 12. 1906 in Essen, am 7. 1. 1942 in Auschwitz verstorben; 1932 Rechtsanwalt, flüchtete 1933 nach Holland, dort Direktor einer Wäschefabrik, verhaftet, nach Auschwitz überführt.

Hirschland, Elsbeth geb. Panofsky, geb. 16. 2. 1893 in Berlin, emigrierte 1938 nach USA, wohnte bis zur Emigration in Villa Franzenshöhe in Essen-Werden, die sie fluchtartig verlassen mußte.

Ehemann: Dr. Georg Simon Hirschland, geb. 10. 7. 1885 in Essen.

Sohn: Hans Simon Hirschland, geb. 1. 1. 1920, gest. 17. 12. 1920.

Sohn: Heinz Eugen Hirschland, geb. 13. 3. 1925 in Essen.

Tochter: Ellen Dorothea Hirschland-Triest, geb. 17. 5. 1923 in Berlin, emigrierte 1938 mit ihren Eltern nach Holland und von dort nach USA, besuchte die Marienschule in Werden und die Viktoria-Schule, die sie aus rassischen Gründen verlassen mußte; wohnhaft: USA.

Hirschland, Franz Josef, geb. 28. 6. 1925 in Düsseldorf, emigrierte von Essen nach Frankreich und von dort nach Brasilien; nach Schulbesuch kaufmännische Lehre bei Gebr. Alsberg in Bochum, ist 1929 in Essen zugezogen. In Brasilien war er für Zeitungen tätig, von 1947 bis 1950 Geschäftsführer der kleinen Zeitung „La Platéia", 1951 der Zeitung „Diario de Noticias", später Anwerber bei dem Consorcio Riograndense de Investimentos; wohnhaft: Brasilien.

Hirschland, Hedwig geb. Seligmann, geb. 5. 2. 1885 in Köln, gest. 24. 1. 1944 in Essen, emigrierte 1939 nach Frankreich.

Ehemann: Heinrich Hirschland, geb. 20. 9. 1876 in Essen, betrieb in Essen die Firma Hirschland und Frankenstein, Getreidegroßhandel, Jahresumsatz 1 Millionen RM; gest. 13. 12. 1932 in Essen, Firma wurde 1936 gelöscht.

Tochter: Marguerite Bosc geb. Hirschland, geb. 18. 2. 1906, wohnhaft: Frankreich.

Hirschland, Henriette Hildegard geb. Simons, geb. 19. 4. 1889 in Düsseldorf, emigrierte 1936 nach Amsterdam, später nach den USA, zahlte 507 500 RM Reichsfluchtsteuer, Judenvermögensabgabe 71 250 RM.

Ehemann: Kurt Martin Hirschland, Bankier, gest. 2. 1. 1957.

Sohn: August Simon Hirschland, geb. 1. 11. 1911, gest. 20. 7. 1934 in Madrid.

Sohn: Paul Michael Hirschland, geb. 22. 3. 1914, emigrierte von Essen, Haumannsplatz 2, nach Amerika 1937, Schüler des Goethegymnasiums, das er 1933 mit dem Reifezeugnis verließ, studierte von 1933 bis 1936 in Cambridge Jura, wohnhaft: USA.

Tochter: Marianne Henriette Hirschland, geb. 11. 11. 1912.

Tochter: Ruth Schlesinger geb. Hirschland, geb. 11. 3. 1925 in Essen, wohnhaft: USA.

Hirschland, Margot geb. Spielmann, geb. 17. 10. 1917, emigrierte mit ihrer Pflegemutter Clara Spielmann 1936 nach Argentinien.

Hirschland, Maria geb. Stonys (Nichtjüdin), geb. 30. 11. 1888, wohnhaft früher Essen, Schornstraße 4 (zweite Ehe).

Ehemann: Ernst Hirschland, geb. 28. 11. 1871 in Essen, für tot erklärt am 31. 12. 1945, wurde am 21. 7. 1942 in das KZ Theresienstadt überführt, seitdem fehlt jede Spur von ihm; Beruf: Handelsvertreter in Textilwaren; Kinder aus erster Ehe:

Sohn: Heinz Louis Hirschland, geb. 9. 8. 1901, Musiker, wohnhaft: Johannisburg.

Tochter: Koethe Drucker geb. Hirschland, geb. 29. 12. 1899, wohnhaft: USA.

Hirschland, Max, geb. 10. 7. 1881 in Essen, gest. 9. 6. 1944 in Theresienstadt, wurde 1942 nach Theresienstadt deportiert, Inh. des Bankhauses Levi Hirschland, Privatwohnung: Alfredstraße 13, große Zerstörungen in der Kristallnacht, Schaden etwa 40 000 RM, Judenvermögensabgabe 100 750 RM, war Schüler des Burggymnasiums, trat in das von seinem Großvater im Jahre 1863 begründete Bankhaus Levi Hirschland ein, im Jahre 1918 war er neben Ludwig Hirschland persönlich haftender Gesellschafter, ab 1926 war Max Hirschland alleiniger Inhaber der Bank. In der Kristallnacht wurden die Büroräume des Bankgeschäftes vollkommen zerstört, so daß die Bank nicht mehr eröffnet werden konnte.

Tochter: Margot Panofsky geb. Hirschland, geb. 24. 5. 1920, wohnhaft: USA.
Sohn: Charles Lewis Hannam, geb. 26. 7. 1925, wohnhaft: England. (Namensänderung aus Ludwig Hirschland.)

Ehefrau Gertrud Hirschland geb. Freudenberg, geb. 15. 12. 1893 in Essen.

Hirschland, Werner, geb. 22. 4. 1919 in Düsseldorf, emigrierte 1936 mit der Jugend-Alijah von Essen nach Palästina, war Kaufmann von Beruf, ließ sich

als landwirtschaftlicher Arbeiter umschulen, von 1942 bis 1946 Soldat, seit 1955 selbständiger Siedler; Vater war Inhaber eines Konfektionsgeschäftes in Essen; wohnhaft: Israel.

Weinberg, Helene geb. Hirschland, geb. 21. 4. 1873 in Essen, emigrierte 1939 von Essen, Hufelandstraße 23, nach British Westafrika, Witwe des Landgerichtspräsidenten war wegen der Verfolgung gezwungen, ihren Haushalt in Oldenburg aufzugeben und nach Essen zu ziehen, in Westafrika interniert bis 1945, dann Weiterreise nach USA.

Ehemann: Emil Weinberg Landgerichtspräsident in Oldenburg, geb. 24. 10. 1857.

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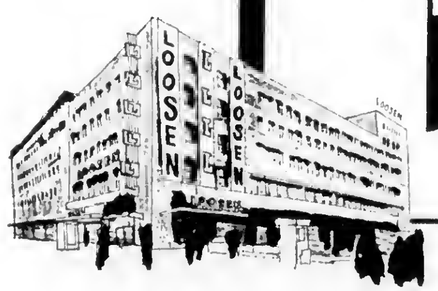
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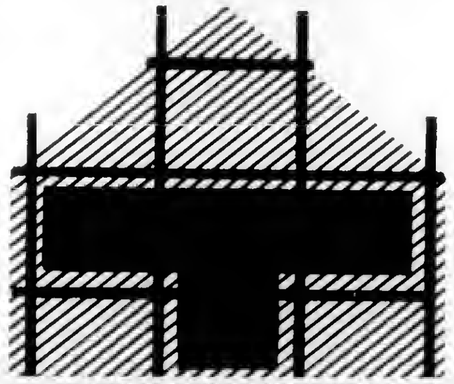
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FESTSCHRIFT

zur Weihe der Neuen Essener Synagoge

am 19. Tischri 5720

dem 21. Oktober 1959,

bürgerlicher Zeitrechnung

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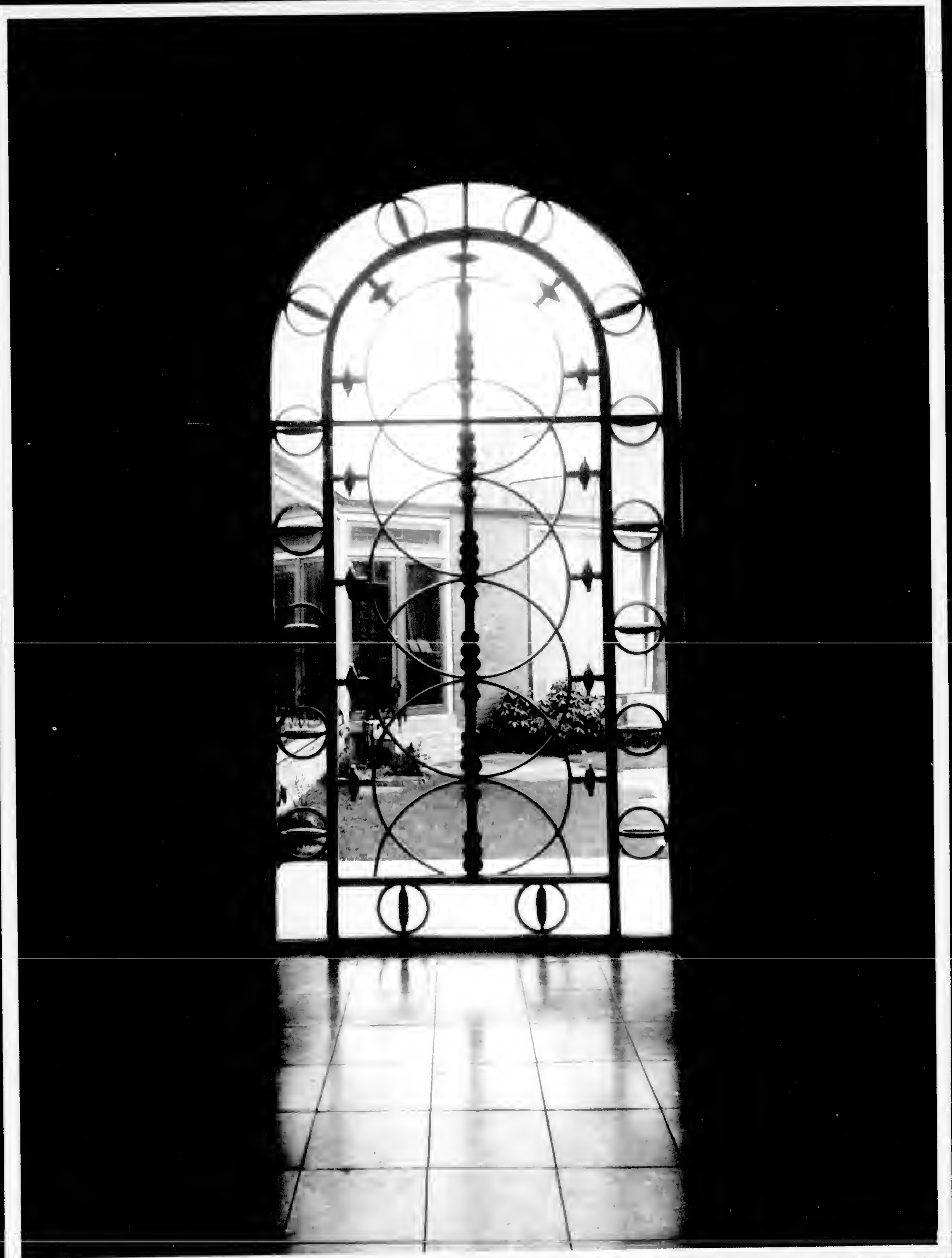


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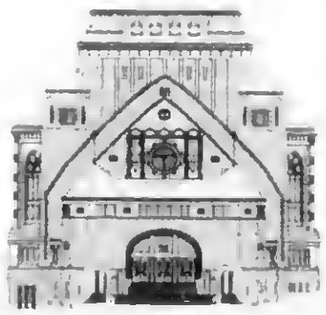
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Ortstermin

Eine Dokumentation zu KZ-Außenlagern in Essen.





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Ortstermin: Dorthin werden die Täter und die Zeugen geführt. Wollten wir dies tun, stünden wir in einer Siedlung an der Humboldtstraße, vor einem Geschäft an der Porschekanzel. Der Ortstermin wurde in die Alte Synagoge verlegt, in der historische Aufnahmen, Dokumente, Tonbandinterviews in einer Dokumentation zugänglich gemacht werden.

Präsentiert werden solche Ergebnisse, die der Ausstellung „Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945" schon zugrunde gelegt werden konnten und Ergebnisse aus Nachforschungen, die nach der Eröffnung der Dauerausstellung durchgeführt wurden. Um die Offenheit auch dieser Ereignisse zu zeigen, haben wir drei Zugriffsweisen gewählt:

1. Die **Dokumentation:** Mit Stadtplänen, historischen Fotos von Zeugen, der zerstörten Stadt, Orten, die eine Bedeutung hatten, Aktenstücken, Berichten, einigen Tonbandeinspielungen werden die uns bekannten Tatsachen zu den KZ-Außenstellen von Buchenwald in Essen, Schwarze Poth 13 und Humboldtstraße präsentiert. Während diese beiden Lager das vorläufige Ende eines Weges der Verfolgung war, zeigt das dritte Beispiel sehr knapp den Beginn: Die Deportation eines jüdischen Mitbürgers.
2. Wie wir zu den präsentierten Ergebnissen gekommen sind, was wir Stück um Stück herausgefunden haben, wird in einer **Tondiaschau** dargestellt.
3. Als drittes Medium dieser Präsentation zu Lagern in Essen haben wir diese kleine **Broschüre** verfaßt. In ihr wird in einem ersten Beitrag noch einmal die Methode unseres Vorgehens beschrieben. Eine Darstellung von Uli Herbert bietet detaillierte Ergebnisse zur Erforschung des Lagers Humboldtstraße aus den Krupp-Prozeß-Akten. Ernst Schmidt erzählt die Geschichte der Flucht von sechs jungen Frauen aus dem Lager Humboldtstraße. Eine kleine Literaturauswahl ergänzt dieses Heft.

Ortstermin:
Eine Dokumentation zu KZ-Außenlagern in Essen

In Essen hat es über 300 Lager gegeben: Fremdarbeiterlager, Zwangsarbeiterlager, Umerziehungs- und Straflager, Kriegsgefangenenlager und zwei KZ-Außenstellen von Buchenwald. Als dies im Rahmen der Vorbereitung für die ständige Ausstellung „Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945" in der örtlichen Presse bekannt wird, wehren viele Essener Bürger ab: Zwar habe es Lager gegeben, aber keine Konzentrationslager. Die Dokumente vom Internationalen Suchdienst Arolsen: Überstellungslisten, Abrechnungen, Fernschreiben, Gestapoberichte und einiges andere und die Erwähnung Essens als Arbeitskommando in den Lager-Akten von Buchenwald sprachen jedoch für sich.

Daß es sich beim Lager „Schwarze Poth 13" um eine Konzentrationslageraußenstelle handelte, war für viele, die die Zusammenhänge nicht kannten, nicht ohne weiteres erkennbar, grenzte das Lager doch offensichtlich unmittelbar an ein Straflager an und ließ auch die gestreifte Kleidung eher auf Strafgefangene schließen: „Ich dachte, das sind Kriminelle", meinte ein Gesprächspartner. „Daß das Politische sind und daß das ein KZ war, habe ich erst später begriffen".

Andere wie August F., der selbst in Sachsenhausen als KZ-Häftling war, wußten sofort Bescheid.

Eugen Kogon spricht in seinem Buch „Der SS-Staat" von drei Stufen von Konzentrationslagern:
Stufe I (Arbeitslager) stellt die mildeste Form dar. Stufe II eine Verschärfung der Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen, Stufe III „Die Knochenmühlen", die man nur in den seltensten Fällen lebend verließ (vgl. Kogon, S. 62).
Kogon weist jedoch auch auf die Vermischung der Stufen in der Realität hin. Diese Vermischung hing zusammen mit der unterschiedlichen Beurteilung zum Beispiel der örtlichen Gestapo-Leitstelle, der Lagerleitungen, die Arbeitskräfte vielfach nicht mehr abgaben, und von einer Reihe anderer Bedingungen.

Fest steht, daß es sich bei den beiden KZ-Außenstellen von Buchenwald in Essen um Arbeitslager gehandelt hat. Die Situation in beiden Lagern war in den letzten Kriegsmonaten sicherlich nicht leichter als in den Stammlagern. Vielleicht traf das Gegenteil zu: Fehlende Luftschutzräume inmitten einer von alliierten Bomben angegriffenen Stadt, mangelnde Lebensmittelversorgung, Nervosität und Unsicherheit der Wachmannschaften, Luftangriffe, bei denen schließlich auch die Baracken des Lagers Humboldtstraße und die Arbeitsstätte der Inhaftierten zerstört wurden, verschärften die Not. Gleichzeitig wuchs bei den Gefangenen, wie Überlebende und Essener Bürger, die mit ihnen zusammenkamen, berichteten, die Gewißheit, daß der Krieg seinem Ende zuging. Dies half ihnen, mit den schwierigen Lebensbedingungen fertig zu werden.

Die Situation der Häftlinge im Lager und im Betrieb, die Beobachtungen und Erfahrungen von Essener Bürgern mit ihnen, Auszüge aus Akten zeigt die Alte Synagoge in einer Dokumentation „Ortstermin".

Mit Hilfe zahlreicher Gespräche, Nachforschungen über die Botschaften verschiedener Staaten, über das Internationale Rote Kreuz in Genf und den Internationalen Suchdienst in Arolsen, schließlich durch Aktenstudium im Wirtschaftsarchiv Dortmund und im Archiv in Nürnberg ermöglichte die Darstellung insbesondere der beiden KZ-Außenlager.

207

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Dienststelle

Forderungsnachweis Nr. 18

über den Häftlingseinsatz

bei [illegible] Schalker Verein, Schwarze Poth 13

für die Zeit vom [illegible]

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Zum KZ-Außenlager Schwarze Poth kamen in erster Linie Hinweise aus der Bevölkerung, die uns ermöglichten, genaue Lage, die Bewachung, Zusammensetzung, Versor-

gung und Arbeit der Häftlinge festzustellen und mit amtlichen Schriftstücken (unter anderem mit einer Handwerksliste, einem Gestapo-Bericht, einer Stärkemeldung, einer Abrechnungsliste) zu belegen. Umfassender, weil uns fast viertausend Aktenstücke vorliegen, vor allem aber auch durch die Erzählungen ehemaliger Lagerinsassen, ist die Dokumentation zum Lager Humboldtstraße. Tonbandaufzeichnungen mit Schilderungen von zwei Frauen werden in die Dokumentation eingespielt, um die Unmittelbarkeit dieser Art von Zeugnissen dem Besucher vermitteln zu können. Drei Überlebende nahmen an der Eröffnung der Dokumentation teil. Dokumentiert wird das Leben im Lager, die Arbeitserfahrungen, die Geschichte einer Flucht, die nur gelang, weil eine Reihe von Essenern half, und das Ende der vielen in Bergen-Belsen.

Dieser Teil der dokumentarisch-forscherischen Arbeit ist sicher sehr anschaulich. An ihn muß der Betrachter dennoch auch mit einer Fragehaltung herangehen, haften den Erinnerungen der Zeitzeugen selbstverständlich Subjektivität an, auch wenn sie sich mit anderen subjektiven Aussagen decken.

Wir haben die bisherigen Ergebnisse bewußt in ihrem derzeitigen Stand präsentiert, um in einen neuerlichen Dialog mit den Besuchern treten zu können.

Daß wir unsere eigenen Ergebnisse nicht als abgeschlossen betrachten, wird an einem anderen Teil der Dokumentation deutlich. Gezeigt wird der Weg eines Essener Juden in die Vernichtung. Holbeckshof als Sammellager vor der Deportation ist bekannt. Wie es darin aussah, wie man dort lebte und was man erlebte, können nur die Zeitzeugen berichten. Detaillierte amtliche Berichte fehlen.

Nicht für alle begann der Weg in die Vernichtung in Holbeckshof. Aus der Einwohnerkartei des Lagers geht hervor, daß viele der dort Internierten vorher schon in sogenannten ,,Judenhäusern" untergebracht worden waren. Was wissen Essener Bürger von solchen Judenhäusern? Welches waren solche Häuser?

Nicht alle Essener Juden wiederum kamen in Judenhäuser oder nach Holbeckshof vor ihrer Deportation: Der Weg in die Vernichtung war nicht einheitlich.

Es hat in Essen über 300 Lager gegeben. Anliegen der Dokumentation ist es, nicht nur eine Zahl zu repräsentieren. Aus den hier vorgestellten Beispielen soll deutlich werden, was hinter ,,Lager" stand: Not, Verzweiflung, Mut und manchmal Solidarität. Es hat unterschiedliche Arten von Lagern in dieser Stadt gegeben. Ebenso unterschiedlich ging es in ihnen zu. Geschichtliches Wissen über eine Stadt, diese Stadt zu erweitern, ist Aufgabe der Alten Synagoge. Wenn wir am 28. Oktober 1981 Ergebnisse solcher Nachforschungen präsentieren, dann einmal, um an die Essener Bürger zurückzugeben, was wir nur mit ihrer Hilfe haben herausfinden können, zum anderen aber auch, um mehr und weiter fragen zu können. Den bisherigen Stand präsentieren wir Ihnen.

Die Geschichte des KZ-Lagers Humboldtstraße in Essen

Ein Verwaltungsvorgang

Am 17. September 1942 erreichte ein Fernschreiben von der Außenstelle Berlin der Fa. Krupp den Kruppdirektor Müller in Essen. Die Ausweitung des Krieges hatte auch vor den Belegschaften der Rüstungsbetriebe nicht halt gemacht, und viele Arbeiter waren zum Militär eingezogen worden. Der Bedarf an Arbeitskräften war etwa seit dem Jahre 1942 eines der Hauptprobleme der deutschen Rüstungsindustrie — und somit auch und vor allem der Fa. Krupp. So versuchte die Firma alle möglichen Wege zu gehen, um dringend benötigte Arbeitskräfte zu erhalten. Das Fernschreiben vom 17.9. schien einen weiteren Weg zu öffnen; die Essener Konzernleitung wurde aufgefordert, sofort — bis 16.00 Uhr des gleichen Tages — mitzuteilen, ,,welche Werke bzw. Betriebsabteilungen mit Juden belegt werden können. Ausländische Juden mit zahlreichen Facharbeitern stehen genügend zur Verfügung. Gleichzeitig ist anzugeben, wo KZ-Lager zur Unterbringung der Juden aufgebaut werden können." Das war neu. Zwar hatte die Firma seit dem Jahre 1941 bereits gewisse Erfahrungen mit ausländischen Zwangsarbeitern, KZ-Häftlinge aber bedeuteten für die Firmenleitung neue Probleme; insbesondere mußten ganz andere Sicherheitsvorkehrungen getroffen werden, Bewachung gewährleistet, eigene Lager erstellt werden. So sagte die zuständige Abteilung am folgenden Tag erst einmal ab, ,,weil die Vorbedingungen, daß die Juden in der Abteilung für sich alleine arbeiten sollen, nicht zu erfüllen und außerdem eine Zusammenarbeit der deutschen Arbeiter mit den Juden, sofern keine absolute Trennung durchführbar ist, nicht erwartet werden kann."

Einen Tag später nahm man die Mitteilung, keine Juden gebrauchen zu können, wieder zurück und erstellte eine genaue Liste von 1.050 bis 1.100 anzufordernden jüdischen Facharbeitern, darunter 258 Dreher, 242 Schlosser, 150 Fräser usw. und machte eine hohe technische Qualifikation der Arbeitskräfte zur Voraussetzung.

Danach verläuft der Vorgang zunächst einmal für zwei Jahre im Sande, sei es, daß die leitenden Stellen in Berlin sich über den Arbeitseinsatz von KZ-Häftlingen nicht einig waren, sei es, daß die Anforderungen der Firma Krupp zu hoch waren, sei es, daß der nun einsetzende Strom von Zehntausenden von Fremdarbeitern, Ostarbeitern, Kriegsgefangenen, Militärinternierten, den Bedarf der Firma fürs erste stillte.

Erst im Juni 1944 kommt das Thema KZ-Häftlinge bei Krupp in Essen wieder auf den Tisch. Auf einer Sitzung der Sonderarbeitseinsatz-Ingenieure der Firma wird mitgeteilt, daß KZ-Leute in größerer Anzahl zur Verfügung gestellt werden können, die einzelnen Betriebe der Firma sollen Überlegungen anstellen, wie die Häftlinge eingesetzt werden könnten und welche Unterbringungsmöglichkeiten geschaffen werden müßten.

Und nun beginnt ein reger bürokratischer Prozeß mit einer Unzahl von Schreiben, Besprechungen, Aktennotizen, Besichtigungen und Meldungen.

Wenige Tage später trifft ein Herr aus Buchenwald ein: SS-Hauptsturmführer Schwarz, denn aufgrund von Besprechungen zwischen dem Rüstungsministerium und dem Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt der SS war der Firma Krupp ein Kontingent von zunächst zweitausend männlichen, dann 500 weiblichen Häftlingen zugesprochen worden und dem KL-Buchenwald die Organisation und Abstellung übertragen worden.

Der Herr aus Buchenwald, SS-Hauptsturmführer Albert Schwarz, nahm die vorgeschlagenen Arbeitseinsatzstellen und die Unterkünfte in Augenschein, das Walzwerk II und das zu der Zeit noch mit italienischen Militärinternierten belegte Lager an der Humboldtstraße. Nach seinem Dafürhalten allerdings war der Einsatz von weiblichen KZ-Häftlingen im Walzwerk II nicht möglich, weil die Arbeit für die Frauen einfach zu schwer sei. Der Hinweis, doch männliche KZ-Häftlinge zu beantragen, konnte von dem Vertreter der Firma Krupp nur dahingehend beantwortet werden: Die habe man zwar beantragt, aber es wären keine zu bekommen. So zog der Herr aus Buchenwald unverrichteter Dinge wieder ab. Kurze Zeit später, am 4. Juli 1944, kam dann der Kommandant selbst. Hermann Pister, Kommandant des Lagers Buchenwald. Er überprüfte Arbeitseinsatzplätze und Unterbringungsmöglichkeiten noch einmal und befand sie für angemessen — unter den üblichen Bedingungen. Daraufhin erging an alle Einzelbetriebe die Aufforderung zu prüfen, wo Häftlinge in großer Gruppe eingesetzt werden könnten. Mit Pister war vereinbart worden, daß für jeden Häftling pro Tag 4 Reichsmark einschließlich aller sozialen Beiträge zu zahlen seien. Die später dann zu zahlenden 25.767,20 pro Monat sind dann auch pünktlich an die Waffen-SS KL-Buchenwald überwiesen worden. Die Bewachung sollte die SS, die Herrichtung des Lagers Humboldtstraße mit Stacheldraht und Splitterschutzgräben die Firma übernehmen. Zudem sollte die Kruppsche Oberlagerführung für die Verpflegung der Häftlinge (0,70 RM je Tag) und Wachtmänner (1,20 RM pro Tag) sorgen.

Der zuständige Kruppsche Beamte, Herr T., fuhr nun auf Veranlassung des Personalchefs der Firma Krupp, Herrn Direktor Ihn, nach Gelsenkirchen, denn im dortigen Treibstoffwerk Horst bei Gelsenberg waren 2.000 weibliche Häftlinge aus dem KZ-Auschwitz in großen Zirkuszelten untergebracht, um dort Aufräumarbeiten zu machen. Sie waren äußerst primitiv bekleidet, Hemd, Schlüpfer und ein leichter grauer Mantel und trugen primitives Schuhwerk, war Herrn T. aufgefallen, und in seinem Bericht wies er darauf hin, ,,daß es sich um feine, zartgliedrige Geschöpfe handelte, welche nicht für schwere Arbeiten tauglich wären."

Am 26. Juli kam der nun schon bekannte Herr Schwarz aus Buchenwald erneut nach Essen und regelte mit den zuständigen Herren von Krupp die Einzelheiten. Da nun endgültig nur 500 Frauen statt der erwarteten 2 000 Männer eintrafen, war man sich schnell einig, daß die fünf auf der Westseite des Lagers Humboldtstraße Süd gelegenen Baracken und einige Splitterschutzgräben mit einem Stacheldrahtzaun umgeben werden sollten und als KZ-Außenlager genügten. 300 Frauen sollten im Walzwerk II, 50 in der dazugehörenden Elektroden-Werkstatt arbeiten. Für die übrigen 150 mußten dringend Arbeitsplätze beschafft werden. Innerhalb des Walzwerkes sollte in einer

Nebenhalle eine Unterkunft für die Frauen eingerichtet werden, ein Gedanke, den Herr Schwarz „außerordentlich glücklich fand", wie überhaupt Herr Hauptsturmführer Schwarz „in der Sicherungsfrage allgemein sehr entgegenkommend war."

So schien dann alles aufs beste verwaltungsmäßig vorbereitet, und am 24. August dann schließlich war es soweit: der zuständige Sachbearbeiter fuhr zusammen mit dem Betriebsführer des Walzwerks II und einem weiteren Herrn nach Gelsenkirchen, um 520 Frauen auszusuchen, „die Kräftigsten", hatte ihnen Pister bei seinem Besuch zugestanden. Die Frauen stellten sich auf, und die Herren von Krupp nahmen sie in Augenschein: „Sie waren vollkommen kahlgeschoren, und ihre Bekleidung war vollkommen unzureichend. Sie trugen einfache Hemden, die blau-weiß gestreift waren. Ihre Schuhe hatten dicke Holzsohlen, worin sie nur sehr schlecht laufen konnten", berichtete der zuständige Sachbearbeiter.

Wer waren nun diese Frauen, die da ausgesucht wurden für eine Arbeit, die selbst dem SS-Mann Schwarz für Frauen zu schwer erschien?

Das Schicksal der Juden von Uzhorod

Im April 1944 kam eine SS-Einsatzgruppe in die Stadt Uzhorod, gelegen in dem Teil der Tschechoslowakei, der im Krieg von Ungarn okkupiert wurde und heute zur Sowjetunion gehört. Die jüdischen Familien wurden auf dem Marktplatz zusammengetrieben und drei Wochen lang in einem Lager in Uzhorod selbst interniert. Dann wurden sie zusammen mit den jüdischen Familien aus der ganzen Region in einen Güterwagen gesteckt und kamen am 19. Mai 1944 im Auschwitz-Lager Birkenau an.

Sie stellten sich dort auf der Rampe auf und wurden selektiert: Arbeitsfähige und Schwache wurden getrennt, ebenso Männer und Frauen. Die älteren Frauen wurden noch am selben Tag vergast, die Männer kamen in Arbeitskommandos, die jungen Frauen ins Lager.

So auch die Schwestern Elizabeth und Ernestine Roth und die Schwestern Agnes und René Königsberg und Rosa Katz, alle aus Uzhorod.

Die jungen Frauen bekamen Häftlingskleidung, und ihre Haare wurden abrasiert. Nach etwa 6 Wochen Wartens passierte etwas: Erneut wurde selektiert. Von den etwa 1.500 Frauen aus dem Block, in dem sich die Mädchen aus Uzhorod befanden, wurden einige herausgesucht und in die Gaskammer gesteckt; etwa 1.000 sollten in Auschwitz bleiben und wurden zu diesem Zwecke tätowiert, der Rest, darunter auch die 5 aus Uzhorod, kamen zusammen in eine Gruppe von ca. 2.000 Frauen, die erneut in Güterwagen verfrachtet wurden – das war am 2. Juli 1944. Am 4. Juli kamen sie im Ruhrgebiet an, demselben Tag, an dem Kommandant Pister im Krupp Hauptverwaltungsgebäude in der Altendorfer Straße in Essen mit den zuständigen Herren über das Schicksal eben dieser Mädchen konferierte.

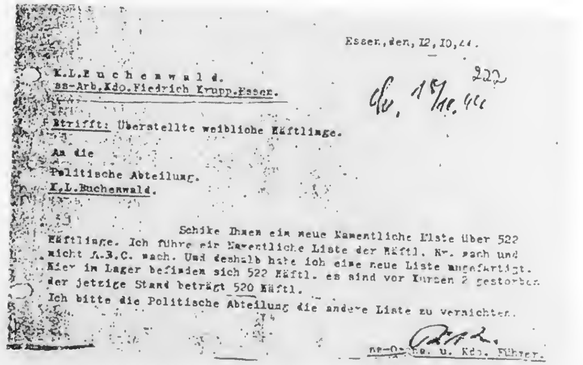
7 Wochen waren die Mädchen in den Zelten bei Gelsenberg und während der Zeit mit Aufräumarbeiten beschäftigt, bis schließlich am 24. August eine Delegation von Männern eintraf und es hieß, daß sie die kräftigsten Frauen für eine Firma Krupp in Essen aussuchen sollten. Das Hauptinteresse der Mädchen war es nun, möglichst zusammenzubleiben, manche der Mädchen waren erst 12 oder 15 Jahre alt, die meisten um die 20. Es gelang den Geschwistern Roth und Königsberg zusammen für Essen ausgesucht zu werden. Am nächsten Tag marschierten 520 Frauen – 500 Arbeiterinnen und 20, die zunächst für die Versorgung vorgesehen waren, dann aber wohl auch in die Fabrik kamen – zum Bahnhof Gelsenkirchen, stiegen dort in Straßenbahnen, fuhren zum Hauptbahnhof Essen und marschierten dann – immer unter Bewachung von SS-Leuten – quer durch die Essener Innenstadt über die Kruppstraße Richtung Mülheim, bogen hinter dem Straßenbahndepot links ein und erreichten schließlich das Lager in der Humboldtstraße Süd.

Das Lager

In dem am westlichsten gelegenen Teil waren 5 Baracken für sie abgetrennt und mit Stacheldraht umgeben. Vor dem umzäunten Teil lag eine weitere Baracke für die Wachmannschaften. Das Lager selbst bestand aus vier Schlafbaracken und einer Küche mit Eßraum; Wege gab es in dem auf freiem Feld gebauten Lager keine. In den Holzbaracken fanden die Mädchen zweistöckige Bettgestelle mit Strohsäcken vor, etwa 65 Gestelle pro Baracke, so daß in jeder Baracke etwa 130 Frauen schliefen. Bis vor kurzem war das Lager noch von anderen bewohnt gewesen, stellten die Frauen fest, alles war unsäglich verdreckt und vor allem verwanzt. Die Begleitmannschaft übergab den Häftlingstransport nun an die Wachmannschaft des neuen KZ-Außenlagers.

Damit allerdings hatte die Firma Krupp noch erhebliche Probleme gehabt. Denn eine der Bedingungen des Einsatzes der Frauen, die mit Schwarz ausgehandelt worden waren, war die Gestellung von 45 Frauen durch die Firma Krupp als Bewacherinnen. In den Betrieben und beim Arbeitsamt Essen wurde nachgeforscht, ob sich Frauen dazu bereit erklärten; das gelang erst nach längeren Bemühungen. Zumeist waren es Arbeiterinnen bei Krupp, die sich vielleicht verbessern wollten, die sich meldeten; meist nicht älter als die KZ-Häftlinge selbst.

Diese Frauen wurden nun formell bei Krupp entlassen und bei der SS eingestellt, zunächst aber einmal nach Ravensbrück geschickt, um in dem dortigen KZ in einem Schnellkursus von 2 Wochen die wichtigsten Grundlagen der Tätigkeit als Aufseherin von KZ-Häftlingen zu erlernen. Frisch ausgebildet und zum Teil mit SS-Uniform versehen, kamen die ehemaligen Krupp-Arbeiterinnen dann nach Essen zurück und erwarteten nun die Häftlinge. Lagerführer in der Humboldtstraße war der SS-Oberscharführer Rieck, seine Vertreter waren die Unterscharführer Willi Kerkhoff und Otto Maier, schließlich der SS-Mann Hugo Kummer, Führerin der SS-Frauen war Emmi Theissen, die nur einige Monate im Lager war. Anfangs waren es rd. 44 SS-Frauen und 25 SS-Männer; nach einiger Zeit wurde allerdings die Hälfte der Wachmannschaft zu einem anderen Kommando abkommandiert.



Essen, den, 12.10.44.

K.L. Buchenwald.
SS-Arb.Kdo. Friedrich Krupp, Essen.

Betrifft: Überstellte weibliche Häftlinge.

An die
Politische Abteilung.
K.L. Buchenwald.

Schicke Ihnen ein neue Namentliche Liste über 522 Häftlinge. Ich führe ein Namentliche Liste der Häftl. Nr. nach und nach im Lager befinden sich 522 Häftl. es sind vor Kurzen 2 gestorben. der jetzige Stand beträgt 520 Häftl.
Ich bitte die Politische Abteilung die andere Liste zu vernichten.

SS-Ostf. u. Kdt. Führer.

Die Arbeit

In den darauffolgenden Tagen begann für die Frauen die Arbeit. Morgens um 4 Uhr wurde geweckt, und die Frauen versammelten sich zum Appell. Sie nahmen ihr Frühstück ein, das anfangs aus Brot und Margarine bestanden haben soll, und begaben sich zur Straßenbahn, die um 5.25 Uhr von der Kruppstraße abfuhr, um 6.00 Uhr begann die Arbeit. Der größte Teil der Mädchen arbeitete im Walzwerk II, angeleitet von deutschen Vorarbeitern sollten sie die verschiedensten Arbeiten ausführen, die Beschickung von Öfen, Schweißarbeiten und andere Tätigkeiten, von denen selbst eine der SS-Aufseherinnen sagte, daß diese Arbeiten für sie selbst zu schwer gewesen wären.

Andere arbeiteten in der Elektrodenwerkstatt, der Rest machte Aufräumungsarbeiten. Wie es den Frauen in der Fabrik erging, war sehr unterschiedlich und hing in starkem Maße vom Wohlwollen der deutschen Arbeiter, aber vor allem der Vorarbeiter, Meister und Betriebsleiter ab. Hier gab es die verschiedensten Typen: Gleichgültige, Sadisten und sehr hilfsbereite Menschen, die den Mädchen sogar ab und zu etwas zusteckten. Von den Deutschen am Arbeitsplatz war das Wohl und Wehe der Frauen gänzlich abhängig. Es ist in der Fabrik zu üblen Brutalitäten gekommen. Die Frauen wurden geschlagen und getreten, sie wurden von den wärmenden Öfen weggetrieben, bekamen Prügel, wenn sie Handschuhe anhatten, bekamen Prügel, wenn sie zu langsam arbeiteten, zu wenig trugen, sich unterhielten. Es gab aber auch Fälle, wo es die Mädchen im Betrieb besser hatten als im Lager, wo sie zusätzliche Nahrung bekamen, sich mal waschen oder wärmen durften, wo einer mal wegguckte, wenn sie eine Pause einlegten, wo einer im Winter den Mädchen seine Handschuhe gab, wenn es der Meister nicht sah. Ende August waren die 520 Mädchen nach Essen gekommen – und in den ersten 2 Monaten ist es ihnen dort noch vergleichsweise erträglich ergangen.

Zerstörung des Lagers

Seit Oktober 1944 aber wurde ihre Lage immer verzweifelter. In der Nacht vom 23. auf den 24 Oktober fand über Essen ein schwerer Luftangriff statt. In heller Panik liefen die Frauen aus den Baracken in die Splittergräben, die allerdings nur 1 m tief ausgegraben waren und kaum Schutz boten. Die SS-Leute begaben sich in einen siche-

ren Unterstand, den die Jüdinnen nicht betreten durften. Auch im Betrieb war der Luftschutzbunker nur für Deutsche, und die KZ-Häftlinge mußten sehen, daß sie in einem provisorischen Unterstand Schutz fanden.

An diesem Tag nun wurde das Lager Humboldtstraße fast völlig zerstört, nur die Küchenbaracke war noch intakt, allerdings mit Dachschäden. Am folgenden Morgen, als die Aufräumungsarbeiten begannen, fanden die Frauen in der Sanitätsbaracke eine verkohlte Leiche – eines der Mädchen hatte schwerkrank dort gelegen und war in der Panik einfach vergessen worden. Sie konnte sich nicht alleine fortbewegen und war verbrannt. Mit diesem Bombenangriff am 23. Oktober verschlechterte sich das Leben der Frauen sehr. Ihre Unterkünfte waren völlig zerstört, Waschgelegenheit bestand nun überhaupt nicht mehr. Sie machten sich nun daran, das am wenigsten zerstörte Gebäude, die Küche, notdürftig zu reparieren und zimmerten sich aus Holzbohlen große durchgehende Gemeinschaftslager im Speisesaal. Viele der Mädchen mußten auf den Brettern schlafen; es gab nur noch einige Decken und wohl etwas Stroh. Auch im Betrieb waren schwere Zerstörungen die Folge des Luftangriffs, und die Frauen konnten nicht mehr in der Produktion eingesetzt werden, sondern wurden bei Aufräumungsarbeiten beschäftigt. Auch die Straßenbahn fuhr nicht mehr. Und so sah der Tag für die Jüdinnen seitdem aus: Wecken zwischen 4.00 und 5.00 Uhr, Appell, Einnahme des Frühstücks – erheblich gekürzte Rationen, später fiel das Frühstück ganz aus – dann Abmarsch unter Bewachung quer durch Essen zum Gelände der Gußstahlfabrik. Zu dieser Zeit morgens um 6.00 Uhr ist Schichtwechsel, und jeder, der wollte, konnte diesen Trupp sehen. Immer noch in derselben Bekleidung, einen Kittel mit einem großen roten Kreuz auf dem Rücken, zerlumpt und oft durchnäßt, weil es durch das Dach der Küche regnete. Je nach Einsatzort dauerte der Marsch zwischen einer 3/4 und 2 Stunden. Die SS-Leute, die sie begleiteten, trugen Uniform und Gewehre, alte Manlicher-Gewehre aus dem Ersten Weltkrieg, sowie Knüppel, sogenannte Stahlruten. „Peitschen" nannten die Jüdinnen diese Instrumente, von denen die Wachmannschaft häufig Gebrauch machte. Diese Schläge waren es vor allem, über die die Mädchen klagten. Die Schläge, die mangelnde Ernährung, die unzureichende Bekleidung, die unzumutbar schwere Arbeit. Diese bestand nun fast ausschließlich aus Ausbesserungsarbeiten. Ziegel mußten geschleppt, Bleche mußten transportiert werden. Wenn eine der Frauen nur 2 statt 3 Ziegel auf einmal trug, konnte es ihr passieren, daß ihr zur Strafe auf der Mitte des Kopfes ein kahler Streifen durch die mittlerweile nachgewachsenen Haare geschnitten wurde. Um 1/2 Zwölf war eine Mittagspause von 1/2 Stunde. In dieser Zeit versuchten die Frauen das Nötigste zu erledigen. Aber auch hier kam es wesentlich darauf an, welcher Vorarbeiter oder Meister für die Frauen zuständig war. Bei einigen, vor allem im Walzwerk II, war den Mädchen gar nichts erlaubt, und sie erhielten Prügel, wenn sie etwas wollten. Bei anderen war es möglich, daß sich die Mädchen wuschen, manchmal sogar etwas Mitgebrachtes kochten. So gering von heute her gesehen die Unterschiede in der Behandlung der Frauen von Seiten der Deutschen aussehen mögen, zu der Zeit war dies für die jüdischen Frauen von entscheidender Bedeutung.

Abends um sechs oder sieben wurde dann der Rückmarsch angetreten, so daß die Mädchen meist erst bei Dunkelheit ins Lager kamen, dort ihr Essen, meist Weißkohlsuppe und Brot, in Empfang nahmen und sich dann in ihrem umfunktionierten Speisesaal zum Schlafen zusammendrängten. Eine der zusätzlichen Belastungen für die Häftlinge wurde die Kälte. Schuhwerk war keines vorhanden, und so mußten sie im Winter mit den alten Holzpantinen, die wie die andere Kleidung noch aus Auschwitz stammten und schnell zerfielen, oder barfuß durch die verschneiten Straßen der Stadt marschieren. Einige versuchten sich mit Stroh zu behelfen, das sie in die Pantinen steckten oder mit Lappen, die sie um die Füße wickelten.

In der Fabrik liefen sie Gefahr, mit den Händen an den Blechen oder den eisernen Handkarren festzufrieren; ein deutscher Arbeiter im Betrieb Maschinenbau 8 schenkte einem der Mädchen seine ausrangierten Handschuhe. Als der stellvertretende Betriebsleiter dies sah, riß er die Handschuhe dem Mädchen von den Händen und warf sie in den Koksofen. Im Lager selbst war es vor allem die Brutalität des Lagerführers Rieck und der SS-Frau Theissen, unter der die Frauen zu leiden hatten. Vor allem Rieck prügelte die Frauen häufig und mit steigender Brutalität. Weitere Todesfälle kamen hinzu; eine Frau starb an TB, eine andere infolge der schweren Erfrierungen. Ein Mädchen war schwanger, als es entdeckt wurde,

wurde sie nach Auschwitz zurückgeschickt. Die Frauen wußten, was das bedeutete. Auf der Rampe waren alle schwangeren Frauen sofort selektiert und ins Gas geschickt worden.

In den Kellerräumen

Am 12. Dezember schließlich kam es zu einem zweiten Luftangriff, der auch die Küchenbaracke zerstörte, von dem Lager Humboldtstraße standen nur noch einige Grundmauern. Von Seiten der Firmenleitung wurde nun erwogen, ob die Frauen zurück nach Buchenwald, ihrer Befehlszentrale, geschickt werden sollten. Dazu ist es aber nicht gekommen, ob auf Initiative der Betriebsleitung oder der Häftlinge ist nicht klar. Statt dessen zogen die Frauen in die Kellerräume der abgebrannten Wohnbaracken und bauten sich selbst neue Schlafgelegenheiten, welche aus aneinandergefügten Brettern bestanden, die meisten aber schliefen auf dem feuchten Zementboden, gewärmt nur von einer Decke oder etwas Stroh.

In diesen Kellerräumen hausten die Frauen länger als ein Vierteljahr, es war die schlimmste Zeit seit ihrer Inhaftierung in Uzhorod im Frühjahr 1944.

Es war ein kalter Winter, der Ofen in den Kellerräumen brachte kaum Wärme, zudem fehlte Brennmaterial. Die täglichen Arbeitszeiten änderten sich allerdings nicht. Die Lage der Mädchen war in den Vorstandsetagen der Firma durchaus bekannt. Die Oberlagerführung besichtigte mehrfach die Verhältnisse in der Humboldtstraße und berichtete nach oben. Es geschah jedoch nichts, zumal die Lage in Essen seit dem Januar 1945 durch allgemeine Auflösungserscheinungen gekennzeichnet war und häufige Luftangriffe selbst eine so geordnete Verwaltung wie die der Firma Krupp durcheinander brachten. Auch muß ein Teil der von der Firma ausgegebenen Nahrungsmittel und Brennstoffe von den Leuten der Wachmannschaft abgezweigt und für eigene Zwecke gebraucht worden sein.

Der Abtransport

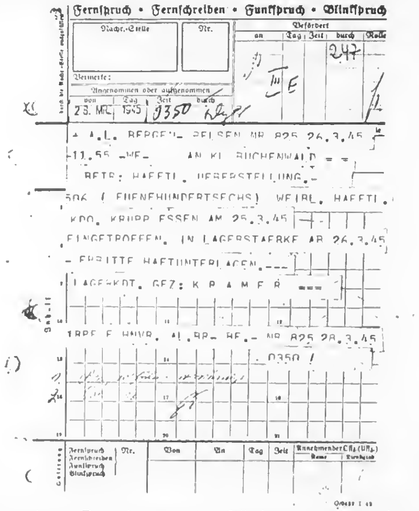
Am 15. März 1945 kam der Tag, den die Frauen am meisten fürchteten: Der Abtransport wurde vorbereitet. Denn immer wieder hatten die SS-Leute ihnen gesagt, was mit ihnen geschehen werde, wenn der Zusammenbruch näherrücke: „Fünf Minuten haben wir immer Zeit. Und in den 5 Minuten werden wir euch töten."

Der Kommandant von Buchenwald zog die vielen verschiedenen Außenkommandos des KZs zusammen und beauftragte den Kommandoführer des Außenkommandos Bochum, Großmann, die Häftlinge vom Bochumer Verein, den Bochumer Eisen-Hüttenwerken und dem Frauenkommando Krupp Essen aus dem Rheinland nach Buchenwald zu evakuieren. Der SS-Hauptsturmführer Schneier erschien daraufhin in Essen und sagte, er hätte den Auftrag, sämtliche KZ-Insassen, die im Ruhrgebiet beschäftigt wären, nach Buchenwald zurückzutransportieren. Krupp solle einen Mann stellen, der der SS helfen solle, einen Sonderzug zusammenzustellen. Krupp stellte einen Angestellten zur Verfügung. Die Vorbereitungen für den Abtransport blieben den Frauen nicht unbemerkt. Die meisten der SS-Wachmannschaften wurden zu anderen Kommandos gebracht, Verpflegung für die SS und die Frauen von Krupp geliefert. Ein Bombenangriff bot für 6 Frauen, die Geschwister Roth und Königsberg, Gisella Israel und Rosa Katz die Gelegenheit zur Flucht.

Am Vormittag des 17. März marschierte der Trupp los. Der Kruppsche Verwaltungsangestellte S., die männlichen SS-Wächter und die Frauen, rund 500 mögen es noch gewesen sein. Quer durch die Stadt marschierte der Zug, über Kray nach Bochum, um dort am Hauptbahnhof den Sonderzug nach Buchenwald zu besteigen. Die männlichen KZ-Häftlinge aus Bochum waren bereits in Güterwagen verladen, für die Frauen standen einige Personenwagen dritter Klasse zur Verfügung.

Die Fahrt nach Buchenwald dauerte, bedingt durch die Kriegsverhältnisse, drei Tage; schon bald war die Verpflegung ausgegangen. Zum einen reichten die von der Kruppschen Oberlagerführung ausgegebenen Rationen nicht, zum anderen behielten die SS-Leute einen Teil, vor allem das Fleisch, offenbar für sich. Am 19.3. kam der Zug in Weimar an. Die Ankunft der Frauen kam für die KZ-Leitung in Buchenwald unerwartet; denn Rieck, der Leiter des Transportkommandos, erhielt die Auskunft, daß die Frauen nicht nach Buchenwald, sondern ins KZ Bergen-Belsen bei Celle gebracht werden sollten. Die Frauen wurden in Weimar im Zug belassen, die Männer fuhren mit dem Bochumer SS-Mann Großmann nach Buchenwald. Die Weiterfahrt nach Bergen-Belsen dauerte nochmals 3 Tage, Verpflegung gab es mittlerweile gar keine mehr, ein SS-Mann berichtete, daß die Wachmann-

schaft unterwegs Wasser und ein paar Steckrüben organisierte. Am 22. März, 11 Monate nach der Internierung in Uzhorod, kamen die Frauen in Bergen-Belsen an. In der Verwaltungsstelle des KZs wurde den Wachmannschaften bedeutet, daß im KZ Typhus herrsche und sie es infolgedessen nicht betreten dürften. Die Essener SS-Leute übergaben daraufhin die Frauen, die ins Lager geführt wurden. Wenige Wochen später wurde das KZ Bergen-Belsen von den heranrückenden Alliierten befreit, vorher brachten die Wachmannschaften eine große Anzahl der Häftlinge um. Der Verwaltungsvorgang war damit abgeschlossen.


Fernspruch • Fernschreiben • Funkspruch • Blinkspruch

Dringlichkeitsstufe | Nr. | Befördert an | Tag | Zeit | durch | Rolle

Vermerke: Angenommen oder aufgenommen am 23. MRZ. 1945 um 9350

247

A.L. BERGEN-BELSEN NR 825 24.3.45

11.55 -WE- AN KL BUCHENWALD

BETR: HAFTL. HERRSTELLUNG.-

506 (FUENFHUNDERTSECHS) WEIBL. HAFTL.

KDO. KRUPP ESSEN AM 23.3.45

EINGETROFFEN IN LAGERSTAERKE AM 24.3.45

- ERSATZ HAFTUNTERBRACHT.---

LAGERKDT. GEZ: K R A M E R

TRPF F WHVB. AL.BR- BE.- NR 825 28.3.45

0350 !

Übermittlungsvermerke: Fernspruch, Fernschreiben, Funkspruch, Blinkspruch | Nr. | Von | An | Tag | Zeit | Empfangsbestätigung (Uhrzeit) Datum | Durchgang

Gegeben | Gruppe | Wörter

Quelle: [1]

Eine Flucht

März 1945. In einer Bombennacht flüchteten sechs junge jüdische Frauen aus dem KZ-Außenlager Buchenwald an der Humboldtstraße. Weil die Wachtposten die Luftschutzräume aufgesucht hatten, blieb ihre Flucht zunächst unbemerkt. Die Namen der Mädchen: Elisabeth Roth, Erna Roth, Agnes Königsberg, René Königsberg, Rosa Katz und Gisella Israel. Die vier Erstgenannten waren zwei Geschwisterpaare. Alle Einzelheiten dieser Flucht zu schildern, ist 36 Jahre danach so gut wie ausgeschlossen. Durch die Befragung von Beteiligten und Zeitzeugen gelang es jedoch, wichtige Details zu rekonstruieren.

Heute wissen wir, daß die erste Etappe der Flucht ein Keller der zerstörten Leichenhalle auf dem jüdischen Friedhof, Reckhammerweg 88, war. Der Weg, den die Mädchen dorthin zurücklegten, ist der gleiche gewesen, den sie täglich zum Kruppschen Walzwerk II, Ecke Helenen- und Bottroper Straße zurückzulegen hatten: Über die Kruppstraße bis zur Wickenburg; durch die Mülheimer Straße bis zur Alfred-Krupp-Schule; von dort in Richtung Helenenstraße; dann weiter über die Helenenstraße, vorbei an der Zeche Sälzer-Amalie bis zur Bottroper Straße.

Von hier aus führte Rosa Katz ihre Leidensgefährtinnen in den Keller der zerstörten Leichenhalle auf dem jüdischen Friedhof.

Während der Arbeit im Walzwerk II hatte sie Erna und Gerhard Marquardt kennengelernt, ein Ehepaar, das dort beschäftigt war. Beide wohnten nicht weit vom Betrieb inmitten einer Gartenanlage auf der Stadtwiese. Gerhard Marquardt hatte Rosa Katz einmal während der Arbeitszeit mit zu seiner Wohnung genommen. Um den Weg abzuschneiden, war er mit ihr über den jüdischen Friedhof am Reckhammerweg gegangen.

Das Wissen um den abgelegenen, von vielen gemiedenen Ort mag das Mädchen veranlaßt haben, ihn als erste Zufluchtstätte auszuwählen.

In der ersten Nacht nach der Flucht hatten Fliegerbomben erneut die Leichenhalle getroffen, den Keller aber verschont.

Auf sich allein gestellt, ohne Nahrung und Wasser, erfüllt von Furcht vor der Entdeckung, verbrachten die Mädchen einige Tage in dem Keller. Die nahezu hoffnungslose Lage gab Rosa Katz den Mut, den Krupp-Arbeiter Gerhard Marquardt in der ihr bekannten, nahegelegenen Wohnung aufzusuchen und um Hilfe zu bitten. Sie bat nicht vergebens. Was es bedeutete, der Bitte zu entsprechen, vermag nur der zu begreifen, der sich in die Bedingungen jener Zeit hineinversetzen kann. Was die totale Rationierung aller Lebensmittel, der Genußmittel und der Bekleidung für die Versorgung der Bevölkerung bereitstellte, war nicht mehr als das, was der Einzelne zum Überleben brauchte.

Den beiden Marquardts gelang es dennoch, die sechs Flüchtlinge vor Hunger und Durst zu bewahren. Dabei riskierten sie viel.

Nicht weit von dem Versteck auf dem jüdischen Friedhof stand ein von Bomben getroffener und ausgebrannter Gasometer. Gerhard Marquardt hatte herausgefunden, daß im Keller dieses Gasometers Kartoffeln lagerten, auf die beim Brand Teer geflossen war.

Er suchte noch genießbare Knollen heraus, brachte sie seiner Frau, die daraus manche Mahlzeit für die Mädchen bereitete. Beide wußten aber, daß auf die Dauer gesehen deren Aufenthalt im Keller der Leichenhalle zu gefährlich wurde.

Nachdem Gerhard Marquardt die Flüchtlinge zunächst in einer Hausruine auf dem Reckhammerweg, nahe dem Gasometer untergebracht hatte, holte er sie in die Gartenanlage auf der Stadtwiese. Nicht weit entfernt von seiner Wohnung hatte er hier auf einem Laubengrundstück ein Versteck für sie hergerichtet.


Erna und Gerhard Marquardt

Furcht vor der Entdeckung und die Sorge um die Ernährung der sechs Mädchen ließ die Marquardts nach neuen Wegen suchen. Auf ganz ungewöhnliche und gefährliche Weise gelang es dem Krupp-Arbeiter, Brot herbeizuschaffen. Behilflich war ihm dabei Heinz S., ein Bekannter, der auch auf der Stadtwiese wohnte. Ihm hatte er sich in seiner Not anvertraut. Heinz S., Angehöriger der Waffen-SS und Uniformträger, begab sich mit Gerhard Marquardt zu einer von Bomben getroffenen Brothalle auf der Segerothstraße, die damals den Namen des Essener Alt-Nationalsozialisten Heinrich-Unger-Straße trug. Heinz S. hatte dem Krupp-Arbeiter eine seiner Uniformen geliehen. Derart Uniformierte konnten sich damals schon einiges erlauben. Bepackt mit zwei Säcken Brot kehrten beide unbemerkt von dem waghalsigen Unternehmen zurück. Die Entdeckung hätte für beide den Tod bedeutet.


Rosa Katz nach der Befreiung

Aber das Versteck in der Gartenanlage auf der Stadtwiese erwies sich als nicht sicher genug. Die Gefahr der Entdeckung und der damit verbundenen Denuntiation nahm von Tag zu Tag zu.

Als Retter in dieser Situation erwies sich jetzt der ebenfalls im Kruppschen Walzwerk II beschäftigte Ofenmaurer Karl Schneider. Er holte in der Dunkelheit die sechs Mädchen aus ihrem Versteck und brachte sie nach Altendorf. Hier hatte er zuvor Helfer gesucht und gefunden.

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Eingeweiht wurde von ihm Gertrud Hahnen, Markscheide 50, die als Hausangestellte bei ihm tätig war. Sie beauftragte er mit der Betreuung der Mädchen. Um der Gefahr einer Entdeckung vorzubeugen, wurde das Fenster des Zimmers, in dem sich die Flüchtlinge aufhielten, mit alten Teppichen verhängt. Das fiel auf Grund der strengen Verdunkelungspflicht nicht weiter auf.

Zu den Vertrauten Fritz Niermanns gehörten einige Freunde, die seine politische Abneigung gegen das NS-Regime teilten oder wie er selbst, Katholiken aus Überzeugung waren. Zu ihnen gehörten sein Vetter Peter Wirtz, Heinrich Edelmeier, Karl Klotz, Adolf Gatzweiler u. a.

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Intentional Second Exposure

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Inhalt

Angela Genger „Ortstermin":
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Uli Herbert: Die Geschichte des Lagers Humboldtstraße

Ernst Schmidt: Eine Flucht

Literaturverzeichnis. Eine Auswahl



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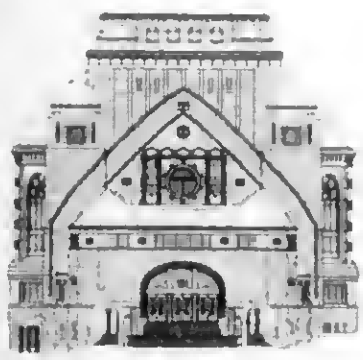
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Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945





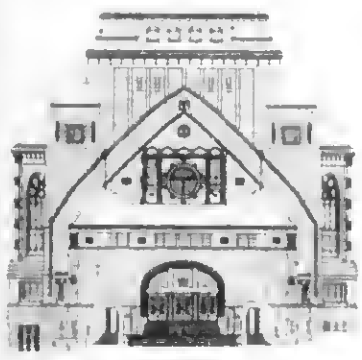
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Führungen mittwochs 15 Uhr, sonntags 11 Uhr und nach Vereinbarung · Handbibliothek Außerdem Sonderveranstaltungen, Kurse, Seminare und Sonderausstellungen.

Intentional Second Exposure





Alte Synagoge

essen

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(Nähe Rathaus, U Porscheplatz)
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Führungen mittwochs 15 Uhr, sonntags 11 Uhr und nach Vereinbarung · Handbibliothek Außerdem Sonderveranstaltungen, Kurse, Seminare und Sonderausstellungen.

Alte Synagoge — Mahn- und Gedenkstätte — Historisch-politisches Dokumentationsforum

Der eigenwillige und schöne Bau der Alten Synagoge steht neben dem neuen Essener Rathaus. Das heutige Bild zeugt noch von der ursprünglichen Schönheit des Jugendstilbaus (Architekt: Edmund Körner). Das renovierte Innere verweist auf die Zerstörung in der Progrom-Nacht vom 9. zum 10. November 1938.

Die Ausstellung „Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945"

In der Alten Synagoge Essen wurde mit der am 9. November 1980 eröffneten Ausstellung „Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945" der Versuch unternommen, 35 Jahre nach dem Ende des Nationalsozialismus die Vergangenheit auf besondere Weise aufzuarbeiten. Das Gotteshaus der Juden in einer Stadt, die von den Nationalsozialisten „judenfrei" gemacht wurde, steht heute wieder als Zeuge für 2.650 Menschen, die rassische, politische, religiöse und anders motivierte Verfolgung das Leben kostete, darunter mehr als 2.500 Juden dieser Stadt — mehr als 55 Prozent der Juden, die 1933 in Essen lebten.

Mit 68 großformatigen Bildtafeln und mit über 500 Dokumenten sowie mit vielen Gegenständen und Materialien versucht die Ausstellung sichtbar zu machen, wie die Krisen der Weimarer Republik den Weg ins „Dritte Reich" eröffneten.

Es wird versucht, am Essener Beispiel zu zeigen, wie die Nazis an die Macht kamen.

Der Widerstand von 1933 bis 1939 und von 1939 bis 1945 wird dargestellt.

Die Verfolgung und Vernichtung der Juden, der Volksopposition, der demokratischen Parteien, der Widerstandskämpfer, der Kriegsgefangenen und Fremdarbeiter, der Minderheiten und der Kranken werden dokumentiert. Schließlich werden das Ende des Krieges und der Wiederaufbau angesprochen und an wenigen Beispielen erläutert.

Am Ende der Ausstellung stehen stellvertretend für Alle neun Lebensläufe von Menschen, die Widerstand geleistet haben.

Vom Kaiserreich in den NS-Staat

War das schreckliche Ende für viele Mitbürger nicht zu ahnen? Die Ausstellung versucht auch dieser Frage nachzugehen. Beginnend mit der November-Revolution von 1918 und den bürgerkriegsähnlichen Unruhen während des Kapp-Putsches, werden politische, wirtschaftliche und ideologische Gründe aufgezeigt, die zum Scheitern der Weimarer-Republik führten. Wenige Bilder und Dokumente belegen den Terror der SS und SA: SA-Leute besetzen die dem Zentrum nahestehende Essener Volkszeitung und erzwangen den Abdruck von Hermann Görings Rede in der Gruga 1933.

Wenige Monate später führten SA-Leute den abgesetzten preußischen Wohlfahrtsminister Hirtsiefer durch die Straßen Essens mit dem Schild „Ich bin der Hungerleider Hirtsiefer". Schutzhaft, Konzentrationslager, Tod. Ein Beispiel

Trotz Verbot in den Widerstand

Im Februar/März 1933 begannen die Massenverhaftungen von Mitgliedern der Arbeiterparteien, Arbeiterorganisationen und Gewerkschaften. Mißhandlungen und Lager erwarteten viele. Es gab kleinere, unabhängig voneinander operierende Gruppen von SPD und KPD, die in der Stadt, aber auch vom Ausland her Kontakt nach Essen hielten. Beispielsweise brachten Brotfahrer ihren „Kunden" im Ruhrgebiet illegale Schriften. Nach 1936 trafen sich nur noch wenige Gruppen, die eine neue Welle von Hochverrats-Prozessen überstanden hatten. Als Göring 1939 die Schichtarbeit der Bergarbeiter verlängerte, wehrten sich die Kumpel durch Langsamarbeiten, Krankfeiern und Arbeitsplatzwechsel. So kam es, daß die Förderung nicht, wie gewünscht, stieg. Im Krieg bildeten sich neue Widerstandsgruppen. „Der Friedenskämpfer" und das „Ruhr-Echo" erschienen 1942. Sie berichteten entgegen der zensierten Meinung über Vorgänge im In- und Ausland.

Widerstand der Kirchen

Die katholische Kirche verteidigte ihren Wirkungsbereich gegen die Übergriffe der Nationalsozialisten, die mehr Einfluß auf die Jugend gewinnen wollten. Die kirchliche Jugendarbeit wurde erschwert, junge Geistliche wurden unter falschen Anschuldigungen verhaftet und nach Dachau ins KZ geschickt. Die „Bekennende Kirche" im Rheinland verschaffte sich eigene Publikationsorgane und betrieb eine eigene Theologenausbildung. Ein ehemaliges Kartoffellager in der Hafenstraße wurde behelfsmäßiges Gotteshaus. Trotz Verhören und trotz Festnahmen wurde im evangelischen Gemeindehaus in der Julienstraße illegal weitergedruckt.

Die letzte Trauung

Einen Tag vor der sogenannten Reichskristallnacht wurden Richard Buchheim und Ilse Guggenheim als letztes Paar in der Synagoge getraut. Dort, wo vor dem 10. November 1938 der Thoraschrein stand, ist heute das Hochzeitsfoto zu sehen. 20 Gäste sind abgebildet. Nur fünf gelang die Flucht ins Ausland, auch dem Ehepaar Buchheim. 15 wurden von den Nationalsozialisten ermordet. Ab 1941 begannen auch in Essen die Deportationen in die Vernichtungslager.



314 Lager

Daß es in Essen Konzentrationslager gab, zwei Außenstellen des KZ-Buchenwald, wußte bis zur Eröffnung der Ausstellung kaum jemand. Aber es gab nicht nur KZs. Eine Tafel der Ausstellung besteht nur aus Namen: Stadtteile, Straßen, Firmen. Sie zeigt die Lager von Fremdarbeitern, Kriegsgefangenen, Zwangsarbeitern. Nach unvollständigen Zählungen hat es 314 solcher Lager überall in der Stadt gegeben. Einige Gedenksteine und Grabmäler in der Stadt erinnern daran — auch das weiß kaum jemand.

Lebenswert und lebensunwert

Leben, das nach ihrer Meinung „unwert" war, löschten die Nazis aus: vergasen, zu Tode spritzen waren die Methoden, die im Euthanasieprogramm benutzt wurden und dem Invalide, Kranke, Krüppel, Alters- und Geistesschwache zum Opfer fielen. Kinder aus dem Essener Franz-Sales-Haus, einem Heim für geistig und körperlich Behinderte, wurden in andere Anstalten verlegt. Der Weg vieler verlor sich im Dunkeln.

Edelweißpiraten wanderten „wild"

Die Geschichte des Widerstandes ist auch die Geschichte von Folterungen und Tod. Selbst die Verweigerung des Hitlergrußes konnte den Tod bedeuten. Erzählen politischer Witze, Hilfsaktionen für Verfolgte, Abhören von Feindsendern wurden als „Volksopposition" bezeichnet und mit Strafen belegt.

1943/44 nahmen die Verhaftungen ausländischer Arbeiter den Hauptanteil der Verhaftungsstatistik ein. Gründe: Bummelei und Sabotage.

Fast vergessen war lange ein spontaner Jugendprotest. Edelweißpiraten nannten sie sich. In Essen hießen sie auch Fahrtenstenze. Sie verweigerten den Dienst in der Hitler-Jugend, ihrem militärischen Drill und dem autoritären Verhalten. Viele von ihnen wurden wegen „wilder Gruppenwanderung ohne Genehmigung der HJ-Leitung" festgenommen und „sonderbehandelt".

Weiße Fahnen als Zeichen

Als der Krieg zu Ende ging, wollten die Nationalsozialisten auch in Essen das Prinzip der „verbrannten Erde" anwenden. Doch Teile der Bevölkerung wehrten sich. Borbecker Bergleute retteten z. B. den Schacht Wolfsbank, den SA-Leute sprengen wollten.

Am 19. April 1945 schlug der von den Nationalsozialisten aus dem Amt entlassene Stadtrechtsrat Hugo Verspohl in Überruhr einen Aufruf an: Die Menschen sollten weiße Fahnen hissen als ein Zeichen dafür, daß aus den Trümmern etwas Neues entstehen wird.

Neun Schicksale aus Essen

Hinter all den Dokumenten und Bildern stehen Menschen. An ihnen werden Widerstand und Verfolgung deutlich. Neun von ihnen, die unter Willkür litten und von denen nur einer den Naziterror überlebte:

Pfarrer Heinrich HELD protestierte 1933 gegen die Einsetzung von staatlichen Kirchenkommissaren durch die Nationalsozialisten, wurde verhaftet, schloß sich nach seiner Freilassung der Bekennenden Kirche an. Die Nationalsozialisten ließen Hausdurchsuchungen durchführen, seine Schriften wurden beschlagnahmt, er wurde wiederholt festgenommen, er erhielt Redeverbot.

Der Sozialdemokrat Franz VOUTTA, 1933 stellvertretender SPD-Unterbezirksvorsitzender, organisierte zusammen mit SPD-Genossen 1. Mai-Feiern. Nach Vernehmungen starb er am 17. Juli 1936 im Düsseldorfer Gefängnislazarett.

Der Kommunist Karl LOMBERG wurde zum Tode verurteilt: Wegen seiner Arbeit in der KPD und der Arbeitersportbewegung von März bis zum August 1933 von den Nationalsozialisten inhaftiert. 1936 wurde er erneut verhaftet. Mit seinen früheren Genossen hielt er insbesondere über den Schachclub Asbeck Kontakt. Er war an der Vorbereitung von Widerstandsaktionen der Zielasko-Gruppe beteiligt und wurde deshalb am 20. August zusammen mit anderen verhaftet und am 18. Juli 1944 vom Volksgerichtshof zum Tode verurteilt.

Der sozialdemokratische Gewerkschafter Karl WOLF wurde wie andere Gewerkschafter 1933 in „Schutzhaft" genommen. 1939, kurz nach Kriegsbeginn, wegen antifaschistischer Mundpropaganda erneut festgenommen, wurde er im März 1940 wegen „Heimtücke" zu zwei Jahren Gefängnis verurteilt. Nach Strafverbüßung kann er nur einen Tag zu Hause verbringen. Im März 1942 wird er im KZ Sachsenhausen ermordet.

Der christliche Gewerkschafter Heinrich IMBUSCH konnte zwar 1933 ins Saarland fliehen, 1935, nach der Eingliederung des Saarlandes ins Deutsche Reich, nach Luxemburg. Später lebte er illegal, auch nach der deutschen Besetzung, in Belgien. Ende 1942 kehrte er nach Essen zurück; hier versteckte ihn seine Familie. Er starb schwerkrank am 16. Januar 1945.

Der katholische Pater Johannes UNTERBERG weigerte sich, der Gestapo die Namen von Exerzitien-Teilnehmern anzugeben. Er wurde deshalb am 5. Oktober 1939 festgenommen und am 23. Dezember 1939 als „Schutzhäftling" ins KZ Sachsenhausen eingeliefert. Dort kam er am 23. Mai 1940 um.

Der Zeuge Jehovas Theodor HÖLTER verweigerte bei seiner Bewerbung als Straßenbahnschaffner den Hitler-Gruß und wurde deshalb von der Gestapo vernommen. Am 17 März 1943 wurde er wegen Betätigung für die Internationale Bibelforscher-Vereinigung festgenommen. Er kam in Gestapohaft ums Leben.

Im Jahre 1943 arbeitete Bernhard KREULICH als Fördermaschinist auf der Zeche Hubert in Essen-Frillendorf. Während eines Krankenhaus-Aufenthaltes ließ er sich von zwei Nationalsozialisten zu anti-nazistischen Äußerungen provozieren: „Die SS ist eine Mördertruppe und unsere Wehrmacht wird zu Verbrechern". Seine zu Besuch im Krankenhaus weilende Frau pflichtete ihm bei Das Ehepaar wurde verhaftet und wegen „Wehrkraftzersetzung" und „Feindbegünstigung" vom 2. Senat des Volksgerichtshofes zum Tode verurteilt

Für die Gegenwart der Demokratie aus der Geschichte lernen
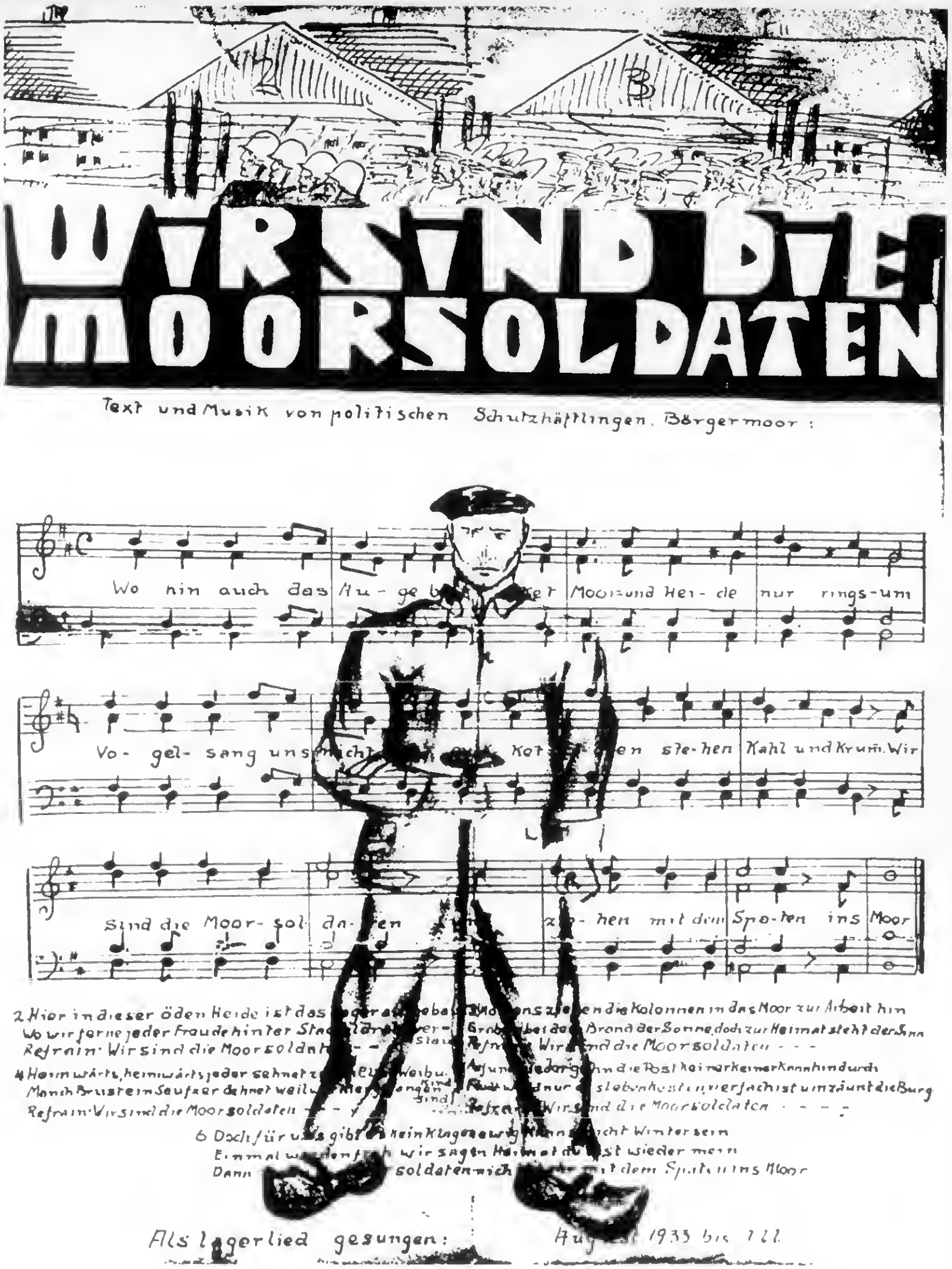
Die Ausstellung, die Alltagsgeschichte, Stadtgeschichte und politische Geschichte miteinander verbindet, verdankt ihr Zustandekommen zu einem hohen Maße der Öffentlichkeit. Über 150 Essener Bürger folgten einem Aufruf des Essener Oberbürgermeisters und brachten Erinnerungsstücke und Dokumente. Die Ausstellung selbst regt ihrerseits an, neue wichtige Stücke zu bringen, die die Ausstellung vervollständigen können. Hinzu kommen zahlreiche Gespräche mit Essener Bürgern, Lehrer und Schüler bieten ihre Mitarbeit an, Interviews mit Zeitzeugen werden vermittelt.

Vieles in der Ausstellung kann nur Impulse geben. Ergebnisse weiterer Forschungen, andere Aspekte der Auseinandersetzungen mit der Geschichte jener Jahre z. B. in der bildenden Kunst, in der Literatur oder Erfahrungen der Zeitzeugen werden in Sonderveranstaltungen der Öffentlichkeit zugänglich gemacht Insbesondere bei diesen Veranstaltungen werden Diskussionen geführt. Sie verweisen immer wieder auf die Notwendigkeit, diesen Teil unserer Geschichte zu bearbeiten. Sonderausstellungen sind eine andere, wesentliche Ergänzung und Erweiterung der Ausstellungsarbeit. Dabei werden Ergebnisse von Forschungen aus dem Hause ebenso wieder zugänglich wie andere Darstellungsformen des Themas, z. B. in der Fotografie oder in Holzschnitten von Otto Pankok. Eine Sonderstellung kommt dem Eingangsbereich zu: Dort findet sich eine Ausstellung der Jüdischen Kultusgemeinde Essen und eine Abteilung, in der Schüler das Ergebnis ihrer Arbeit ausstellen. Darauf wird besonderer Wert gelegt, denn durch die Umsetzung des geschichtlichen Wissens in eine Ausstellung – und das heißt auch Zugänglichmachen für eine größere Öffentlichkeit als Schule – wird ein Ansporn zur aktiven Auseinandersetzung mit dem Gelernten gegeben. Viele Schulklassen, ebenso auch gewerkschaftliche Gruppen, kirchliche Vereinigungen oder andere Organisationen melden sich zu Führungen an; zwei feste Führungstermine stehen Einzelbesuchern offen. Mittwochs von 17–18 Uhr sind Sprechstunden für alle diejenigen, die Hinweise, Anregungen und Kritik vorbringen oder Informationen einholen wollen.

Eine Handbibliothek umfaßt bisher 550 Titel. Sie wird fortlaufend ergänzt. Dabei arbeiten Stadtbibliothek und Universität sehr eng mit den Mitarbeitern der Alten Synagoge zusammen.

Angestrebt ist die Dokumentation von Radio- und Fernsehsendungen zum Thema. Die Kooperation mit anderen städtischen und überregionalen Einrichtungen wird gepflegt. Dadurch, und durch die lebhafte Beteiligung der Bürger wird die Alte Synagoge immer mehr zu einer Stätte der Erinnerung und des Gedenkens, vor allem aber auch zu einem Dokumentations- und Diskussionsforum, in das jeder etwas einbringen kann.

Text und Gestaltung:
Thomas Rother
Angela Genger



Dieses Exemplar des Moorsoldatenliedes versteckte ein Häftling des KZ Börgermoor zwischen Sohle und Brandsohle seiner Schuhe und brachte es nach seiner Entlassung nach Essen.

Es befindet sich jetzt in der Ausstellung "WIDERSTAND UND VERFOLGUNG IN ESSEN 1933 - 1945" in der ALTEN SYNAGOGE ESSEN

LIEBE JUGENDLICHE

Ihr habt euch die Ausstellung "WIDERSTAND UND VERFOLGUNG IN ESSEN 1933 - 1945" angesehen.
Gewiß sind beim Betrachten der Ausstellungsstücke, Dokumente und Filme zahlreiche Fragen aufgetaucht, deren Beantwortung euch auch nach dem Ausstellungsrundgang noch schwerfällt.

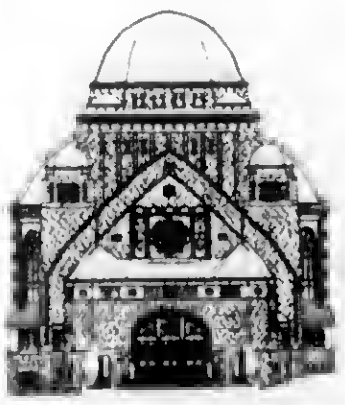
- Warum haben so viele Menschen dem Terror der Nazis so gleichgültig gegenübergestanden? Wie spielte sich das Leben der Frauen und Männer in den Essener Lagern für Fremdarbeiter und KZ-Häftlinge ab?

In der Alten Synagoge habt ihr die Möglichkeit, mit ehemaligen Widerstandskämpfern, mit KZ-Häftlingen, die das Nazi-Regime überlebt haben und mit heute in Essen lebenden Juden über solche Fragen zu diskutieren.
Vielleicht hat eure Klasse oder eure Gruppe Interesse, einmal eine kleine Ausstellung in der Alten Synagoge aufzubauen. Und zwar zu einem Thema der Ausstellung "Widerstand und Verfolgung", das euch besonders interessiert. Sprecht darüber mit eurem Lehrer oder mit eurem Begleiter, mit dem ihr die Ausstellung besucht habt.

Zur Ausstellung "Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933 - 1945" und allen damit verbundenen Fragen sind in der Alten Synagoge

BERATUNGSSTUNDEN FÜR JUGENDLICHE eingerichtet worden.

Jeden 1. und 3. Mittwoch im Monat, jeweils von 17 - 18 Uhr stehen dort Mitarbeiter der Alten Synagoge zur Verfügung, bei denen ihr eure Fragen, Anregungen und natürlich auch eure Kritik loswerden könnt.



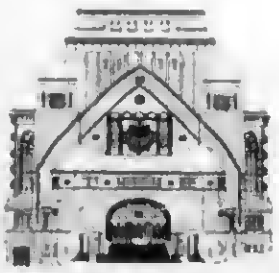
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Ein Auswahlverzeichnis





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Sonderveranstaltungen

– Änderungen vorbehalten; diese bitte gegebenenfalls der Tagespresse entnehmen –

06.03.1982
19.00 Uhr

„Sie sagten Nein—Essener Frauen und Männer im Kampf gegen das Hakenkreuz"

Texte und Szenen
Spielgruppe Volkshochschule,
Leitung: Dr. Ilka Boll

Veranstalter: Kulturamt der Stadt Essen

Veranstaltungen zur Woche der Brüderlichkeit 1982:

10.03.1982
19.00 Uhr

Internationale Jüdische Folklore

Mehrsprachiger Liederabend mit Helena Hendel

14.03.1982
11.00 Uhr

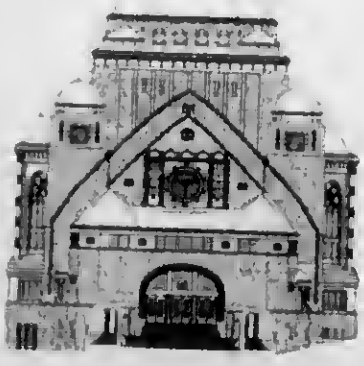
„Einheit in der Vielfalt-Judentum in USA"

Vortrag von Prof. Dr. Allen Podet (Buffalo/USA) im Rahmen der Matinée zur Woche der Brüderlichkeit

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Veranstalter:

Stadt Essen, Gesellschaft für christlich-jüdische Zusammenarbeit in Essen e.V., Jüdische Kultusgemeinde Essen in Verbindung mit den Bildungswerken der evang. und kath. Kirche, Essen



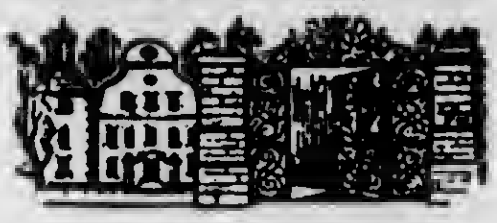
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Ausstellung
„Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933-1945"
Führungen, Sonderausstellungen,
Sonderveranstaltungen u.v.a.
Informationen:

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Öffnungszeiten: Dienstag-Sonntag 10-18 Uhr

Jüdisches Leben

Stiche und Gegenstände aus der Sammlung Seewi.
vom 21.01.1982 - 25.02.1982

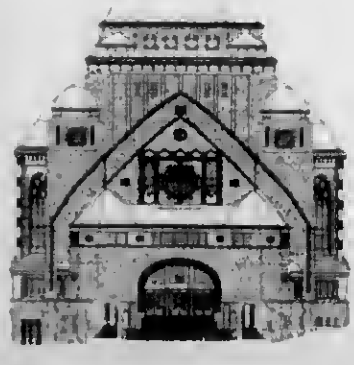
Eröffnung der Ausstellung: 21.01.1982, 19 Uhr.

Sonderveranstaltungen

– Änderungen vorbehalten; diese gegebenenfalls bitte der Tagespresse entnehmen –

21.01.1982 19 Uhr	**Jüdisches Leben in Synagoge und Familie** Vortrag von Landesrabbiner Dr. N.P. Levinson
10.02.1982 19 Uhr	**Synagogales Konzert** Kantor Marcel Lang, Basel
18.02.1982 19 Uhr	**Der deutsche Weg der Judenemanzipation** Vortrag von Prof. Dr. Walter Grab, Tel Aviv
25.02.1982 19 Uhr	**Von Worms bis Essen** – eine Geschichte des Synagogenbaus in Deutschland vom Mittelalter zum 20. Jahrhundert Lichtbildervortrag von Dr. Hannelore Künzl Veranstaltung in Verbindung mit der Gesellschaft für christlich-jüdische Zusammenarbeit in Essen e.V.

Veranstalter: Kulturamt der Stadt Essen - Alte Synagoge und Jüdische Kultusgemeinde Essen.



Alte Synagoge
essen

Steeler Straße 29, 4300 Essen 1
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Sie verbrannten die Bücher

Die Gesundung.
Rückgang der Vielleserei

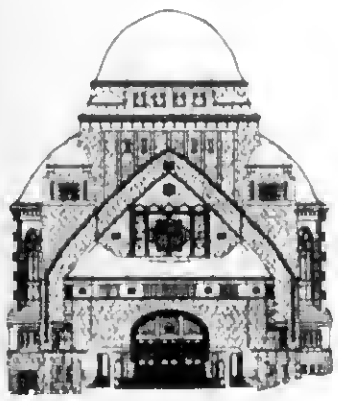
Im Krisenjahr 1932:
Beängstigendes Ansteigen von Entleihungsziffern und Lesesaalbenutzung:
643000 Buchentleihungen
315000 Lesesaalbesucher
Arbeitslosigkeit trieb die Menschen in die Büchereien

nach 4 Jahren Aufbau 1937:
Gesundes Verhalten von Entleihungsziffern und Lesesaalbenutzung:
412000 Buchentleihungen
217000 Lesesaalbesucher

Neue Aufgaben nahmen die Leser in Anspruch:
1. Die Rückkehr an die Arbeitsplätze
2. Die politische Betätigung für Volk und Staat
3. Die Arbeitsdienstpflicht
4. Der Heeresdienst

Die Ausleihziffer sank demnach um ein Drittel, die Zahl der Leser nur um ein Siebentel [1932: 21705 Leser 1937: 18907 Leser]. Das bedeutet, daß die Bücher gründlicher gelesen werden und so eine nachhaltigere Wirkung ausüben.

Zum 10. Mai, Tag des Buches
Sonderveranstaltungen vom 9. bis 20. Mai 1981



Alte Synagoge
essen
Steeler Straße 29, 4300 Essen 1
(Nähe Rathaus, U Porscheplatz)
Tel. 181-4489

Öffnungszeiten: Dienstag - Sonntag 10 - 18 Uhr · Eintritt frei

Am 19. Mai 1933 wurden auf dem Hof der Helmholtz-Schule Bücher öffentlich verbrannt. Diese Aktion wiederholte sich am 21. Juni 1933 auf dem Gerlingplatz. Der neu eingesetzte Leiter der Essener Stadtbücherei kommentierte:

> " Ich sitze auf dem Sessel der Stadtbücherei und bin damit beauftragt, einen neuèn Geist in die Stadtbibliothek hineinzutragen. Die Proleten haben nicht etwa das gelesen, was ihre Seele verlangte, sondern etwas, was ihnen die Drahtzieher der marxistischen Internationale zuschoben, um aus ihnen ein willfähriges Objekt zu machen ....Wir werden vor allen Dingen dafür sorgen, daß unter 13 Tierbüchern für die Kinder sich nicht 10 ausländische befinden."

Wenige Jahre später sind die Ausleihziffern in den Essener Büchereien um ein Drittel zurückgegangen. Dies deutet der Leiter der Stadtbibliothek als "Gesundung".

Der Rückgang der Vielleserei habe zur Folge, daß den Leser neue Aufgaben beanspruchen:

"1. Die Rückkehr an die Arbeitsplätze
2. Die politische Betätigung für Volk und Staat
3. Die Arbeitsdienstpflicht
4. Der Heeresdienst "

Die Radikalkur zur Säuberung der deutschen Literatur hatte Erfolg.
Denn mit den Büchern verbrannten die Nazis 1933 auch die freie deutsche Literatur. Ein wichtiger Teil der europäischen Literaturgeschichte hörte auf zu existieren. Übrig blieben in Deutschland bis auf wenige Ausnahmen die Verherrlicher von Rasse und Deutschtum.

" Das war ein Vorspiel nur, dort wo man Bücher verbrennt, verbrennt man am Ende Menschen".

Heinrich Heine 1820

1933 verbrannte man im ganzen Deutschen Reich Bücher.
In den Flammen der nazionalsozialistischen Geisteswächter wurde die schöpferische Freiheit des Künstlers für 12 Jahre vernichtet. Die neue deutsche Elite an den Schulen und Universitäten und in den Reichsämtern zensierte und definierte, was Literatur sei. Schriftsteller wie Heinrich Mann, Kurt Tucholsky, Erich Kästner, Bert Brecht, Stefan Zweig verloren die Möglichkeit, in Deutschland zu leben und zu arbeiten. Ihr Platz in der deutschen Literaturgeschichte sollte ausgelöscht werden. Sie alle mussten ihre Betroffenheit im Verborgenen formulieren.

Die Nachkriegsliteratur hat sich noch nicht von diesem Feuer erholt. Bis heute bleibt die Bewältigung des Nationalsozialismus eine nicht endende Aufgabe. Dabei werden nicht wenige Schriftsteller schon wieder oder immer noch als "Nestbeschmutzer" verdächtigt. Andere Schriftsteller versuchen noch heute, die für sie unfassbaren Vorgänge schreibend zu fassen.

Warum
Sie machen Krieg und
fragen uns nicht

Sie streuen uns
Sand in die Augen

Wir fragen

warum Menschen frieren und
hungern müssen

warum unsre Brüder
verbluten müssen

warum wir den "Feind" aus Menschen
ermorden müssen

warum wir nicht leben dürfen
friedlich und heiter
in Liebe zum Nächsten
wie es geschrieben steht
im Alten und Neuen
Testament

Rose Ausländer

Anlässlich der landesweiten Veranstaltung zum "Tag des Buches" des Verbandes der Schriftsteller in NW will die Alte Synagoge in einer Reihe von Veranstaltungen vermitteln, was wir verlieren, wenn der freiheitliche Umgang mit Literatur abgeschnitten wird - der zu den Grundvoraussetzungen einer Demokratie gehört. In den Lesungen von Texten damals verbotener und verfolgter Schriftsteller wird versucht zu zeigen, wie sehr Literatur Teil der Identität eines Volkes und eines Einzelnen und Ausdruck der Freiheit ist. Denn Schriftsteller haben eine besonders sensible "Feder" gegenüber Veränderungen, ihnen gelingt ein Stück weit, Wissen und Gefühl zusammenzubringen, in Sprache zu fassen. Das macht Literatur wahrheitsfähig - und für diktatorische Regierungen gefährlich.

Einige biblio-biographische Angaben zu den im Programm vorgestellten Autoren

Rose Ausländer, geboren 1907 in Czernowitz; studierte Literaturwissenschaft und Philosophie, 1941 - 1944 verbarg sie sich mit ihrer Familie in einem Kellergewölbe in Czernowitz vor der Gestapo, 1946 Auswanderung in die USA, 1963 Rückkehr nach Europa, lebt seit 1965 in Düsseldorf. Sie ist Mitglied des Internationalen PEN und erhielt für ihre Gedichte eine Reihe von Preisen. **Werke,** unter anderem: Der Regenbogen. 1939. Blinder Sommer. 1965. 36 Gerechte. 1967. Inventar. 1972. Ohne Visum. 1974. Andere Zeichen. Gedichte. 1975. Noch ist Raum. 1976.

Erich Fried, geboren 1921 in Wien, 1938 Flucht nach England, lebt in London. 1952 - 1963 Kommentator des deutschen Programms der BBC. Seit 1958 veröffentlichte er zahlreiche Gedichtbände und trat als Übersetzer insbesondere von Shakespeare hervor.
Werke, unter anderem: Kinder und Narren. 1965. und Vietnam und. Einundvierzig Gedichte. 1966. Anfechtungen. 1967. Zeitfragen 1968. Die Freiheit den Mund aufzumachen Achtundvierzig Gedichte. 1972. Gegengift. 1976. Fast alles Mögliche. Wahre Geschichten und gültige Lügen. 1975. Die bunten Getüme. 1977. 100 Gedichte ohne Vaterland. 1978. Liebesgedichte. 1979.

Max von der Grün, geb. 1926 in Bayreuth, 1951 - 1964 Bergarbeiter im Ruhrgebiet, Mitbegründer der Gruppe 61 (Literatur der Arbeitswelt).
Werke, unter anderem: Männer in zweifacher Nacht. 1964. Irrlicht und Feuer. 1968. Zwei Briefe aus Pospischiel. 1973. Stellenweise Glatteis. 1973. Vorstadt -Krokodilie. 1968. Wie war das eigentlich, Kindheit und Jugend im 3. Reich. 1976. Flächenbrand 1979.

Margarete Hannsmann, geb. 1921 in Heidenheim/Württemberg. Ausbildung als Schauspielerin. Nach dem Tod ihres Mannes 1938 in verschiedenen Berufen tätig (Puppenspielerin, Lehrmittelaquisiteuse etc.) **Werke,** unter anderem: Tauch in den Stein. Gedichte 1964. Grob, Fein & Göttlich. 1970. Zwischen Urne und Stier. Das andere Ufer vor Augen. 1972. Blei im Gefieder. 1974. Aufzeichnungen in Buchenwald 1978. Landkarten, Engel d. Geschichte. hrsg. v. HAP Grieshaber. 1980.

Rolf Hochhut geboren 1931 in Eschwege/Nordhessen. Lehre als Buchhändler, 1955 - 1963 als Lektor Hrsg. verschiedener Werkausgaben und Erzählanthologien. Seit Ende 1963 freier Schriftsteller.

Richard Limpert geboren 1922 in Gelsenkirchen. Lehre als Polsterer/Sattler, Dekorateur. Arbeitete zuletzt als Zechenmachinist. Gehört zum Werkkreis "Literatur der Arbeitswelt".

Selma Meerbaum- Eisinger, 1924 in Czernowitz geboren, starb mit 18 Jahren im KZ. Ihre ersten Gedichte entstanden 1939. J. Serke gab ihre Gedichte 1980 unter dem Titel heraus "Ich bin in Sehnsucht eingehüllt". Gedichte eines jüdischen Mädchens an seinen Freund.

Else Lasker-Schüler geboren 1869 in Elberfeld, 1932 Kleist-Preis, 1933 Emigration nach Palästina, starb 1945 in Jerusalem. **Werke,** unter anderem: Styx; Die Wupper; Gedichte .....

Nelly Sachs 1891 in Berlin geboren, 1940 Emigration nach Schweden, dort stirbt sie 1970. **Werke,** unter anderen:
Legenden und Erzählungen. 1921. Sternverdunkelung. Gedichte. Und niemand weiß weiter. Gedichte. Fahrt ins Staublose. Gedichte. Glühende Rätsel. Gedichte. Die Suchende. Gedichte. Ely.
Ein Mysterienspiel vom Leiden Israels
Nur eine Weltminute.

Günter Seuren 1932 in Düsseldorf geboren, schrieb Drehbücher und unter anderem die Romane: Das Gatter, Lebeck. Das Kanibalenfest. Außerdem liegt ein Gedichtband vor: Der Jagdherr liegt im Sterben.

Sonderveranstaltungen in der Alten Synagoge
9. - 20 Mai 1981

9. Mai 1981	**Die Bücher brennen.** Literarische Collage mit Schülern der Helmholtz-Schule Essen. Leitung: Frank Herdemerten
10. Mai 1981	**Warum heute antifaschistisch schreiben?** Diskussion mit Max von der Grün, Richard Limpert, Margarete Hannsmann und Rolf Hochhut, Leitung: Jürgen Serke
12. Mai 1981	**Meine Puppe in Auschwitz** und andere Texte und Gedichte von Erich Fried.
13. Mai 1981	**Lyrik jüdischer Autorinnen.** Gedichte von Else Lasker-Schüler, Nelly Sachs, Rose Ausländer und Selma Meerbaum - Eisinger, vorgetragen von Dirk Koppelberg und Ursula Rosenberger
16. Mai 1981	**Heine** - Eine Textfolge. Vorgestellt von Rolf Becker (im Rahmen der Heinrich-Heine-Veranstaltungen der VHS Essen)
20. Mai 1981	**Die Gedanken sind nicht frei.** Arbeiten unter der Zensur 1933 - 1945. Erfahrungsberichte. Mit Dr. Wilhelm Girardet, Verleger; Franz Krey, Schriftsteller und Journalist; Theo Pinkus, Publizist und Buchhändler. Leitung: Erhard Schütz
9. - 20. Mai 1981	**"Verbrannte Bücher".** Eine **Ausstellung** der Stadtbibliothek Essen in der Alten Synagoge.

Veranstalter: Kulturamt der Stadt Essen - Alte Synagoge in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Verband der Schriftsteller, Landesverband NW mit Unterstützung der Stadtbibliothek Essen, der Volkshochschule Essen, der Buchhandlungen Heinrich Heine und G.D. Baedeker, Essen

Beginn der Sonderveranstaltungen jeweils 19.00 Uhr

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Eine Ausstellung und ihr Anlaß

„Ich bin in Sehnsucht eingehüllt", so lautet der Titel eines von Jürgen Serke herausgegebenen Bändchens mit Gedichten eines jüdischen Mädchens an seinen Freund. Es sind Gedichte einer Achtzehnjährigen, voll des Übermaßes an Zärtlichkeit, an Bildern, an Zaudern:

. . . ich habe Angst. Es drückt mich das Dunkel
jeder schwülen Nacht.
Es ist so still, und mich erstickt des großen
Schweigens schwere Pracht.
Warum, warum bist du nicht da? Ich hab
gespielt, ich weiß – verzeih . . .

Selma MEERBAUM EISINGERS Bücher wurden nicht verbrannt: 1924 in Czernowitz geboren, starb sie als Achtzehnjährige im KZ. Einige ihrer Gedichte wurden am 12. Mai 1981 in der Alten Synagoge vorgetragen. Diejenige, die vortrug, ist selbst eine junge Frau. Sie kannte die Gedichte nicht, bis sie auf Einladung des Beauftragten der Jüdischen Gemeinde Essen für die Alte Synagoge, Benno Reicher, und der Veranstalter der Reihe „Sie verbrannten die Bücher" die Texte kennenlernte. Sie brauchte Zeit, die Gedichte als Einheit zu verstehen. Ihr Vortrag jedoch ließ die Identifikationsmöglichkeit erkennen. Ein Höhepunkt des Abends wurde ihr Vortrag des *Poems* der gleichen Autorin:

Die Bäume sind von weichen Nächten übergossen,
im Himmel zitternd glitzert jedes Blatt.
Der Himmel, seidig-blau und glatt, ist wie ein
Tropfen Tau im Morgenwind vergossen.

Die Tannen sind in sanfte Röte eingeschlossen
und beugen sich vor seiner Majestät im Wind.
Hinter den Pappeln blickt der Mond auf's Kind,
das ihm den Gruß schon zugelächelt hat.

Im Winde sind die Büsche wunderbar:
Bald sind sie silber und bald leuchtend grün
und bald wie Mondschein auf lichtblondem Haar
und dann, als würden sie auf's Neue blühn.

Ich möchte leben.
Schau, das Leben ist so bunt.
Es sind so viele schöne Bälle drin.
Und viele Lippen warten, lachen, glühn
und tuen ihre Freude kund.
Sieh nur die Straße, wie sie steigt:
So breit und hell, als warte sie auf mich.
Und ferne, irgendwo, da schluchzt und geigt
die Sehnsucht, die sich zieht durch mich und dich.

Der Wind rauscht rufend durch den Wald,
er sagt mir, daß das Leben singt.
Die Luft ist leise, zart und kalt,
die ferne Pappel winkt und winkt.

Ich möchte leben.
Ich möchte lachen und Lasten heben
und möchte kämpfen und lieben und hassen
und möchte den Himmel mit Händen fassen
und möchte frei sein und atmen und schrein.
Ich will nicht sterben. Nein!
Nein.
Das Leben ist rot,
das Leben ist mein!
Mein und dein.
Mein.

. . . Andere bekanntere Namen deutscher jüdischer Lyrikerinnen kamen an diesem Abend zu Wort:
ELSE LASKER-SCHÜLER
NELLY SACHS
ROSE AUSLÄNDER.

Die großen Themen von Liebe, Sehnsucht, Glaube, die Frage „Warum?", die Verfolgung, Angst, Verzweiflung — und die Hoffnung auf das ganz andere, das gelobte Land haben die persönliche Erfahrung dieser Dichterinnen bestimmt und ihren lyrischen Ausdruck gefunden:

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friedlich und heiter
in Liebe zum Nächsten
wie es geschrieben steht
im Alten und Neuen
Testament.

ROSE AUSLÄNDER

Die vier Dichterinnen, aus deren Werk gelesen wurde, stehen für all jene, die nicht mehr haben schreiben dürfen, die man zur Auswanderung zwang, deren Leben bedroht war.

Eine Auswahl mit Werken von Schriftstellern und Dichtern, die 1933 und in den folgenden Jahren von den Nationalsozialisten aus politischen, weltanschaulichen oder rassistischen Gründen verfolgt wurden, zeigte eine kleine Ausstellung „Verbrannte Bücher", die anläßlich einer landesweiten Veranstaltung des Verbandes Deutscher Schriftsteller (NW) zum „Tag des Buches" vom 9. bis 20. Mai 1981 von der Stadtbibliothek Essen in der Alten Synagoge gezeigt wurde.

Die Ausstellung konnte und wollte nicht eine lückenlose Präsentation derjenigen Bücher bieten, die 1933 und später verboten wurden. Sie wollte vielmehr neben bekannteren Dichtern die Aufmerksamkeit auch auf unbekanntere Namen lenken, auf Schriftsteller, die wesentlich schneller in Vergessenheit gerieten, deren Werk aber ein Erinnern wert ist. Die Titel und die kurzen biographischen Hinweise zu den ausgestellten Büchern werden hier abgedruckt. Sie werden ergänzt um andere Titel zum Thema, die in der Stadtbibliothek Essen und in der Handbibliothek der Alten Synagoge zu finden sind. Die Stadtbibliothek ist eine Ausleihbibliothek, in der die Zeit des Nationalsozialismus ein Schwerpunkt unter vielen anderen ist, der nach und nach aufgebaut wurde. Die Handbibliothek der Alten Synagoge dagegen ist gerade erst im Zusammenhang mit der Eröffnung der Dauerausstellung „Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933—1945" eingerichtet worden. Ihr fehlen noch ältere Darstellungen. Sie kann auch nur in begrenztem Rahmen ausgebaut werden, wobei Wert auf Standardwerke und Jugendbücher bzw. belletristische Literatur gelegt werden wird. Zur Orientierung ist jeweils der Standort angegeben: Stadtbibliothek (STB) und Alte Synagoge (AS).

Diese kleine Dokumentation zur Ausstellung „Verbrannte Bücher" kann lediglich den Einstieg in die Literatur, die verboten wurde, die Begründungen und Auseinandersetzungen damit, bieten. Darüber hinaus werden literarische Verarbeitungen der Jahre 1933—1945 und Jugendbücher zum Thema zusammengestellt. Mit einer solchen Dokumentation kann nicht mehr als eine erste Orientierung zur Literatur in der Geschichte, Geschichte in der Literatur und zum Zusammenhang von Politik und Literatur in den letzten 50 Jahren gegeben werden. Wie dieser Zusammenhang im Rahmen der Veranstaltungen zum Tag des Buches 1981 vermittelt werden kann, welche Positionen aufweisbar sind und welche Anstöße aus der Beschäftigung mit diesen Fragen zu gewinnen sind, wird in einem gesonderten Bericht dargestellt, der in Arbeit ist. Die Veranstaltungsreihe „Sie verbrannten die Bücher" stellt den Versuch dar, literarische Erfahrungen als geschichtliche Erfahrun-

gen auf verschiedene Weise vorzustellen. Den Anstoß gaben Mitglieder des Verbandes Deutscher Schriftsteller, die diesen ersten Versuch aufgreifen wollen und gemeinsam mit anderen Einrichtungen den Prozeß zu dieser Art der Vermittlung von Literatur fortsetzen. Jeder literarisch und historisch-politisch Interessierte kann dazu beitragen. Die hier vorgelegte Literaturauswahl der beiden städtischen Institute Alte Synagoge und Stadtbibliothek bietet ihm eine Arbeitsgrundlage.

Bücher, die verboten wurden

Biographisch-bibliographische Angaben

ASCH, Schalom

1880 in Kutno/Polen geboren, starb 1957 in London.

Er schrieb ursprünglich in hebräischer, dann jiddischer Sprache. Er schildert in zahlreichen Romanen, Erzählungen und Dramen das Milieu des Ostjudentums, in seiner späteren Schaffenszeit bevorzugt er Stoffe aus der jüdischen Geschichte. Romane, wie z. B. „Der Nazarener" lassen eine Annäherung an die christliche Denkweise erkennen.

- **Der Nazarener** STB
- **Der Prophet** STB

BARBUSSE, Henri

1873 in Asnières/Seine geboren, starb 1935 in Moskau. Er war fanatischer Antifaschist, und seit 1923 bekannte er sich zum Kommunismus Leninscher Prägung.

Seine politische Auffassung spiegelt sich in seinen Werken wider. „Das Feuer" schildert brutal-realistisch das Grauenhafte und die Sinnlosigkeit des Krieges durch Schilderung der Erlebnisse und Stimmung der einfachen Soldaten.

- **Das Feuer** STB

BENJAMIN, Walter

1892 in Berlin geboren, erhielt über Gershom Scholem Verbindung zur zionistischen Bewegung, bekannte sich 1924 zum Marxismus, emigrierte 1933 und nahm sich 1940 aus Furcht vor der Auslieferung an die Gestapo in Port Bou/Spanien das Leben.

In seinem Werk finden unter anderem die Auseinandersetzungen des Klassenkampfes und der Revolution als Erlösung von Unterdrückung und Ausbeutung und die Kritik am Nationalsozialismus ihren Niederschlag.

- **Drei Hörmodelle**
  Was die Deutschen lasen, während ihre Klassiker schrieben. — Lichtenberg. — Radau um Kasperl STB
- **Gesammelte Schriften Bd. 1—4** STB
- **Moskauer Tagebuch** STB

BROD, Max

1884 in Prag geboren, starb 1968 in Tel Aviv. Er schloß sich 1913 dem Zionismus an und emigrierte 1939 nach Palästina.

Schrieb Novellen und Romane meist historischen Inhalts, darunter mehrere mit jüdischen Motiven, im Geiste der Humanität, die sich zu religiöser Weltsicht vertiefen.

- **Durchbruch ins Wunder. Erzählungen** STB
- **Der Meister** STB
- **Reubeni. Fürst der Juden** STB
- **Stefan Rott** STB
- **Streitbares Leben** STB
- **Die Frau, nach der man sich sehnt. Roman** STB
- **Galilei in Gefangenschaft. Roman** STB
- **Heinrich Heine** STB
- **Der brave Soldat Schwejk. Seine Abenteuer in 14 Bildern nach Jaroslav Hasek** STB
- **Beinah ein Vorzugsschüler oder Pièce touchée. Roman eines unauffälligen Menschen** STB
- **Armer Cicero. Roman** STB
- **Der Sommer, den man zurückwünscht. Roman aus jungen Jahren** STB
- **Die Rosenkoralle. Ein Prager Roman** STB

DÖBLIN, Alfred

1878 in Stettin geboren, war er von 1921—29 Mitglied der SPD. Trotz seiner Sympathie für soziale Ideen und sozialen Mitleidens hatte er wenig Verständnis für den Marxismus und für die Notwendigkeit des Klassenkampfes. 1933 emigrierte er nach Paris, floh 1940 in die USA, kehrte 1945 nach Deutschland zurück und starb 1957 in Emmendingen bei Freiburg/Br.

Thematisch befaßte sich sein Werk hauptsächlich mit dem Eingriff überindividueller Kräfte in Leben und Denken des einzelnen und die Manifestationen der Gruppenseele in religiösen, wirtschaftlichen, militärischen und technischen Machtkämpfen.

- **Amazonas. Roman** STB
- **Briefe** STB
- **Hamlet oder Die lange Nacht nimmt ein Ende** STB
- **Autobiographische Schriften und letzte Aufzeichnungen** STB
- **Berge, Meere und Giganten** STB
- **Die beiden Freundinnen und ihr Giftmord** STB
- **Babylonische Wanderung oder Hochmut kommt vor dem Fall. Roman** STB
- **Berlin Alexanderplatz. Die Geschichte vom Franz Biberkopf** STB
- **Pardon wird nicht gegeben. Roman** STB
- **Die Ermordung einer Butterblume. Ausgew. Erzählungen 1910—1950** STB
- **Die drei Sprünge des Wang-Lun. Chinesischer Roman** STB
- **Wallenstein. Roman** STB

EHRENBURG, Ilja Grigorjewitsch

1891 in Kiew geboren, starb 1967 in Moskau.

Er begann als Lyriker, versucht in den 30er Jahren, sich in seinen Romanen dem Stil des sozialistischen Realismus anzupassen. Auf die Zeit des Nationalsozialismus reagierte er mit aggressiver Deutschlandfeindlichkeit.

- **Dreizehn Pfeifen** STB
- **Das bewegte Leben des Lasik Roitschwantz** STB
- **Menschen. Jahre. Leben. Bd. 1, 2 (Autobiographie)** STB
- **Die Pfeifen der Kommunarden** STB
- **Auf den Straßen Europas. Reportagen** STB

EINSTEIN, Karl

1885 in Neuwied geboren, war in Berlin Mitglied des Spartakus, emigriert 1928 nach Paris, nahm 1937 auf republikanischer Seite kämpfend am Spanischen Bürgerkrieg teil, beging 1940 vor dem Einzug der deutschen Truppen in Pau Selbstmord.

Als expressionistischer Erzähler und Dramatiker weist sein Stil surrealistische Elemente auf.

- **Bebuguin** STB
- **Die Fabrikation der Fiktionen** STB

FEUCHTWANGER, Lion

1884 in München geboren, emigrierte 1933 nach Frankreich, floh 1940 in die USA und starb dort 1958 in Los Angeles.

Er hatte bedeutende Erfolge als Erneuerer des historisch-kulturhistorischen Romans um jüdische und deutsche Geschichte. In seinen späteren Dramen und Romanen setzt er sich mit der Gegenwart (Aufkommen des Nazismus) auf der Grundlage dialektischer Geschichtsbetrachtung und sozial-pazifistischer Gesinnung auseinander.

- **Die häßliche Herzogin. Margarete Maultasch. Roman** STB
- **Die Füchse im Weinberg** STB
- **Goya** STB
- **Erfolg. 3 Jahre Geschichte einer Provinz** STB
- **Spanische Ballade. Roman** STB
- **Jud Süß. Roman** STB
- **Jefta und seine Tochter. Roman** STB
- **Josephus. Roman-Trilogie** STB
- **Exil** AS

GOLL, Ivan

1891 in Saint Dié/Frankreich geboren, heiratete er 1920 die Lyrikerin Claire Studer, floh 1939 in die USA, kehrte von dort 1947 nach Frankreich zurück und starb 1950 in Paris.

Er galt als entschiedener Gegner aller nationalistischer Tendenzen.

Seine Dichtung wurde anfänglich von Menschheitsglaube und Friedenssehnsucht geprägt. Das Spätwerk weist magische, alchimistische und kabalistische Metaphorik auf.

- **Astral. Ein Gesang** STB
- **Abendgesang** STB
- **Dichtungen** STB
- **Gedichte 1924–1950** STB
- **Methusalem oder Der ewige Bürger. Ein satirisches Drama** STB
- **Dithyramben** STB

GOLL, Claire und Ivan Goll

- **Zehntausend Morgenröten. Gedichte einer Liebe (Briefe)** STB
- **Meiner Seele Töne. Das literarische Dokument zwischen Kunst und Liebe** STB

GOLL, Claire

- **Klage um Ivan** STB
- **Memoiren eines Spatzes des Jahrhunderts** STB
- **Zirkus des Lebens** STB
- **Der Neger Jupiter raubt Europa. Roman** STB
- **Traumtänzerin. Jahre der Jugend** STB
- **Jedes Opfer tötet seinen Mörder. Roman** STB
- **Ich verzeihe keinem. Eine literarische Chronique scandaleuse unserer Zeit** STB

GRAF, Oskar-Maria

1894 in Berg/Starnberger See geboren. 1933 verfaßte er einen Protest gegen die Bücherverbrennung befreundeter Schriftsteller „Verbrennt mich!", 1934 erfolgte seine Ausbürgerung durch die Nazis. 1938 floh er in die USA, deren Staatsbürgerschaft er 1958 annahm und dort 1967 in New York starb.

Als überzeugter Pazifist und Sozialist kämpfte er in seinem Werk – Lyrik, soziale Novellen, politische Zeit- und Zukunftsromane, oftmals in bayrischer Mundart – gegen Reaktion und Faschismus und für Menschlichkeit.

- **Das bayrische Dekameron** STB
- **An manchen Tagen** STB
- **Anton Sittinger** STB
- **Gelächter von außen** STB
- **Die gezählten Jahre** STB
- **Wir sind Gefangene** STB
- **Bolwieser, Roman eines Ehemannes** STB
- **Die Chronik von Flechting. Ein Dorfroman** STB
- **Die Flucht ins Mittelmäßige. Ein New Yorker Roman** STB
- **Der harte Handel. Ein bayerischer Bauernroman** STB
- **Kalendergeschichten** STB
- **Unruhe um einen Friedfertigen. Roman** STB
- **Reise in die Sowjetunion 1934. Mit Briefen von Sergej Tretjakow** STB

HARINGER, Jakob

1898 in Dresden geboren. 1936 wurde er in den „Nationalsozialistischen Monatsheften" als „übler Vertreter des jüdischen Kulturbolschewismus" angegriffen und ausgebürgert. Er emigrierte daraufhin 1938 in die Schweiz, wo er 1948 in Zürich starb.

Träger verschiedener Literaturpreise.

Sein Werk umfaßte hauptsächlich expressionistische Lyrik und Prosa, die sehr stark durch sein zerrissenes, sich in Verzweiflung zehrendes Einzelgängertum geprägt wurden.

- **Lieder eines Lumpen** STB

HASEK, Jaroslav

1883 in Prag geboren, starb 1923 in Lipnice.

Er persiflierte in vielen Satiren und Humoresken die Bürokratie der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. Seine Romanfigur „Schwejk" reißt unter dem Deckmantel geistiger Zurückgebliebenheit dem Militarismus den Nimbus des Erhabenen ab und beweist die Sinnlosigkeit des Krieges.

- **Die Beichte des Hochverräters oder das Geheimnis der Bastei auf dem Laurenzberg** STB
- **Schwejkiaden** STB
- **Vom Umgang mit (Befreiten). Frühe Erzählungen** STB

HASENCLEVER, Walter

1890 in Aachen geboren, 1933 von den Nationalsozialisten ausgebürgert, emigrierte er nach Südfrankreich, beging 1940 im Lager Les Milles beim Herannahen der deutschen Truppen Selbstmord.

1917 Verleihung des Kleist-Preises.

Seine revolutionäre und pazifistische Einstellung spiegelte sich in seinen Werken, gekennzeichnet durch bissige Zeitsatire und seiner Lyrik, die für die Politisierung des Geistes eintrat, wider. Ende der 20er Jahre wendet er sich der Unterhaltungskomödie zu.

- **Antigone. Tragödie in 5 Akten** STB
- **Gedichte, Dramen, Prosa** STB
- **Irrtum und Leidenschaft. Erziehung durch Frauen. Ein Bekenntnisroman** STB
- **Ihr werdet Deutschland nicht wiedererkennen (Autobiographie)** AS

HEINE, Heinrich

1797 in Düsseldorf geboren, starb 1856 in Paris.

Seine Schriften wurden in Deutschland durch den Bundestagsbeschluß gegen das Junge Deutschland 1835 verboten.

Neben reiner Stimmungslyrik und vielfach vertonten, bildstarken Liedern schuf er auch Liebeslyrik, Sonette, Balladen und satirische Versepik.

Später schrieb er im Gefolge des Jungen Deutschland auch zeitkritische und politische Gedichte von schonungsloser Satire.

- **Aus den Memoiren des Herrn von Schnabelewopski** STB
- **Dichterische Prosa** STB
- **Historisch-kritische Gesamtausgabe Bd. 1** STB
- **Briefe. Gesamtausgabe. Bd. 1–6** STB
- **Lyrik. Ausgew. v. Ludwig Marcuse** STB
- **Deutschland. Ein Wintermärchen** STB

JAHNN, Hans Henny

1894 in Hamburg-Stellingen geboren, starb 1959 in Hamburg. 1933 wurden seine Werke von den Nazis wegen „politischer Unzulänglichkeit" verboten, woraufhin er 1934 über die Schweiz nach Dänemark emigrierte. 1950 siedelte er wieder nach Deutschland über.

1920 Verleihung des Kleist-Preises, 1954 Niedersächsischer Literaturpreis, 1956 Lessingpreis der Hansestadt Hamburg.

Als vornehmliche Aussagen seines Werkes erschienen Trauer über die Entweihung der Schöpfung und die Gefährdung des Menschen durch dämonische Triebmächte sowie die Sehnsucht nach ursprünglicher Harmonie. Aus seiner Abscheu vor Gewalt und Unterdrückung prangerte er konkrete Mißstände – wie z. B. Rassendiskriminierung – an.

- **Werke und Tagebücher. Bd. 1–7** STB
- **Auswahl aus dem Werk** STB
- **Gespräche mit Hans Henny Jahnn** STB
- **Jeden ereilt es** STB
- **Perrudja** STB
- **Ugrino und Ingrabanien. Fragment aus dem Nachlaß** STB

JUNG, Franz

1888 in Neiße/Schles. geboren, starb 1963 in Stuttgart. Nahm 1918 an der Novemberrevolution teil, wurde 1920 Mitglied der KPD, beteiligte sich am Mitteldeutschen Aufstand. Blieb trotz Schreibverbots bis 1937 in Deutschland, emigrierte dann erst nach Budapest.

Seine linksradikalen und sozialkritischen Werke entstanden 1920–27 unter dem Einfluß der Revolution in Deutschland und Rußland und der revolutionären Nachkriegskämpfe.

- **Gott verschläft die Zeit** STB
- **Joe Frank illustriert die Zeit** STB
- **Der Weg nach unten (Autobiographie)** STB

KLABUND (d. i. Alfred Henschke)

1890 in Crossen a. d. Oder geboren, starb 1928 in Davos. 1917 forderte er Wilhelm II. in einem offenen Brief zur Abdankung auf; 1918 bekannte er sich in den „Weißen Blättern" Schickeles zu seiner Wandlung zum Pazifisten; 1919 erfolgte seine Verhaftung wegen angeblicher Verbindung zum Münchener Spartakus.

In kleineren Erzählungen und Skizzen beschäftigte er sich stärker mit zeitgenössischen Stoffen, u. a. schrieb er provokante Chansons, Streit- und Leidgedichte im Stile F. Villons.

- **Moreau. Roman eines Soldaten** STB
- **Die Harfenjule** STB
- **Der himmlische Vagabund** STB
- **Dichtungen aus dem Osten. Bd. 1–3** STB
- **Gedichte** STB
- **Der Kreidekreis. Spiel in 5 Akten** STB
- **Die Krankheit. Eine Erzählung** STB
- **Borgia. Roman einer Familie** STB

KELLERMANN, Bernhard

1879 in Fürth geboren, starb 1951 in Klein-Glienicke b. Potsdam.

1933 wurde er aus der Preußischen Dichterakademie ausgeschlossen.
Er begann sein Schaffen mit neuromantisch-lyrischen Romanen im Stil Hamsuns, schrieb später gesellschaftskritische Romane, die vor allem die Zeiterscheinungen des Deutschland nach 1918 schildern.

- **Das Meer. Roman** STB
- **Der Tunnel** STB
- **Der 9. November. Roman** STB
- **Was sollen wir tun?** STB

KEUN, Irmgard

1910 in Berlin geboren, lebt heute in Köln. 1933 erhielt sie Berufsverbot, weil sie sich weigerte, der nazistischen Reichsschrifttumskammer beizutreten. Emigration nach Belgien, Holland, USA; zwischen 1940–45 illegaler Aufenthalt in Deutschland.

Als Erzählerin von bürgerlich-humanistischer Gesinnung verbinden ihre Bücher humorvolle Unterhaltung mit pointierter Zeit- und Gesellschaftskritik.

- **Ferdinand, der Mann mit dem freundlichen Herzen. Roman** STB
- **Gilgi, eine von uns** STB
- **Das kunstseidene Mädchen** STB
- **Das Mädchen, mit dem die Kinder nicht spielen durften** STB
- **Nach Mitternacht** STB

KISCH, Egon Erwin

1885 in Prag geboren, war 1928 Mitbegründer des Bundes proletarisch-revolutionärer Schriftsteller Deutschlands. 1933 wurde er in der Nacht des Reichstagsbrandes in Berlin verhaftet und als tschechischer Staatsbürger nach Prag abgeschoben. 1937/38 kämpfte er für Rotspanien; emigrierte nach New York, kehrte 1946 nach Prag zurück, wo er 1948 starb.

Er begründete die Reportage als Literaturform des sozialistisch-gesellschaftskritischen Kampfes.

- **Wagnisse in aller Welt** STB
- **Geschichten aus sieben Ghettos** STB

KOLMAR, Gertrud

1894 in Berlin geboren. 1943 wurde sie aufgrund ihrer jüdischen Abstammung in ein Vernichtungslager deportiert und gilt seitdem als verschollen.

Ihre oftmals schwermütigen Gedichte – vergleichbar mit der Kunst Annette von Droste-Hülshoffs – spiegelten Stimmungen der Einsamkeit, Sehnsucht nach einer harmonischen Welt und Naturnähe wider.

- **Briefe an die Schwester Hilde. 1938–1943** STB
- **Frühe Gedichte** STB
- **Das Wort der Stummen** STB
- **Eine jüdische Mutter** STB
- **Das lyrische Werk** STB

LASKER-SCHÜLER, Else

1869 in Wuppertal-Elberfeld geboren, emigrierte sie ihrer jüdischen Herkunft wegen über die Schweiz, Ägypten nach Palästina, wo sie 1945 in Jerusalem starb.

1932 Verleihung des Kleist-Preises.

In ihrer Dichtung verband sie Wirklichkeit und Traum, Mythisches, Alttestamentliches, Orientalissches, moderne Daseinsproblematik als erschütternde Kritik an der Seelenlosigkeit und dem (Kriege und Krisen produzierenden) Chaos der kapitalistischen Gesellschaftsordnung.

- **Werke in drei Bänden** STB
- **Sämtliche Gedichte** STB
- **Briefe von Else Lasker-Schüler** STB
- **Der Prinz von Theben** STB

LIEPMANN, Heinz

- **Der Ausweg. Die Bekenntnisse des Martin M.** STB
- **Das Vaterland** STB
- **Karlchen oder die Tücken der Jugend. Roman** STB
- **Rasputin** STB

LUDWIG, Paula

1900 in Altenstadt b. Feldkirch geboren, lebte von 1938–53 im Ausland, kehrte 1953 nach Deutschland zurück, wo sie 1974 in Darmstadt starb.

1962 Verleihung des Georg Trakl-Preises.

Ihre Gedichte sind wechselseitige Spiegelungen von Ich und Du, von Augenblick und Dauer, von Leben und Tod. Die Gedichte aus den Jahren des Exils nutzten in Ton und Form die literarische Überlieferung für den Ausdruck des Leidens am Schicksal der Zeit.

- **Der himmlische Spiegel** STB
- **Dem dunklen Gott** STB
- **Träume. Aufzeichnungen aus den Jahren zwischen 1920 und 1960.** STB

MANN, Heinrich

1871 in Lübeck geboren, starb 1950 in Santa Monica/Kalifornien. 1930 Präsident der Preußischen Akademie der Künste. 1933 von den Nationalsozialisten zum Rücktritt gezwungen, emigriert er über Prag nach Frankreich, wo er mit Barbusse, Bloch und anderen antifaschistische Versammlungen abhielt. 1940 Flucht über Spanien nach Kalifornien.

In seinen fast durchweg politisch engagierten Romanen und Novellen ist er leidenschaftlicher Gesellschaftskritiker des niedergehenden Bürgertums der Wilhelminischen Ära, der Weimarer Republik und der NS-Zeit.

Ferner ist er Verfasser zahlreicher politisch-aktueller Essays und Streitschriften.

- **Die Jugend des Königs Henri Quatre. Roman** STB
- **Eugénie – ein ernstes Leben** STB
- **Schauspielerin** STB
- **Zwischen den Rassen** STB
- **Die Vollendung des Königs Henri IV. Roman** STB
- **Die Jagd nach Liebe. Roman** STB
- **Der Untertan. Roman** STB
- **Die traurige Geschichte von Friedrich dem Großen. Ein Fragment** STB
- **Die Göttinnen oder Die drei Romane der Herzogin von Assy** STB
- **Sieben Jahre. Chronik der Gedanken und Vorgänge** STB
- **Im Schlaraffenland** STB
- **Macht und Mensch** STB
- **Empfang bei der Welt. Roman** STB
- **Der Atem. Roman** STB
- **Novellen** STB
- **Ein Zeitalter wird besichtigt** STB + AS

MANN, Thomas

1875 in Lübeck geboren, starb 1955 in Kilchberg bei Zürich. 1933 kehrte er von einer Vortragsreise nicht mehr nach Deutschland zurück. 1936 kam es durch einen offenen Brief an E. Korrodi zum endgültigen Bruch mit dem nationalsozialistischen Regime.

1929 Verleihung des Nobelpreises für Literatur.

Die Spannweite seines Werkes reichte vom bürgerlichen Familienroman über den Zeitroman, über die Aussetzung mit dem Genieproblem bis zur Mythenparodie und zum ironischen Schelmenroman. Verfaßte auch zahlreiche literarische, philosophische, kulturkritische und politische Essays.

- **Gesammelte Werke in 12 Bänden** STB
- **Die Buddenbrooks** STB
- **Sämtliche Erzählungen** STB

MEHRING, Walter

1896 in Berlin geboren. 1915–17 Mitglied des „Sturm-Kreises"; 1920 Begründer des linksradikalen „Politischen Cabaret" in Berlin; starb 1981 in Zürich.

1967 Verleihung des Westberliner Fontane-Preises.

Nach anfänglich expressionistischer Lyrik machte er sich in den 20er Jahren vor allem als polemischer Publizist und aggressiver Satiriker einen Namen. Seine Zeitgedichte und Chansons übten schonungslose Gesellschaftskritik und warnten vor dem Ungeist und Rassenwahn des Dritten Reiches.

- **Briefe aus der Mitternacht. 1937–1941** STB
- **Großes Ketzerbrevier** STB
- **Müller. Chronik einer deutschen Sippe** STB
- **Neues Ketzerbrevier** STB
- **Die verlorene Bibliothek** STB + AS
- **Wir müssen weiter (Autobiographie)** STB
- **Algier oder Die 13 Oasenwunder. Westnordwestviertel. – 2 Novellen** STB
- **Die höllische Komödie. 3 Dramen** STB
- **Paris in Brand. Roman** STB
- **Verrufene Malerei** STB

MÜHSAM, Erich

1878 in Berlin geboren, kämpfte er als sozialistischer Politiker gegen Reaktion, Militarismus und Faschismus. 1933 wurde er nach dem Reichstagsbrand verhaftet und 1934 im KZ Oranienburg nach Folgerungen ermordet.

Er wollte im Bänkelgesang, in Balladen, Zeitparodien, in volkstümlich-einfachen Gedichten der Gesellschaft einen kritischen Spiegel vorhalten und die revolutionären Kräfte anrufen und mobilisieren; hierbei behielt er stets Kontakt zur sozialen Wirklichkeit.

- **Briefe an Zeitgenossen** STB
- **Fanal**
- **Gedichte, Prosa, Stücke**
- **Publizistik – Unpolitische Erinnerungen**

MYNONA (d. i. Salomo Friedländer)

1871 in Gollantsch/Prov. Posen geboren, emigrierte er aufgrund seiner jüdischen Abstammung nach Paris, wo er 1946 starb.

In seinem dichterischen Werk stellte er aus einem schmerzlich-einsamen Lebensgefühl heraus das Groteske allem Schönen, Normalen und Richtigen gegenüber.

- **Hundert Bonbons. Sonette** STB
- **Rosa – die schöne Schutzmannsfrau und andere Grotesken** STB
- **Schwarz-Weiß-Rot. Grotesken** STB
- **George Grosz** STB
- **Die Bank der Spötter. Ein Unroman** STB

NEUMANN, Robert

1897 in Wien geboren, emigrierte 1934 nach England, starb 1975 in München.

Neben Dramen und Hörspielen schrieb er politisch-satirische oder gesellschaftskritische Zeitromane im Stil der Neuen Sachlichkeit.

- **Die Freiheit und der General. Roman** STB
- **Ein leichtes Leben (Autobiographie)** STB
- **Die Kinder von Wien** STB
- **Parodien** STB
- **Typisch Robert Neumann** STB
- **Vielleicht das Heitere (Autobiographie)** STB
- **Macht. Roman** STB
- **Die dunkle Seite des Mondes. Roman** STB
- **Der Favorit der Königin** STB

PLEVIER, Theodor

1892 in Berlin geboren, emigrierte er 1933 über Prag, Schweiz, Paris und Schweden nach Moskau, kehrte 1945 mit der Roten Armee nach Deutschland zurück, starb 1955 in Avegno/Schweiz.

Als proletarisch-revolutionärer Schriftsteller schildert er in seinen Romanen, oftmals mit dem Mittel der Reportage, in realistischen Bildern die Kämpfe und Katastrophen des Seekriegs 1914–18 und des Zweiten Weltkrieges.

- **Des Kaisers Kulis. Roman** STB
- **Moskau, Stalingrad, Berlin** STB

REMARQUE, Erich Maria

1898 in Osnabrück geboren, emigrierte 1939 nach Aberkennung der deutschen Staatsbürgerschaft durch die Nationalsozialisten in die USA, starb 1970 in Locarno.

Als antifaschistischer und antimilitaristischer Romancier behandelten seine Werke unmittelbar zeitbezogene, gesellschaftskritische Themen in spannendem Kolportagestil.

- **Im Westen nichts Neues** STB
- **Liebe deinen Nächsten** STB
- **Drei Kameraden. Roman** STB
- **Die Nacht von Lissabon** STB
- **Schatten im Paradies** STB
- **Der Himmel kennt keine Günstlinge** STB
- **Der schwarze Obelisk. Roman** STB

RENN, Ludwig

1889 in Dresden geboren, 1928–32 Sekretär des „Bundes proletarisch-revolutionärer Schriftsteller", 1933 Verhaftung durch die Nationalsozialisten, 1936 Flucht in die Schweiz, 1939–47 Exil in Mexiko, 1947 Rückkehr nach Dresden.

Sein Werk zeichnet sich durch antimilitaristische Kriegsromane – mit betont sachlicher Darstellung – und zeitdokumentarische Berichte aus.

- **Adel im Untergang** STB
- **Krieg**
- **Nachkrieg**

SEGHERS, Anna

- **Das siebte Kreuz** AS

TOLLER, Ernst

1893 in Samotschin b. Bromberg geboren, 1919 als Beteiligter an der Bayrischen Räterepublik zu Festungshaft verurteilt, 1933 emigrierte er in die USA, wo er 1939 in New York Selbstmord beging.

Seine revolutionär expressionistischen Dichtungen standen in ständiger Spannung zwischen Politischem und Poetischem. Der Stil wandelte sich von der leidenschaftlichen Anklage des Krieges und der Knechtung des Menschen im Maschinenzeitalter zu einem unpathetischen Realismus.

- **Gesammelte Werke. Bd. 1–6** STB
- **Kritische Schriften, Reden und Reportagen** STB
- **Eine Jugend in Deutschland** STB
- **Briefe aus dem Gefängnis** STB

TUCHOLSKY, Kurt

1890 in Berlin geboren, emigrierte er 1929 nach Schweden, wurde 1933 von den Nationalsozialisten ausgebürgert und beging 1935 in Hindas b. Göteborg aus Verzweiflung über ihre Erfolge Selbstmord.

Mit leidenschaftlicher Schärfe und beißender Ironie kämpfte er in satirisch-kabarettistischer Kleinlyrik, Chansons, Szenen und satirischer Prosa gegen Reaktion, Militarismus, Nationalismus und Nationalsozialismus.

- **Gesammelte Werke. Bd. 1–3** STB
- **Briefe aus dem Schweigen** STB
- **Die Q-Tagebücher** STB
- **Schnipsel** STB
- **Wenn die Igel in der Abendstunde** STB
- **Deutschland, Deutschland über alles. Ein Bilderbuch** STB

WEGENER, Armin T.

1886 in Elberfeld geboren. Als Pazifist und wegen Protestes gegen die Judenverfolgung 7 Jahre in Gefängnissen und im KZ. Emigration nach England und Palästina. Lebt heute in Rom.

Lyriker, anfangs unter Einfluß des Expressionismus mit pathetisch-ekstatischer Großstadtlyrik und Erzähler mit exotischen Stoffen. Wendet sich mit seinen Schriften gegen den Mißbrauch der staatlichen Gewalt.

- **Fünf Finger über dir. Bekenntnisse eines Menschen in dieser Zeit** STB
- **Fällst du, umarme auch die Erde oder der Mann, der an das Wort glaubt** STB
- **Odyssee der Seele** STB

WEISS, Ernst

1882 in Brünn geboren, emigrierte 1936 wegen seiner jüdischen Abstammung nach Paris, wo er 1940 bei der Annäherung der deutschen Truppen Selbstmord beging.

Die Hauptwerke dieses expressionistischen Erzählers und Dramatikers gehören in die Tradition des psychologisch-realistischen Romans. Hauptmotiv ist die erdrückende Allgewalt eines unpersönlichen Schicksals; seine Figuren sind zum Dasein verurteilt.

- **Daniel. Erzählung** STB
- **Der arme Verschwender** STB
- **Franziska** STB
- **Ich – Der Augenzeuge** STB
- **Georg Letham. Roman** STB
- **Der Fall Vukobrankovics. Roman** STB

ZWEIG, Arnold

1887 in Groß-Globau/Schles. geboren, floh 1933 als überzeugter Zionist über CSSR, Schweiz, Frankreich nach Palästina, kehrte 1948 nach Berlin (DDR) zurück und starb dort 1968.

Durch Kriegs- und Nachkriegserlebnisse wurde er zum scharfen Zeitkritiker, der das Schreiben als sozialethische Mission betrachtete.

- **Die Zeit ist reif. Roman** STB
- **Erziehung vor Verdun** STB
- **Furchen der Zeit** STB
- **Junge Frau von 1914** STB
- **Der Streit um den Sergeanten Grischa** STB
- **Die Novellen um Claudia. Roman** STB

ZWEIG, Stefan

1881 in Wien geboren, emigrierte er wegen seiner jüdischen Abstammung nach England, wählte 1942 aus Schwermut über die Zerstörung des geistigen Europas in Petropolis b. Rio de Janeiro den Freitod.

Sein dichterisches Werk wird von einem pazifistisch-humanistischen Lebensgefühl getragen.

- **Ungeduld des Herzens. Roman** STB
- **Amok** STB
- **Briefe an Freunde** STB
- **Meisternovellen** STB
- **Silberne Saiten. Gedichte, Nachdichtungen** STB
- **Sternstunden der Menschheit** STB
- **Die Welt von Gestern** STB
- **Die Augen des ewigen Bruders. Eine Legende** STB
- **Erstes Erlebnis** STB

Literarische Verarbeitung der NS-Zeit

AICHINGER, Ilse, Die größere Hoffnung. Roman STB
ALS das Gestern heute war. Erzählungen, Gedichte, Dokumente zu unserer Geschichte (1789–1949). Ausgew. u. erklärt v. Rosemarie Wildermuth AS
ANDERSCH, Alfred, Sansibar oder Der letzte Grund STB + AS
– Winterspelt STB + AS
– Der Vater eines Mörders. Erzählung STB
ANDREAS-FRIEDRICH, Ruth, Der Schattenmann. Tagebuchaufzeichnungen 1938–1945 STB
APITZ, Bruno, Nackt unter Wölfen. Roman STB + AS
BACHMANN, Ingeborg, Die gestundete Zeit. Gedichte STB
BABELS, Floris, Nacht und Nebel. Der Bericht eines holländischen Christen aus deutschen Gefängnissen und Konzentrationslagern AS
BECHER, Johannes R., Abschied. Roman STB
BECKER, Jurek, Jakob der Lügner STB + AS
– Der Boxer STB
BEHREND-ROSENFELD, Else R., Ich stand nicht allein. Erlebnisse einer Jüdin in Deutschland 1933–1945 AS

BENN, Gottfried, Doppelleben	STB
— Weinhaus Wolf und andere Prosa	STB
BERGER, Franziska, Tage wie schwarze Perlen	STB
BIENEK, Horst, Die erste Polka	STB
— Zeit ohne Glocken	STB
BIEWEND, Edith, Letta. Eine Kindheit in Deutschland	STB
— Muß selbst den Weg mir weisen	STB
BÖLL, Heinrich, Wo warst Du, Adam?	STB
— Der Zug war pünktlich	AS
BOHN, Willi, Transportkolonne Otto	STB
BORCHERT, Wolfgang, Draußen vor der Tür	STB
BRECHT, Bertolt, Furcht und Elend des Dritten Reiches. 24 Szenen. Entstanden 1935–1938	STB
— Der aufhaltsame Aufstieg des Arturo Ui.	STB
BRENTANO, Bernhard von, Prozeß ohne Richter. Roman	STB
BRUECKNER, Peter, Das Abseits als sicherer Ort	STB + AS
CELAN, Paul, Mohn und Gedächtnis. Gedichte	STB
CHARNEY, Ann, Dobryd. Eine polnische Kindheit 1940–1950	STB
CHOTJEWITZ, Peter Otto, Saumlos. Roman	STB
CSOKOR, Franz Theodor, Als Zivilist im polnischen Krieg. Europ. Trilogie	STB
DAVID, Janina, Ein Stück Himmel. Roman	STB + AS
DEGENHARDT, Franz Josef, Zündschnüre. Roman	AS
DEL CASTILLO, Michel, Elegie der Nacht. Eine Jugend in Straflagern	AS
DEUTSCHE Exildramatik 1933–1950. Hrsg.: Franz Norbert Mennemeier u. a.	STB
DEUTSCHKRON, Inge, Ich trug den gelben Stern	AS
DIRSCHAUER, Wilfried, Klaus Mann und das Exil	STB
EDEL, Peter, Wenn es ans Leben geht	AS
EGGEBRECHT, Axel, Volk ans Gewehr. Chronik eines Berliner Hauses 1930–1934	AS
ELON, Amos, Schrei ohne Antwort. Roman	STB
EXIL. Literar. u. polit. Texte aus dem deutschen Exil 1933–1945. Hrsg. v. Ernst Loewy u. a.	STB
FALLADA, Hans, Heute bei uns zu Haus	STB
FEUCHTWANGER, Lion, Exil. Roman	STB + AS
— Die Geschwister Oppermann	STB
FRIED, Erich, Gedichte	STB
FRISCH, Max, Die chinesische Mauer	STB
— Nun singen sie wieder	STB
FUEHMANN, Franz, Das Judenauto	STB
GAUCH, Sigfrid, Vaterspuren. Erzählung	STB
GERLACH, Heinrich, Die verratene Armee. Ein Stalingrad-Roman	AS
GOES, Albrecht, Das Brandopfer. Novelle	STB
— Unruhige Nacht. Novelle	STB
GRASS, Guenter, Hundejahre. Roman	STB
GRAY, Martin, Des Lebens Ruf an uns wird niemals enden	AS
GRÜNBERG, Karl, Mit der Zeitlupe durch die Weimarer Republik. Erzählungen, Skizzen, Reportagen und Gedichte	AS
HAAG, Lina, Eine Hand voll Staub	STB

HABEN SIE DAVON GEWUSST? Deutsche Antworten. Hrsg. v. Walter Kempowski	STB
HABEN SIE HITLER GESEHEN? Deutsche Antworten. Gesammelt von Walter Kempowski	AS
HAGELSTANGE, Rudolf, Ballade vom verschütteten Leben	STB
HANNSMANN, Margarete, Aufzeichnungen über Buchenwald	AS
HARTLAUB, Geno, Gefangene der Nacht	STB
HARTUNG, Hugo, Der Deserteur oder Die große belmontische Musik	STB
— Der Himmel war unten	STB
HERMLIN, Stephan, Die Zeit der Gemeinsamkeit. 4 Erzählungen	STB
HILDESHEIMER, Wolfgang, Tynset	STB
HOCHHUTH, Rolf, Der Stellvertreter. Schauspiel	STB
— Juristen. 3 Akte für 7 Spieler	AS
HORVATH, Oedon von, Jugend ohne Gott. Roman	STB
JENS, Walter, Nein – die Welt des Angeklagten. Roman	STB
JUENGER, Ernst, Auf den Marmorklippen	STB
JUST-DAHLMANN, Barbara, Simon	STB
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— Haben Sie Hitler gesehen?	AS
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KERSTEN, Peter, Der Tod des Protektors. Roman	STB
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— Nach Mitternacht. Roman	STB
KLEPPER, Jochen, Unter dem Schatten deiner Flügel. Aus d. Tagebüchern 1932–1942	STB
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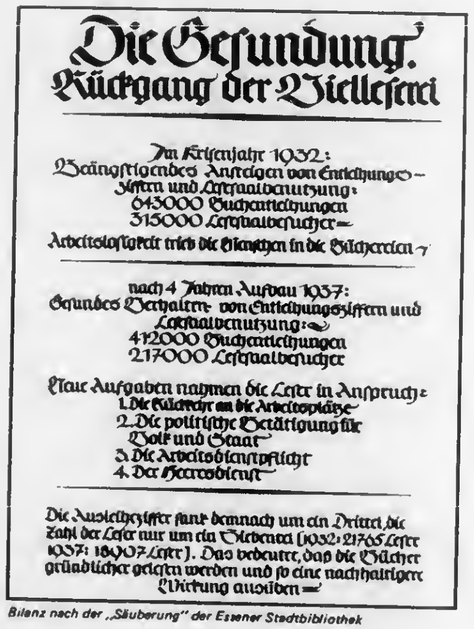
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Die Bücherverbrennungen beginnen in Essen am 19. Mai 1933 auf dem Schulhof des Helmholtz-Gymnasiums. Nach der „Säuberung" der Stadtbibliothek werden die verfemten Bücher am 21. Juni 1933 auf dem „Platz des 21. März" (Gerlingplatz) verbrannt.

Dabei erklärt Euringer:
Ich sitze auf dem Sessel der Stadtbücherei und bin damit beauftragt, einen neuen Geist in die Stadtbibliothek hineinzutragen ... Die Proleten haben nicht etwa das gelesen, was ihre Seele verlangte, sondern etwas, was ihnen die Drahtzieher der marxistischen Internationale zuschoben, um aus ihnen ein willfähriges Objekt zu machen. Die deutschen Verleger, Buchhändler und Dichter sind nicht ganz schuldlos daran ... Dieses Geschreibsel wird nun heute in Flammen aufgehen. Wir werden vor allen Dingen dafür sorgen, daß unter 12 Tierbüchern für die Kinder sich nicht 10 ausländische befinden.

1937 zieht die „gesäuberte" Stadtbibliothek Bilanz: sie prunkt mit neuen „Standardwerken" und feiert den Rückgang der Ausleihziffern um ein Drittel.



Bilanz nach der „Säuberung" der Essener Stadtbibliothek



Impressum

Dieses Verzeichnis wurde von der Alten Synagoge Essen und der Stadtbibliothek zusammengestellt. Redaktionsschluß: September 1981.
Die Abbildungen und der Text auf der dritten Umschlagseite stammen aus der Ausstellung „Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945", die seit dem 9. November 1980 in der Alten Synagoge Essen zu sehen ist.

Barlach Becher Baum Benjomin

Bergengruen Bloch Bredel Brecht

Bruckner Borchordt Brod Döblin Edschmid

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Marchwitzo Mehring Muckermann Mühsom

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Remarque Roth Schnitzler Seghers

Sternheim Toller Tucholsky Weisenborn

Weinert Arnold Zweig Stefan Zweig Zuckmayer

...verboten und verbrannt.

Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945



Alte Synagoge
essen

Steeler Straße 29, 4100 Essen
(Nähe Rathaus + Porscheplatz)

Ausstellung „Widerstand und Verfolgung"

Öffnungszeiten: Dienstag bis Sonntag 10 bis 18 Uhr. Eintritt frei.
Führungen mittwochs 15 Uhr, sonntags 11 Uhr und nach Vereinbarung.
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Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945



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Die Gesundung: Rückgang der Vielleserei

Im Krisenjahr 1932:
Beängstigendes Ansteigen von Entleihungsziffern und Lesesaalbenutzung:
643000 Buchentleihungen
315000 Lesesaalbesucher
Arbeitslosigkeit trieb die Massen in die Büchereien

nach 4 Jahren Aufbau 1937:
Gesundes Verhalten von Entleihungsziffern und Lesesaalbenutzung:
412000 Buchentleihungen
217000 Lesesaalbesucher

Neue Aufgaben nahmen die Leser in Anspruch:
1. Die Rückkehr an die Arbeitsplätze
2. Die politische Betätigung für Volk und Staat
3. Die Arbeitsdienstpflicht
4. Der Heeresdienst

Die Ausleihziffer sank demnach um ein Drittel, die Zahl der Leser nur um ein Sechstel [1932: 21765 Leser 1937: 18907 Leser]. Das bedeutet, daß die Bücher gründlicher gelesen werden und so eine nachhaltigere Wirkung ausüben.

Bilanz nach der „Säuberung" der Essener Stadtbibliothek

Die Ausstellung in der Alten Synagoge hält im Eingangsbereich eine Handbibliothek für jeden bereit. Einige hundert Bücher zum Thema werden angeboten. Zur ersten Information – auch für die private Anschaffung geeignet – schlägt der beratende Arbeitskreis folgende Werke vor:

- Aleff, Eberhard (Hrsg.): Das Dritte Reich, 8. Auflage, Hannover 1978 (Fackelträger) 20 DM (kann bei der Landeszentrale für politische Bildung kostenlos angefordert werden)
- Focke, Harald und Reimer, Uwe: Alltag unterm Hakenkreuz. Wie die Nazis das Leben der Deutschen veränderten (rororo aktuell 4431) 5,80 DM
- Band 2: Alltag der Entrechteten (rororo Taschenbuch, Reinbek/Hamburg) 6,80 DM
- Hofer, Walter (Hrsg.): Der Nationalsozialismus. Dokumente 1933–45 (Fischer Bücherei Bd. 172) 7,80 DM
- Kühnl, Reinhard: Der deutsche Faschismus in Quellen und Dokumenten (Pahl-Rugenstein, Kleine Bibliothek Bd. 62) 9,80 DM
- Peukert, Detlev: Ruhrarbeiter gegen den Faschismus. Dokumentation über den Widerstand im Ruhrgebiet 1933–1945 (Röderberg) 23,80 DM

Sie vergriffen sich auch an Büchern und Bildern

Die Abbildung auf dieser Seite zeigt eines von vielen Dokumenten aus der Ausstellung. Die Nazipropaganda feierte selbst noch die Pleiten des Regimes als Erfolge. So wurde auch der Rückgang der Ausleihziffern der Stadtbibliothek mit dieser nebenstehenden Bilanz ideologisch verbrämt. Nach der Bücherverbrennung auf dem Hof der Helmholtz-Schule (19. Mai 1933) und auf dem Gerlingplatz (21. Juni 1933) wurden bis 1937 rund ein Drittel weniger Bücher ausgeliehen. Die Ausstellung dokumentiert auch das anschaulich.

Als sich die Nationalsozialisten an Büchern vergingen, bekannte der Parteigenosse Euringer der NSDAP (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei): „Ich sitze auf dem Sessel der Stadtbücherei und bin damit beauftragt, einen neuen Geist in die Stadtbibliothek hineinzutragen. Die Proleten haben nicht etwa das gelesen, was ihre Seele verlangte, sondern etwas, was ihnen die Drahtzieher der marxistischen Internationale zuschoben, um aus ihnen ein willfähriges Objekt zu machen . . . Wir werden vor allen Dingen dafür sorgen, daß unter 13 Tierbüchern für die Kinder sich nicht 10 ausländische befinden."

So wie die Nationalsozialisten die Stadtbücherei „säuberten", so vergriffen sie sich auch an Bildwerken. Als „entartete Kunst" wurden 1937 Werke vieler bekannter Künstler aus dem Essener Museum Folkwang entfernt. Den Nationalsozialisten ist es auch gelungen, einige Künstler fast vergessen zu machen. Auch den Essener Bildhauer Will Lammert traf dieses Schicksal. 1935 wurden seine Arbeiten als „Schulbeispiel kulturbolschewistischer Schamlosigkeit" diffamiert. Lammert hatte u. a. auf den zwei großen Pylonen vor der Leichenhalle des Südwestfriedhofs Sgrafitto-Bilder der Apostel geschaffen. Wie viele Werke bildender Künstler wurden sie von den Nazis zerstört.

- Kleßmann, Christoph/Pingel, Falk (Hrsg.): Gegner des Nationalsozialismus, Frankfurt/New York 1980 (Campus Verlag) 18 DM
- Schmidt, Ernst: Lichter in der Finsternis. Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945 (Röderberg) 11 DM
- Steinberg, Hans-Josef: Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945 (Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen) 15 DM (vergriffen; Bibliothek!)
- Schröter, Hermann: Geschichte und Schicksal der Essener Juden (Stadt Essen) 48 DM
- Bracher, Karl Dietrich: Die deutsche Diktatur. Entstehung, Struktur und Folgen des Nationalsozialismus, Berlin (West) 1979 (Ullstein-Taschenbuch 35002) 19,80 DM
- Broszat, Martin: Der Staat Hitlers, dtv-Weltgeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts Bd. 9, 6. Aufl., München 1976 (dtv 4009) 9,80 DM

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Für die Gegenwart der Demokratie aus der Geschichte lernen

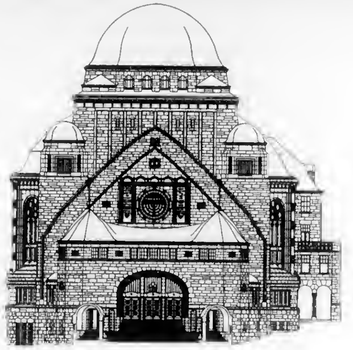
Liebe Mitbürgerin und lieber Mitbürger!

Die Alte Synagoge als politisch-historische Stätte des Gedächtnisses und der Mahnung ist mit der Fertigstellung dieser Ausstellung eröffnet. Der Kern unseres Dokumentationsforums für Politik und Geschichte wäre nicht ohne die Mithilfe der Essener Bürger zustande gekommen. Im Mai 1980 rief ich Sie auf, Erinnerungsstücke, Dokumente, Briefe, Tagebücher, Fotos und andere Dinge aus Ihrem privaten Besitz zum Gelingen dieser Ausstellung beizusteuern und diese einer größeren Öffentlichkeit in dem gebührenden Rahmen der Alten Synagoge zugänglich zu machen. Die Essener Bürger haben sich meiner Bitte nicht verschlossen. Das Echo war größer, als viele es erwartet hatten. Und so wird nicht alles, was für die Ausstellung angeboten wurde, auch in dieser schon gezeigt werden können. Doch es bleibt für künftige Aufgaben in der Alten Synagoge.

Die Leihgaben aus privatem Besitz, vom Volksempfänger über private Archive bis hin zum Judenstern zeigen, daß das Wort von der Vergangenheitsbewältigung durch das aktive Mittun des Bürgers konkret und sehr lebendig werden kann. Und das ist unser Ziel: die Alte Synagoge zu einer lebendigen Einrichtung unserer Stadt auszubauen. Die Mitarbeit der Bürger macht weiter Hoffnung, daß diese Stätte des Gedächtnisses und Gewissens auch in Zukunft mit Leben erfüllt sein wird. Deshalb verbinde ich mit dem Dank für die Mithilfe auch die Bitte, künftig bei weiteren Projekten dieser Stätte des Mahnens und der Versöhnung mit unseren Mitbürgern jüdischen Glaubens und den anderen Opfern des Nationalsozialismus mitzuwirken. Ich hoffe dabei vor allem auf eine lebhafte Begegnung der jungen Generation. Die Alte Synagoge, dieser herrliche Bau aus dem Anfang unseres Jahrhunderts in Nachbarschaft unseres Rathauses aus der Gegenwart, kann in den nächsten Jahren zu einem wichtigen Ort des Geisteslebens in unserer Stadt werden, in dem über die Vergangenheit nachgedacht wird zum Wohle für Gegenwart und Zukunft.

Die Alte Synagoge ist heute das Mahnmal von Essen. Wir wissen, daß die Mahnung auch noch 35 Jahre nach Kriegsende notwendig ist: die Erfahrung des Nationalsozialismus soll und kann nicht vergessen werden. Solche Erfahrungen nicht zu verdrängen, sondern nüchtern und mit klarem Kopf zu verarbeiten, um dann mit heißem Herzen für die Demokratie jedem Anfang von Unheil zu wehren – das ist unsere Aufgabe. Deshalb haben wir der Mahnung und dem Gedenken eine fundierte historisch-politische Information als Inhalt gegeben. Das Vermächtnis der Verfolgten und der Frauen und Männer des Widerstandes in unserer Stadt fordert die Auseinandersetzung mit der jüngsten Geschichte. Das ist notwendig, um weiter unsere Demokratie zu sichern und zu festigen.

Horst Katzor
Oberbürgermeister der Stadt Essen



Bauzeichnung von Professor Edmund Körner: Alte Synagoge, erbaut 1911–1913, von den Nationalsozialisten 1938 ausgebrannt, seit 1980 historisch-politisches Dokumentationsforum.

Alte Synagoge – Gedenkstätte und historisch-politisches Dokumentationsforum

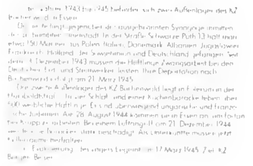
Neben dem Essener Rathaus steht der eigenwillige und schöne Bau der Alten Synagoge. Das heutige Bild dokumentiert deutlich die Folgen des Nationalsozialismus: Tod und Vernichtung. Von der ursprünglichen Schönheit zeugt nur noch das wuchtige Mauerwerk: alles andere verging beim nationalsozialistischen Brand vom 10. November 1938 in der sogenannten Reichskristallnacht; auch das Leben der meisten Mitglieder der Essener jüdischen Gemeinde, das die Nazis bis zu ihrem eigenen Ende 1945 systematisch verfolgten und auslöschten.

Bis 1980 diente die Synagoge nach ihrer provisorischen Wiederherstellung verschiedenen kulturellen Zwecken, beherbergte u. a. das „Haus Industrieform" und das „Deutsche Plakatmuseum". Nachdem im Januar 1979 ein Brand große Teile der Industrieform-Ausstellung zerstört hatte, empfahl der Ältestenrat der Stadt, ein neues Nutzungskonzept zu finden. Ein Arbeitskreis aus Mitgliedern der im Stadtparlament vertretenen Parteien, dem Kulturdezernenten, Vertretern der Kirchen, der jüdischen Kultusgemeinde, der Gesellschaft für christlich-jüdische Zusammenarbeit, der Universität und des öffentlichen Lebens kam zu der Auffassung, die Alte Synagoge solle künftig historisch-politisches Dokumentationsforum sein: jüngste Vergangenheit solle in Sammlung, Forschung und Vermittlung aufgearbeitet werden. Unbürokratisch schnell bewilligte der Rat erste Finanzmittel. Die Kulturverwaltung wurde mit der Realisierung beauftragt. Ein kleiner Arbeitskreis arbeitet seit 1979 an der Verwirklichung des Kernstückes dieses Forums, an der Ausstellung „Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945". Künftig soll das Gebäude Stätte des Gedenkens an die Opfer der nationalsozialistischen Gewalt sein, Stätte der Begegnung, für kulturelle und historisch-politische Ausstellungen, Vorträge, Diskussionen, Filme, Lesungen. Das Haus soll ein Ort der aktiven Auseinandersetzung mit der Geschichte werden. Die Alte Synagoge Essen soll lebendiges Mahnmal sein.

KZ-Außenlager in Essen







Beisspiel einer Tafel von 68 der Ausstellung: Bildhintergrund die ausgebrannte Ruine der Synagoge, im Vordergrund die Ruine eines Außenlagers des KZ Buchenwald in Essen, dazu Dokumente und erklärender Text.

35 Jahre danach: Fragen über Fragen

Dort, wo vor 1938 der Thoraschrein in der Alten Synagoge stand, ist seit November 1980 ein bemerkenswertes Foto zu sehen. Es ist eine der vielen Fotografien von Trümmerlandschaften nach dem Kriege: eine Stadt in Schutt und Asche, nur da und dort ragen aus der Wüstenei aus Staub und Stein und verdrecktem Stahl einige Ruinen in den Himmel. Wir haben uns angewöhnt, beim Betrachten solcher Bilder zu sagen, diese Ruinen stehen wie eine stumme Mahnung gegen den Horizont: Nie wieder! Diese inzwischen allzu häufige Erklärung muß angesichts der beiden Ruinen zur handlungsleitenden Wahrheit werden. Das Bild zeigt im Hintergrund die Ruine der Synagoge Essen, der Haus-Torso im Vordergrund markiert das Gelände der Außenstelle Essen des Konzentrationslagers Buchenwald (Abbildung Seite 4). Eine ausgebrannte Synagoge und ein zerbombtes KZ – das ist alles ein Trümmerbrei. Zwei geschundene Bauten einer toten Stadt legen Zeugnis ab von nationalsozialistischer Vernichtung; Vernichtung im materiellen, im moralischen Sinne und in dem des Lebens, und von der allzu vieler, die den Naziparolen folgten, nicht zuletzt von dem Leid der wenigen, die bereit waren, Widerstand zu leisten. Diese erregende Fotografie wird zum erstenmal öffentlich in dieser Ausstellung gezeigt, die seit 1980 in eben jenem – heute wiederhergestellten – Bauwerk stattfindet.

Doch da ist ein anderes Foto, das zwar nicht den Ernst des ersten vergessen läßt, aber doch Mut machen kann. Etwa zur gleichen Zeit aufgenommen wie das erste Bild, zeigt es die Limbecker Straße: die Stadt ein Trümmerhaufen (Abbildung Seite 5). Aber unter den Trümmern regte sich etwas: jemand bot in den einzig noch erhaltenen Kellern Mützen, Hüte und Schirme an. Fast ein Symbol: die Generation nach 1945 mußte sich tief beugen und bücken, um gut behütet mit dem Kopf wieder hochzukommen.
Zwei Bilder einer Ausstellung.

35 Jahre nach dem Ende des Krieges wird in Essen versucht, die Vergangenheit aufzuarbeiten, die dazu führte, daß diese beiden Bilder möglich wurden. Das Gotteshaus der Juden in einer Stadt, die von den Nazis „judenfrei" gemacht wurde, und ein Konzentrationslager stehen als Zeugen für 2650 Menschen, die rassische, politische, religiöse und anderweitig größenwahnsinnig-motivierte Verfolgung das Leben kostete; darunter allein 2500 Juden dieser Stadt, 55 Prozent der Juden, die bis 1933 in Essen lebten. Sie stehen als Zeugen für die Menschen, die versucht haben, der Tyrannei zu trotzen, ihren Sinn nicht vor ihr zu beugen, ja, die sie bekämpften. Eine zerstörte Straße, aus deren Trümmern erfolgreich die Menschen ihre Stadt wieder errichteten, steht für die über 32400 Essener Kriegstoten, für die 2554 ausländischen Kriegsgefangenen, Verschleppten und Zivilpersonen, die auf Essener Friedhöfen beigesetzt wurden.

Wie konnte es dazu kommen? Hat niemand Widerstand geleistet? Wußte niemand, wohin der Weg führte, als beispielsweise Hitlers Innenminister Hermann Göring 1933 am Tag vor den letzten halbwegs freien Wahlen an der Gruga zynisch kundtat, da und dort werde zwar jemand mißhandelt, aber was mache das schon, denn wo gehobelt werde, da fielen eben Späne? Fragen über Fragen.

35 Jahre nach Kriegsende versucht eine Stadt, die Fragen zu ihrer jüngsten und schrecklichsten Vergangenheit zu beantworten.

Und einige wehrten sich

Die Ausstellung versucht, das komplexe Thema anschaulich zu machen: Wie jede andere Stadt hat Essen unter der nationalsozialistischen Herrschaft gelitten – und einige ihrer Bürger wehrten sich. Bereits vor der Machtübernahme durch die Nationalsozialisten, erst recht danach, wurden auch in dieser Stadt Ungeist, zügellose Gewalt und Terror sichtbar und spürbar. Verfolgung, Vertreibung und Deportation jüdischer Mitbürger fanden statt. Die Schrecken des Boykotts jüdischer Geschäfte, der Bücherverbrennung und des Brandes der Synagoge waren gegenwärtig. Die Gleichschaltung, die Unterdrückung der freien Meinung, die Bespitzelung und die Verhaftung Andersdenkender gehörten zum Alltag.

Und doch haben einige Mitbürger dieser Stadt versucht, jeder auf seine Weise, der Tyrannei zu widerstehen. Der Widerstand kam zuerst aus der Arbeiterschaft. Von Mitgliedern der verbotenen Parteien wurde er organisiert. Essen war aber auch ein geistiges Zentrum der Bekennenden Kirche im Rheinland. Junge Leute paßten sich nicht in der Hitler-Jugend (HJ) an und gingen statt zu militärischen Übungen auf Wanderungen. Katholiken steckten sich die Predigten des Kardinals von Galen zu, der gegen Naziverbrechen von der Kanzel redete. Bürger verweigerten den Hitler-Gruß und hoben nicht wie Marionetten den Arm. Heimlich wurden nachts Widerstandsschriften getippt und gedruckt. Selbst in Schützengräben an der Front machten sich Soldaten Luft, indem sie das NS-System auf Kartengrüßen kritisierten. Doch die Nazis reagierten darauf hysterisch: Todesstrafe für einen Witz.

Mit 68 großformatigen Bildtafeln und mit über 500 Dokumenten sowie mit vielen Gegenständen und Materialien versucht die Ausstellung sichtbar zu machen, wie
die Krisen der Republik
den Weg ins „Dritte Reich" öffneten. Es wird versucht, am Essener Beispiel zu zeigen,
wie die Nazis an die Macht kamen.
Der Widerstand
von 1933 bis 1939 und der von 1939 bis 1945 kommt zu Wort.
Die Verfolgung und Vernichtung
der Juden, der Volksopposition, der alten Parteien, der Widerstandskämpfer, der Kriegsgefangenen und Fremdarbeiter werden dokumentiert. Und schließlich werden
die Befreiung 1945
und der Wiederaufbau angesprochen. Am Ende eines Rundganges durch die Ausstellung stehen stellvertretend neun
Lebensläufe Essener Antifaschisten
ganz unterschiedlicher, weltanschaulicher Herkunft.



In den Trümmern beginnt es sich zu regen: Limbecker Straße kurz nach dem Krieg.

Die Ausstellung macht das vielfältige Thema vor allem durch Bildmaterial deutlich. Dabei wird versucht, mit knappen erhellenden Texten auszukommen. Doch auf nahezu jeder Tafel sind verschiedene Dokumente zum Bildhintergrund zu sehen. Der Betrachter ist dadurch in der Lage, selbst mit dem Angebot der Ausstellung zu arbeiten; er kann auswählen, vergleichen und selbst Schlußfolgerungen ziehen. Originaldokumente werden gezeigt. Wo das nicht möglich war, ist ein Faksimile des Dokumentes in Originalgröße zu sehen. Der Besucher der Ausstellung kann sich sein eigenes Urteil bilden. Beispiel: Auf einer Tafel wird vom Schicksal des Juden Jacques Wrba berichtet, der in Essen festgenommen wurde. Sein Vergehen: er hatte keinen Judenstern getragen. Die üblichen, grausigen Stationen der Naziverfolgung: Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo), dann Deportation nach Auschwitz, Tod in der Gaskammer. Im Todestelegramm (Abbildung Seite 6) heißt es, Jacques Wrba sei „im Urnenhain" von Auschwitz beigesetzt.

Filme und Dias

In Tischvitrinen mit Schubladen werden für die Besucher weitere Dokumente bereitgehalten. Jeder kann zudem Bildmaterial in drei Dia-Projektoren abrufen. Zum Ausstellungsangebot gehören Videostreifen und Originalfilme aus der behandelten Zeit: zum Beispiel Ausschnitte aus der „Deutschen Wochenschau" und ein Amateurfilm über die NSDAP aus den 20er Jahren. Die Alte Synagoge verfügt über weitere Filme zum Thema NS-Zeit, u. a. Interviews mit überlebenden Widerstandskämpfern.

Jeder kann drucken

Außer Bildern, Dokumenten und Filmen vervollständigen dreidimensionale Gegenstände das Bild aus der Zeit des Nationalsozialismus. Da steht beispielsweise in der Alten Synagoge eine alte Tiegelpresse. Auf solch einer Presse druckte 1933 Franz Schmiedl die Verteidigungsrede des fälschlich der Reichstagsbrandstiftung angeklagten Georgi Dimitroff. Der Drucker arbeitete auf der damaligen Hermann Göring-Straße (Büttenscheider Straße). Er druckte die flammende Rede unter dem Titelblatt „Elektrowärme im Haushalt" als Tarnschrift. In der Nähe dieser Druckmaschine ist das Nazi-Plakat zum Reichstagsbrand zu sehen („Zerstampft den Kommunismus – Zerschmettert die Sozialdemokratie"). Es wurde damals von Widerstandskämpfern mit Aufklärungszetteln beklebt, die die Lüge von der kommunistischen Brandstiftung zurückwiesen. Jeder Besucher kann auf dieser Tiegelpresse zur Erinnerung ein Blatt der Tarnschrift „Elektrowärme im Haushalt" drucken. Doch es kann nur ein vager Eindruck von dem Vorgang aus der Zeit im Nationalsozialismus sein. Wie es damals war in der kleinen Druckerei, wenn nach Feierabend, nach Kondolenzbriefen und Visitenkarten, die Schrift gegen die NS-Justiz aus der Presse kam, ist nur zu ahnen und bleibt der Vorstellungskraft jedes einzelnen überlassen. Auch jener Schrank, der daneben aufgestellt ist, soll einen Eindruck aus dem Alltag des Widerstands vermitteln: manchmal hat man Flugblätter in Schränken getippt, damit der Nachbar nicht hörte, was geschah und die Gestapo benachrichtigte. Oder da ist beispielsweise das Fahrrad, Baujahr vor 1930, mit den dicken Ballonreifen: in den Reifen solcher Räder wurden illegale Schriften von Holland nach Essen geschmuggelt.



Die Druckerei auf dem Dachboden des Evangelischen Gemeindehauses in der Julienstraße.

Geheime Staatspolizei – Staatspolizeileitstelle Düsseldorf

84

Eingenommen Tag 22 Juli 43 Zeit 11.15 von durch

Kenn.-Nr. Eingangsvermerk 23 JUL 1943

Beförderl. Tag Monat Jahr Zeit an durch

Dringlichkeitsvermerk

IIB

Nr. 7082

Telegramm — Funkspruch — Fernschreiben — Fernspruch

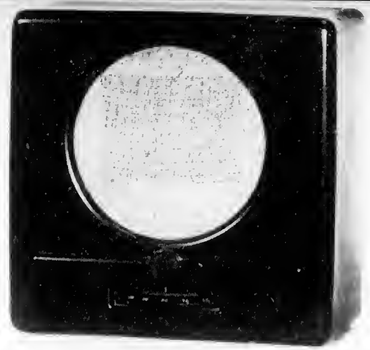
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IN WIEN, IST AM 15.7.43 UM 1930 UHR AN HERZSCHWAECHE BEI
PHLEGMONE VERSTORBEN.--- BEFEHLSGEMAESS WIRD ERSUCHT, DEN
ANGEHOERIGEN HIERVON MITTEILUNG ZU MACHEN, SOWIE IHNEN BEKANNT
ZU GEBEN, DASS DIE LEICHE AUF STAATSKOSTEN EINGEAESCHERT UND
DIE URNE VON AMTSWEGEN IM URNENHAIN DES HIESIGEN KREMATORIUMS
BEIGESETZT WIRD.---
ANGEHOERIGEN EHEFRAU: MARIA WRBA, ESSEN, MOORENSTRASSE 12.--

– GEZ. HOESS SS- OSTUBAF. U. KOMMANDANT.++

Todestelegramm aus dem Konzentrationslager Auschwitz.

Ausstellung für Bürger
Ausstellung von Bürgern

Zu den guten Erfahrungen der Ausstellungsvorbereitungen gehört die Mitarbeit der Bürger. Viele Dokumente, Fotografien, Gegenstände und Materialien stammen aus Privatbesitz. Im Mai 1980 bat der Essener Oberbürgermeister Horst Katzor die Bevölkerung in einem Aufruf, durch private Leihgaben zur Ausstellung beizutragen. „Vielleicht erinnern Sie sich noch an den kleinen Volksempfänger. Er kostete damals, etwa 1936, fünfunddreißig Reichsmark. Nicht selten kostete ein Rundfunkgerät aber auch Leben oder Freiheit von Widerständlern, die wegen Abhörens der damals verbotenen Sender verurteilt wurden. Wer hat noch ein Radiogerät aus jenen bitteren Tagen?" So fragte der Oberbürgermeister. Die Resonanz war enorm. Gegenstände von über 100 Leihgebern komplettieren die Ausstellung. Da kamen Briefe von der Front herein,



Als „Goebbels-Schnauzen" wurden die „Volksempfänger" karikiert. Reichspropagandaminister Goebbels hatte den Rundfunk zu einem gefährlichen Massenmedium ausgebaut. Oppositionelle benutzten das Rundfunkgerät zum Abhören deutschsprachiger Sendungen von BBC-London und Radio Moskau. Während des Krieges war das Hören von „Feindsendern" lebensgefährlich: darauf stand Todesstrafe. In der Ausstellung der Alten Synagoge steht einer dieser „Volksempfänger". Deutschsprachige Sendungen von BBC-London aus den Kriegsjahren sind dort zu hören.

Kriegstagebücher, Schulhefte, Geburtstagskarten aus Konzentrationslagern, auf denen spanische, italienische und französische Gefangene ihren deutschen Mithäftlingen baldige Freiheit wünschen, Flugblätter wurden gebracht, die die Alliierten mit Bomben über dem Ruhrgebiet abwarfen: das Sammeln dieser Flugblätter konnte die Todesstrafe zur Folge haben. Und vieles mehr. Natürlich auch „Volksempfänger" (Abbildung Seite 7) und „Volksgasmasken".

Dieser Aufruf hat vor allem eines bewirkt: Zwischen dem vorbereitenden Arbeitskreis der Ausstellung und den Bürgern wurde ein Dialog in Gang gebracht, der sich auch in der Zukunft fortsetzen soll und durch den manches aus der Geschichte erhellt wird, was bisher sich im Dunkeln verlor. Ein weiteres Beispiel für die aktive Mitarbeit der Bürgerschaft war die Hilfe der Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes/Bund der Antifaschisten (VVN). Sie hat ihr Bild-, Dokumenten- und Tonarchiv für diese Ausstellung zur Verfügung gestellt. Aber auch die bereitwillige Unterstützung durch amtliche Stellen, Staats- und Justizarchive und weitere Organisationen machte die Ausstellung möglich.

Oder die Geschichte des Judensterns. Eine heute über 80 Jahre alte Essenerin hat ihn für die Ausstellung gegeben. Ihr Mann trug ihn. Die Frau ist Nichtjüdin, „arisch" wie die Nazis es nannten. 1933 zogen Mitglieder der Sturmabteilung (SA) vor das kleine Textilgeschäft in einem Essener Vorort. „Kauft nicht bei Juden!" schmierten sie an die Schaufensterscheibe. 1938 zündeten SA-Leute und SS-Männer die Alte Synagoge an. „Reichskristallnacht" nannten sie ihren Zerstörungswahn. Das kleine Textilgeschäft in dem Vorort schlugen sie kurz und klein. Das Ehepaar wurde festgenommen. Die „arische" Frau ließen sie frei, der Jude mußte im Tiefbau arbeiten, später zusammen mit Fremdarbeitern und ausländischen Kriegsgefangenen. 1944 wurde im Barackenlager in Steele ein Transport zum Konzentrationslager zusammengestellt. Als er zusammen mit anderen Leidensgenossen in Viehwaggons verladen werden sollte, gelang dem Mann die Flucht. Monatelang lebte er in einem Trümmerkeller. Seine Frau versorgte ihn heimlich mit Essen und Trinken. Dann holte sie ihn in eine Trümmerwohnung. SS-Männer (Schutzstaffel) suchten mit scharfen Hunden in Kellern nach Flüchtigen. In einem Bett, hinter Wäsche versteckt, erlebte dieser Jude den Einmarsch der Amerikaner und damit seine Freiheit 1980, wenige Jahre nach dem Tode dieses Essener Bürgers, gibt seine Frau den „Judenstern" ihres Mannes für die Ausstellung, auch ihres Schicksals. Ihren Namen will sie nicht preisgegeben wissen. Sie sagt, ein beklemmendes Gefühl sei zurückgeblieben.

Die alten Thorarollen · Die letzte Trauung · Die 314 Lager

Bevor der Besucher die Ausstellung betritt, bietet er im Eingangsbereich auf eine erste vorläufige überschaubare Darstellung der Geschichte der Essener Juden und einer Geschichte des Bauwerks. Die Jüdische Kultusgemeinde hatte in einem ähnlichen Aufruf wie dem des Oberbürgermeisters ihre Mitglieder zusätzlich um Mitarbeit gebeten. So sind beispielsweise einige Kapitel der ehemaligen Thorarolle (Fünf Bücher Moses) aufgetaucht, die versteckt wurden, als die Nazis die Synagoge 1938 brandschatzten. Fotos vermitteln einen Eindruck von der ehemaligen Schönheit des Baues. Professor Körner hatte die Synagoge entworfen und die gesamte Innenausstattung und Ornamentierung bis ins kleinste Detail skizziert*.

Einen Tag vor der sogenannten Reichskristallnacht wurden Richard Buchheim und Ilse Güggenheim als letztes Paar in der Synagoge getraut. Dort, wo vor dem 10. November 1938 der Thoraschrein stand, ist heute das Hochzeitsfoto (Abbildung Seite 8) zu sehen. 20 Gäste sind abgebildet. 15 wurden von den Nazis ermordet. Nur fünf gelang die Flucht ins Ausland, auch dem Ehepaar Buchheim. Ab Ende 1941 rollten auch aus Essen die Deportationszüge in die Vernichtungslager.

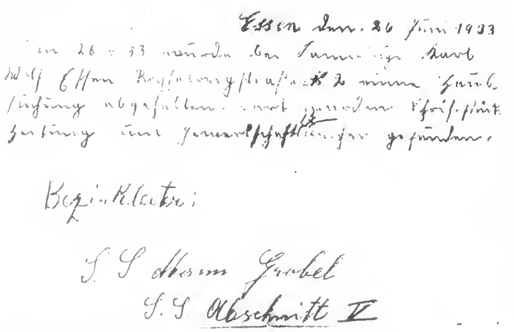
Daß es auch in Essen Konzentrationslager gab, wer wußte das bisher? Auch dies beweist die Ausstellung. Mitten in der Innenstadt, dort, wo heute das Einkaufszentrum der Porschekanzel ist, waren 150 Männer aus Polen, Italien, Dänemark, Albanien, Jugoslawien, Frankreich, Holland, der Sowjetunion und Deutschland ab 1943 zur

* Reprint von 1914: Prof. Edmund Körner – neu herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für christlich jüdische Zusammenarbeit in Essen e.V. mit Unterstützung der Stadt Essen.

Arbeit gefangen 500 Frauen — vor allem ungarische und französische Jüdinnen — waren in einem Barackenlager in der Humboldtstraße inhaftiert Beide Lager: Außenstellen vom KZ Buchenwald Eine Tafel der Ausstellung besteht nur aus Namen: Stadtteile, Straßen, Firmen Sie zeigt die Lager von Fremdarbeitern, Kriegsgefangenen, Zwangsarbeitern, die vor allem in der Rüstungsindustrie arbeiteten 314 Lager in dieser Stadt nach noch immer unvollständiger Zählung

Die Peiniger

Auch sie sind zu sehen: die Wächter und Peiniger Da ist zum Beispiel die SS-Wachmannschaft des Lagers der stillgelegten Zeche Herkules, heute Herkules-/Ecke Engelbertstraße Sie ließen sich in



Essen den 26 Juni 1933

Bez.-Kl. Abt. I

S.S. Sturm Gerbel
S.S. Abschnitt IV

Hausdurchsuchung! Mit Dokumenten und Zeitungszitaten wird zusätzlich zum Bild Verfolgung dokumentiert.

Reih und Glied wie ein Gesangverein fotografieren (Abbildung Seite 9) Doch es ist überliefert, daß bei Verhören Arbeiter an einem Seil in den Schacht hinabgelassen wurden und ihnen gedroht wurde, das Seil abzuschneiden, wenn sie nicht aussagten

Lebenswert und lebensunwert

Leben, das nach ihrer Meinung „unwert" war, löschten die Nazis aus vergasen, zu Tode spritzen — Euthanasie Das schäbigste innerhalb der grausigen Kapitel Invaliden, Kranke, Krüppel, Geistes- und Altersschwache 782 Menschen aus dem Essener Franz-Sales-Haus wurden in andere Anstalten „verlegt" In der Ausstellung heißt es dazu „Der Weg vieler verliert sich im Dunkeln" Ein Schicksal als Beispiel: Luise Rabbich verlor durch die Erlebnisse der Inhaftierung ihres politisch verfolgten Mannes die Nerven und kam in eine Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Im Mai 1944 wurde auch sie „verlegt" Den Angehörigen schrieben die Nazis, sie „sei ruhig entschlafen"

Vom Kaiserreich in den NS-Staat

War das schreckliche Ende für viele Mitbürger nicht zu ahnen? Die Ausstellung versucht, den Weg vom Zusammenbruch des Kaiserreiches bis zum Faschismus nachzuzeichnen Die Krisen der Weimarer Republik werden behandelt, beginnend mit den Halbheiten der November-Revolution und dem Bürgerkrieg anläßlich des Kapp-Putsches „Die Greueltaten der einrückenden Truppen gegen die Bevölkerung liefern das Modell für den späteren Terror der nationalsozialistischen Machtergreifung", kommentiert die Ausstellung die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse der Historiker Schwarz-rot-gold — die Farben der Republik und der Demokratie — oder schwarz-weiß-rot — die Farben des Krieges und des Rückschritts, welche würden über Deutschland wehen? Die wirtschaftlichen Bedingungen, auf deren Boden nationalsozialistische Ideologie gedieh, werden u a am Beispiel des großen Aussperrungskampfes gegen die Metallarbeiter des Reviers Ende der 20er Jahre aufgezeigt Da fehlen auch Zitate von Hitler-Reden nicht vor deutschen Industriellen: „Privatwirtschaft im Zeitalter der Demokratie ist nicht aufrechtzuerhalten Wir müssen erst die ganzen Machtmittel in die Hand bekommen, wenn wir die andere Seite ganz zu Boden werfen wollen"

Und die frühen Abwehraktionen der Arbeiter werden gezeigt 1932: Demonstration der Arbeiter auf dem Rüttenscheider Markt als Bekenntnis für die Republik (Abbildung Seite 10) Ein dreiviertel Jahr später. Die NSDAP-Fraktion marschierte in Reih und Glied im Braunhemd vom gleichen Platz zur Stadtverordnetenversammlung Die neun SPD-Abgeordneten wurden aus dem Saal geprügelt Und immer wieder Beispiele für den Straßenterror Gemeinsame Totenwache von Sozialdemokraten und Kommunisten, die sich sonst tragisch bekämpften, am Sarg eines von den Nazis erschlagenen jungen Arbeiters Mord war damals zum politischen Argument in Deutschland geworden



Die letzte Trauung am Tag vor der „Reichskristallnacht" in der Synagoge. Bis 1945 wurden 15 von den 20 Hochzeitsgästen ermordet.



SS-Wachmannschaft des Lagers in der stillgelegten Zeche Herkules.



Klebezettel gegen den NS-Terror, 1934

Nach der Gruga-Rede von Hermann Göring rechneten sie ab

Wer immer noch nicht wissen wollte, in welche Hölle der Weg der Nationalsozialisten führte, den belehrte Hermann Göring im März 1933 mit seiner Essener Gruga-Rede SA-Leute besetzten danach die Essener katholische Volkszeitung und erzwangen den Abdruck der Rede Einige Zitate: „Und wenn sie weiterhin erklären, die Bevölkerung wäre in einer fürchterlichen Erregung, weil die jüdischen Warenhäuser vorübergehend geschlossen wären, und ich soll eingreifen. Was ist denn geschehen Daß hier Deutsche endlich erklären: Kauft nicht beim Juden! Kauft beim Deutschen! Das ist doch nur richtig" Er, so Göring, lehne es als Polizeiminister ab, „Gauner, Strolche, Schieber, Wucherer und Verräter zu schützen" Und dann wurde er deutlich: „ und da und dort sei einer abgeholt und mißhandelt worden Ja, mein Gott, wo gehobelt wird, da fallen Späne Wir haben Jahre lang den Leuten gesagt, ihr dürft abrechnen mit den Verrätern. Wir stehen zu unserem Wort, das wir gebraucht haben: Es wird abgerechnet! . und lieber schieße ich ein paarmal zu kurz und zu weit, aber ich schieße, und das ist das Entscheidende" Von da ab wurde noch mehr geprügelt, festgenommen, mißhandelt, gefoltert, gemordet Von da ab ging Deutschland dem Unglück von Stalingrad und Auschwitz entgegen Wenige Monate nach der Göring-Rede führten SA-Leute den abgesetzten preußischen Wohlfahrtsminister Hirtsiefer durch die Straßen von Essen mit dem Schild „Ich bin der Hungerkrawall-Hirtsiefer" Schutzhaft KZ Tod Die Ausstellung zeigt Menschen, die unter den Nazis zugrunde gingen



60 Jahrgang — Sonntag, den 12. März 1933 — Nummer 71

Essener
Volks-Zeitung

Zentral-Organ für Rheinland und Westfalen. Verbreitetste parteipolitische Tageszeitung des Ruhrkohlengebietes

Es wird abgerechnet mit dem Zentrum

Ein Gesetz gegen die Kommunal-Korruption — Polizei keine Schutztruppe für jüdische Warenhäuser
Nur keine politische Objektivität!

Trotz Verbots im Widerstand

Erschreckend macht die Ausstellung deutlich, daß die Nationalsozialisten alles ganz machten, was sie taten. Es gab kaum Freiräume. Sie wollten alles in den Griff bekommen, meist war es ein Würgegriff.

„Die Geschichte des deutschen Volkes ist die Geschichte seines Fußvolkes." Ein lächerlicher Spruch auf einem Stundenplan. Doch es war blutiger Ernst. Tausende von Essener Jungen, die auf solchen Stundenplänen ihre Fächer eintrugen, zogen durch Europa und zum Schluß geschlagen in die Kriegsgefangenenlager. Ein Essener schrieb in einem Brief: „Wann ist der Krieg zu Ende? Wenn wir drei Meere haben: das Asovsche, das Schwarze Meer und das Nichtsmehr." Das System reagierte hysterisch: Der Mann büßte für diesen Witz mit dem Leben.



Rüttenscheider Markt 1932: Arbeiter demonstrieren für die Republik.

Massenverhaftungen und Mißhandlungen

Die Ausstellung stellt den Widerstand in zwei Phasen dar: von 1933 bis 1939 und während des Krieges von 1939 bis 1945. Anfang 1933 stand auf Essener Mauern: „Die SA trägt goldene Tressen, das Volk hat nichts zu fressen." Die Zeitungen zeigten Fotos, wie SA-Leute ihre Wut an unbeteiligten Kommunisten ausließen: sie zwangen sie, diese Parolen von der Wand zu kratzen. Im Februar/März dieses Jahres begannen auch die Massenverhaftungen von Mitgliedern der Arbeiterparteien, Arbeiterorganisationen und Gewerkschaften. Mißhandlungen und Lager. Später wurden Häftlinge aus dem Ruhrgebiet ins KZ Börgermoor im Emsland gebracht, wo das Lied von den Moorsoldaten (Abbildung Seite 13) entstand. Abschriften aus jener Zeit – auch eine Form des Widerstandes – kursierten. Heute ist eines der wenigen erhaltenen Originale in der Alten Synagoge ausgestellt.

Mit Brotautos illegale Schriften

Auch nach 1933 setzten SPD und KPD ihre Arbeit illegal fort. Es gab kleinere, unabhängige Gruppen wie den Roten-Kämpfer-Kreis. Illegale Eisenbahnergewerkschaften bestanden. Bis 1935 führten Sozialdemokraten heimlich Maifeiern durch. Aus dem Ausland hielten Grenzsekretäre mit Schriften wie „Sozialistische Aktion" Kontakt nach Essen. Beispielsweise brachten Brotfahrer illegale Schriften ihren „Kunden" im Revier. Doch 1935/36 wieder eine Verhaftungswelle. Sozialdemokrat Gustav Streich über sein Verhör im Polizeipräsidium: „Nach fünf Minuten hatte ich zwei Zähne verloren." Durch Hochverrats-Prozesse und KZ-Haft wurden auch die Zellen der Kommunisten gesprengt. Nur noch kleinere Gruppen trafen sich nach 1936.



Rüttenscheider Markt 1933: Die NSDAP-Fraktion marschiert zur Stadtverordnetenversammlung.

1939, als Göring die Schichtzeit der Bergarbeiter verlängerte, wehrten sich die Kumpel durch Langsamarbeiten, Krankfeiern und Arbeitsplatzwechsel. Die Förderung stieg nicht wie gewünscht. Illegale Flugblätter kursierten auf den Schachtanlagen.

Erschießungen „im Namen des Volkes"

Im Krieg bildeten sich im Revier neue Widerstandsgruppen. „Der Friedenskämpfer" und das „Ruhr-Echo", illegale Flugschriften, erschienen 1942. „Der Friedenskämpfer" berichtete über Greueltaten der deutschen Armee an Zivilisten in den überfallenen Gebieten. Dabei tat sich ein Mann hervor, der 1934 Adolf Hitler als Hochzeitsgast hatte: Essens Gauleiter Terboven. Die illegale Schrift berichtet u.a.: „Im Namen unseres Volkes wurden am 4. Mai 95 Franzosen und 18 Norweger auf Befehl des Reichskommissars Terboven erschossen."

Edelweißpiraten wanderten „wild"!

Die Geschichte des Widerstandes ist auch die Geschichte von Folterungen und Tod. Selbst die Verweigerung des Hitlergrußes konnte den Tod bedeuten. Erzählen politischer Witze, Hilfsaktionen für Verfolgte, Abhören von „Feindsendern". Von den Nationalsozialisten wurde das als „Volksopposition" zusammengefaßt. „Her unter mit der Hand! Weg mit dem Quatsch!" hatte der Essener Artur Hammer gerufen. „Schutzhaft" für ihn. Später für seine Frau die Todesnachricht.

1943/44 nahmen die Verhaftungen ausländischer Arbeiter den Hauptanteil der Verhaftungsstatistiken ein. Gründe: Bummelei und Sabotage. Fast vergessen war lange ein spontaner Jugendprotest. Edelweißpiraten nannten sie sich. In Essen hießen sie auch Fahrtenstenze. Sie verweigerten den Dienst in der Hitler-Jugend. Als sie sich dem militärischen Drill und dem autoritären Verhalten in der HJ durch Wanderungen entzogen, wurden sie wegen „wilder Gruppenwanderung ohne Genehmigung der HJ-Leitung" festgenommen und „sonderbehandelt". Später schlugen sie zurück und überfielen HJ-Leute und SA-Uniformierte.

Beispiele über Beispiele. Der katholische und evangelische Widerstand wird beschrieben. Die katholische Kirche verteidigte ihren Wirkungsbereich gegen die Übergriffe der Nationalsozialisten, mit denen diese mehr Einfluß auf die Jugend gewinnen wollten. Die Nazis drohten Kaplänen, die aktive kirchliche Jugendarbeit machten. Doch wurden die mutigen Predigten des Kardinals von Galen auch in Essen weitergereicht. Die „Bekennende Kirche" der evangelischen Christen verschaffte sich eigene Publikationsorgane und betrieb eine eigene Theologenausbildung. Ein ehemaliges Kartoffellager in der Hafenstraße wurde behelfsmäßiges Gotteshaus. Trotz Verhören und trotz Festnahmen wurde im evangelischen Gemeindehaus in der Julienstraße illegal weitergedruckt. Deutsche Emigranten brachten heimlich Schriften nach Essen. Überall im Stadtgebiet tauchten Streu- und Klebezettel auf.

Weiße Fahnen als Zeichen

Als es mit ihnen zu Ende ging, wollten die Nationalsozialisten auch in Essen das Prinzip der verbrannten Erde anwenden. Doch Arbeiter verhinderten weitere Zerstörung. Borbecker Bergleute retteten zum Beispiel den Schacht Wolfsbank, den SA-Leute sprengen wollten. Am 19. April 1945 schlug der von den Nazis aus dem Amt gejagte Stadtrechtsrat Hugo Verspohl in Überruhr an Straßenbäumen einen Aufruf an. Die Menschen sollten eine weiße Fahne hissen, meinte er, als ein Zeichen dafür, „aus den Trümmern etwas Neues wiederaufzubauen."



Titelbild der illegalen Schrift „Der Friedenskämpfer"

Besonders deutlich macht die Ausstellung den Widerstand und seine Verfolgung an neun Einzelschicksalen. Neun Menschen, die unter der Willkür litten und von denen nur einer den Naziterror überlebte. Zwei Beispiele:



Franz Voutta, 1876–1936
Sozialdemokrat



Johannes Unterberg, 1893–1940
Katholischer Geistlicher



Karl Lomberg, 1891–1944
Kommunist



Heinrich Imbusch, 1878–1945
Christlicher Gewerkschafter

Franz Voutta 1876–1936

Der gebürtige Ostpreuße kam nach Essen und arbeitete als Schreiner. Im November 1918 wurde er Volkskommissar für den Landkreis Essen. Sein Leidensweg begann in dem Jahr, als die Nationalsozialisten die Macht in Deutschland übernahmen. Damals war Franz Voutta stellvertretender SPD-Unterbezirksvorsitzender. In diesem Jahr wurde er vorübergehend in Schutzhaft genommen.

Zusammen mit seinen Genossen aus der SPD organisierte Franz Voutta 1933 eine heimliche Feier zum 1. Mai. Sie begingen den Kampftag der internationalen Arbeiterbewegung auf dem Gelände der stillgelegten Schachtanlage Pauline in Werden. Auch 1934 und 1935 fanden solche illegalen Maifeiern in Werden statt. Doch die Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo) nahm am 1. Mai 1935 die meisten Teilnehmer fest. Unter den Festgenommenen war auch Franz Voutta. Wie bei den Nationalsozialisten üblich, wurde auch er mißhandelt. Nach erneuten Vernehmungen starb Franz Voutta am 17. Juli 1936 im Düsseldorfer Gefangnislazarett.

Pfarrer Heinrich Held 1897–1957

Der Saarländer Heinrich Held wurde 1930 Pfarrer in Essen; seine Gemeinde war in Rüttenscheid. 1933 protestierte Held gegen die Einsetzung staatlicher Kirchenkommissare durch die Nationalsozialisten. Als erster Essener Pfarrer wurde Heinrich Held verhaftet.

Nach seiner Freilassung schloß er sich der Bekennenden Kirche im Rheinland an. Er übernahm wichtige Funktionen dieser Kirche im Widerstand und gab unter anderem die „Grünen Briefe" heraus, Mitteilungsblätter der Evangelischen Bekenntnissynode. Seine Predigten und Vorträge waren mutig. Die Nationalsozialisten schikanierten ihn deshalb. Immer wieder gab es bei Heinrich Held Hausdurchsuchungen. Die Schriften wurden beschlagnahmt. Der Pfarrer wurde erneut festgenommen. Man verbot ihm zu reden – dann auch zu schreiben.

Pfarrer Heinrich Held überlebte das Regime der Nationalsozialisten. 1945 wurde er Superintendent des Kirchenkreises Essen, 1948 Präses der Evangelischen Kirche im Rheinland.

Heinrich Held, 1897–1957
Evangelischer Geistlicher



Maria Kreulich, 1889–1944
Bernhard Kreulich, 1890–1944
Volksopposition



Theodor Hölter, 1899–1944
Zeuge Jehovas
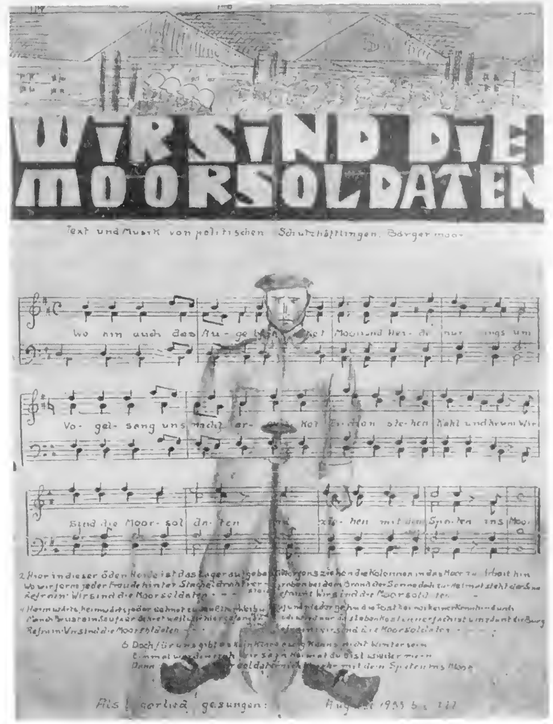


Karl Wolf, 1883–1942
Freier Gewerkschafter



Der NS-Staat war überall

Die Ausstellung in der Alten Synagoge will auch sichtbar machen, daß der Alltag im Nationalsozialismus politisch eingefärbt war. Überzeugende Beispiele werden vorgeführt. Das geht beim „deutschen Eintopfteller" los und hört bei der Todesanzeige für den „für Führer, Volk und Vaterland" gefallenen Soldaten auf. NS-Frauenschaften, Hitler-Jugend mit vormilitärischem Drill, Arbeitsdienst, Stundenpläne mit Blut und Boden-Parolen, Winterhilfswerk mit Treuebekenntnissen zum Führer („Du gabst dem Führer dein Wort – jetzt stehe zu ihm"), KdF – Kraft durch Freude. Das klingt so unpolitisch. In der Ausstellung sind Wochenendbeilagen Essener Zeitungen zu sehen: Da ist der Ausflug auf dem Dampfer – KdF, daneben steht jedoch gleich das Kriegsschiff. Die Militarisierung des Alltags wird in dieser Ausstellung deutlich.



Im Konzentrationslager Börgermoor entstanden und notiert und von einem Mülheimer Häftling aus dem Lager geschmuggelt: das weltberühmte Lied der Moorsoldaten.

Sie starben „für Führer, Volk und Vaterland" – so war die offizielle Lesart. Wenn es in Todesanzeigen zum Beispiel hieß „Gott hat meinen Sohn, Mann, Vater . . . zu sich genommen", konnte das schon einen Vorbehalt gegen den Hurra-Patriotismus ausdrücken, der sich in anderen Todesanzeigen niederschlug. Über das Drama von Stalingrad schrieb die Essener Nationalzeitung: „Ewig währt der Toten Tatenruhm". Sie berichtete von einem „heldenhaften, ruhmvollen Untergang der 6. Armee".



Einzelpreis 15 Rpf.

Ausgabe A Groß-Essen

National-Zeitung

Organ der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei

14. Jahrgang — Donnerstag, 4. Februar 1943 — Nummer 34

Ewig währt der Toten Tatenruhm

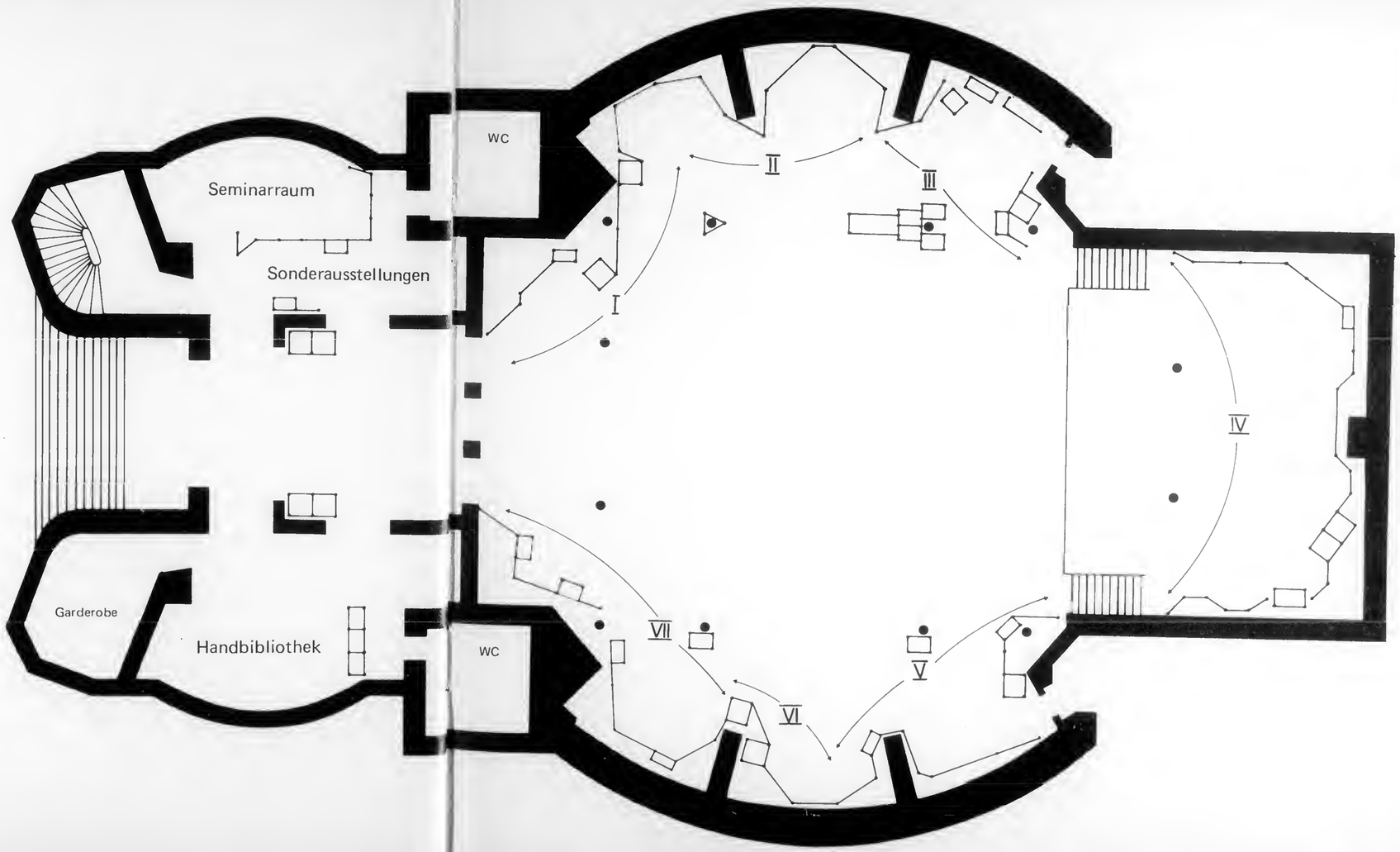
Der Kampf in Stalingrad zu Ende - Ruhmvoller Untergang der 6. Armee

. . . und wenn wir sterben müssen!

Schließung aller Unterhaltungsstätten

Abschnitte der Ausstellung

I) Die Krisen der Republik
II) Als die Nazis an die Macht kamen (1932/1933)
III) Widerstand gegen Gleichschaltung, NS-Terror und Kriegsvorbereitung (1933–1939)
IV) Verfolgung und Vernichtung
V) Widerstand gegen den Krieg (1939–1945)
VI) Befreiung und Wiederaufbau
VII) Lebensläufe Essener Antifaschisten





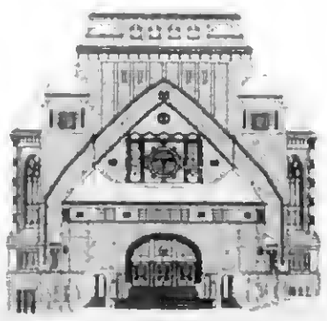
Die Ausstellung ‚Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933–1945' verdankt ihr Zustandekommen in hohem Maße den Bürgern dieser Stadt. Die Ausstellung ihrerseits regt an, weitere wichtige Dokumente und Informationen an die Alte Synagoge heranzutragen. Auf diese Weise wird die Ausstellung vervollständigt, neue Arbeitsschwerpunkte (z. B. „Lager in Essen", „Juden in Essen") werden gewonnen. Veranstaltungen verschiedener Art bieten eine weitere Möglichkeit der Mitarbeit der Bürger: Schüler führen Szenen zur Bücherverbrennung auf oder machen selbst im Eingangsbereich eine Ausstellung, Schriftsteller lesen Texte über ihre Form der Vergangenheitsbewältigung, Kunst- oder Fotoausstellungen erweitern einzelne Aspekte, jüdisches Leben wird vorgestellt. Ein besonderer Schwerpunkt liegt in der Kooperation mit anderen Einrichtungen, denen diese Art von geschichtlichem Bürgerzentrum am Herzen liegt. Hier bleibt viel Raum für Initiativen.

Diese Informationsbroschüre ist eine Veröffentlichung des Kulturamtes der Stadt Essen. Sie soll den Besuchern der Ausstellung eine erste Orientierung ermöglichen

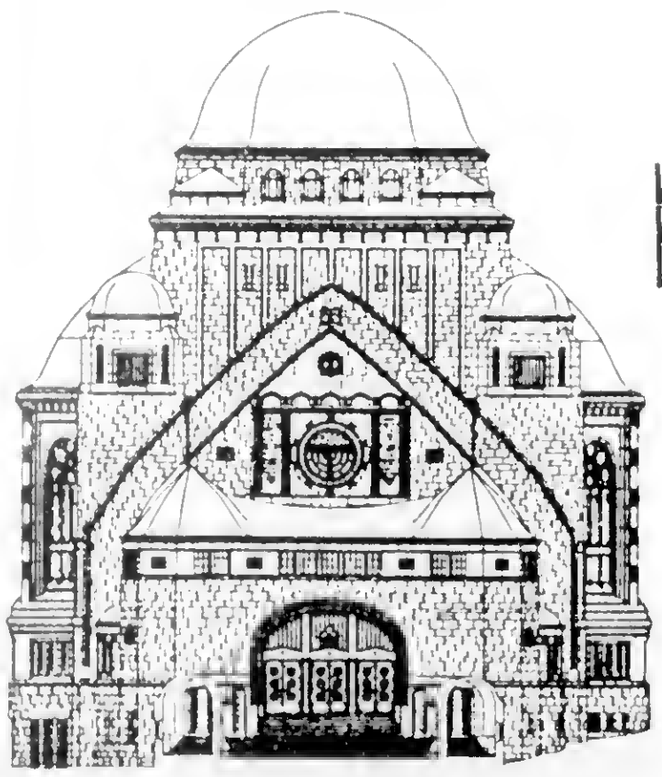
Die Stadt Essen bedankt sich für die Mitwirkung von über 100 Essener Bürgern, der Archivsammlung Ernst Schmidt, Essen, den Archiven der VVN Essen und Düsseldorf, der BBC London, dem Bundesarchiv Koblenz, dem Deutschen Rundfunkarchiv Frankfurt, der Deutschen Wochenschau, Hamburg, der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung / Archiv der sozialen Demokratie, Bonn, der Gedenkstätte Ernst Thälmann, Hamburg, dem Hauptstaatsarchiv, Düsseldorf, der Jüdischen Kultusgemeinde Essen, der Oberstaatsanwaltschaft in Hamm, dem Stadtarchiv und der Stadtbildstelle Essen, der Transit-Film München u. a. Der Nachdruck der Broschüre kam mit Hilfe von Mitteln der Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung zustande

An der Ausstellung wirkten mit:

Gesamtgestaltung:	W A Schneider-Bernem, Hamburg
Inhaltliche und wissenschaftliche Konzeption:	Dr Detlev Peukert, Ernst Schmidt, Gustav Streich
Beratung und Mitarbeit:	Dr K O Bogumil, Benno Reicher, Rolf Schwebke
Geschäftsführung und Organisation:	Kulturamt der Stadt Essen
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Leitung der Alten Synagoge:	Angela Genger



Alte Synagoge
essen
Steeler Straße 29, 4300 Essen 1
(Nähe Rathaus, U Porscheplatz)
Tel 181-4489 oder 181-4643



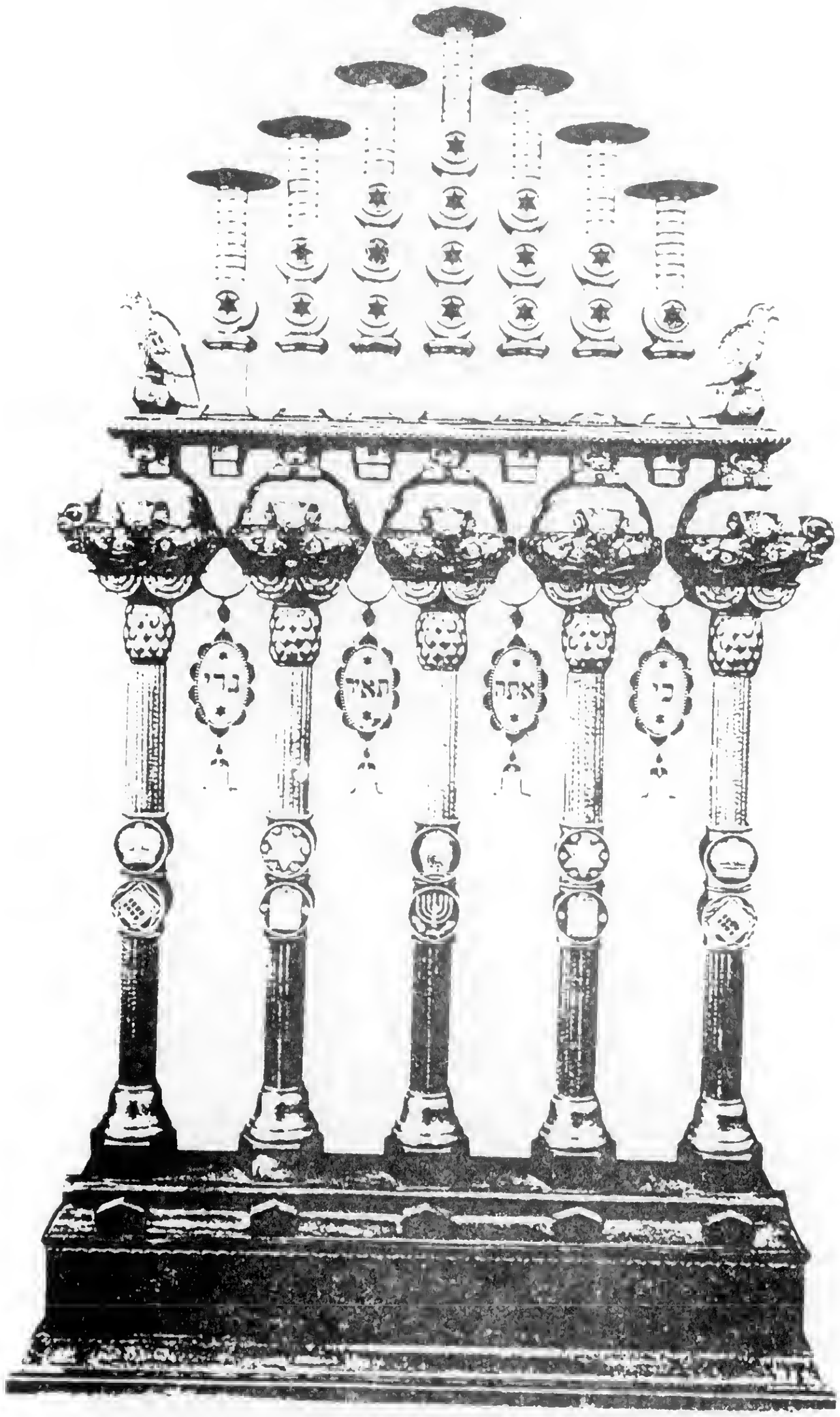
pressemappe

Alte Synagoge essen

Steeler Straße 29, 4300 Essen 1
(Nähe Rathaus, Ⓗ Porscheplatz)
Tel. 181-44 89 oder 181-46 43

Jüdisches Leben

Stiche und Gegenstände aus
der Sammlung Seewi



Veranstalter: Kulturamt der Stadt Essen,
Alte Synagoge

Jüdische Kultusgemeinde

Die Ausstellung "Jüdisches Leben" ist die erste dieser Art in Essen. Sie in der Alten Synagoge zu zeigen, ist ein besonderes Anliegen. In Stichen und Drucken, mit Gegenständen und drei Environments wird ein zentraler Aspekt jüdischen Lebens gezeigt: Jüdisches Leben ist vor allem auch religiös-kulturelles Leben. In ihren Sitten und Gebräuchen fanden und finden Juden in aller Welt ein Stück ihrer Identität.

Auch für die Essener Juden, bis 1933 über 4.500, war die Ausübung ihrer religiösen Sitten und Gebräuche eine Selbstverständlichkeit. Als Zentrum konnten sie sich 1913 mitten in dieser Stadt eines der schönsten Gotteshäuser Deutschlands bauen. Die rechtliche Gleichstellung der Juden ab 1871 legalisierte auch ihre religiöse Betätigung, eine jüdische Kultur leistete ihren Beitrag zur deutschen Geschichte. Die Juden dieser Stadt, obwohl nach wie vor manchen antijüdischen Verfolgungen ausgesetzt, leisteten mit ihrem eigenen, jüdisch-kulturell geprägten Hintergrund ihren Beitrag zur Geschichte Essens. So ist das jüdische Leben auch ein Stück Stadtgeschichte.

Mit der Machtergreifung der Nationalsozialisten 1933, mit der Zerstörung der jüdischen Gotteshäuser am 9. November 1938, der Vernichtung eines großen Teils der jüdischen Bevölkerung wurde für die Betroffenen jüdisches Leben unmöglich.

Die ALTE SYNAGOGE möchte in Zusammenarbeit mit der JÜDISCHEN KULTUSGEMEINDE ESSEN den religiösen Teil der jüdischen Geschichte zeigen. Die Sonderausstellung wird von mehreren Sonderveranstaltungen begleitet.

Nicht gezeigt wird jüdisches Alltagsleben, Sozialgeschichte erscheint nur in der negativen Darstellung des "Ewigen Juden" und seiner Vertreibung. Diesen Zusammenhang herzustellen, bleibt insbesondere dem Plan einer ständigen Ausstellung "Juden in Essen" vorbehalten.

Das vor allem aus einer Privatsammlung stammende Material wird in vier Abteilungen gezeigt:

Jüdische Feste, jüdische Sitten

An ihre zum Teil Jahrtausende alten religiösen Sitten und Gebräuche hielten sich die meisten Juden auch in Zeiten der Verfolgung. Dieses Festhalten an ihren Glauben, an ihre alten überlieferten Traditionen ist ein wichtiger Aspekt

ihrer Überlebensfähigkeit. So spielt das religiöse Leben bei vielen Juden eine entscheidene Rolle in ihrem täglichen Leben.

Synagogen

Synagogen waren nicht nur Bethäuser, sondern auch Schul- und Gemeindezentren. In der 2. Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts, zur Zeit der rechtlichen Gleichstellung, entstanden eine Reihe großer Synagogen. Die meisten der hier gezeigten Synagogen wurden 1938 zerstört.

Der Kultraum

Der Thoraschrank steht nach Osten - in Richtung Jerusalem. Jerusalem mit dem Tempel Salomons beeinflußt die Gestaltung des Raumes und seiner Gegenstände. Die Darstellungen verweisen auf diesen Zusammenhang.

Der ewige Jude

Darstellungen aus dem 16. Jahrhundert und aus dem 19. Jahrhundert verweisen auf die Wahrnehmung des Juden und seine Verfolgung. Über Jahrhunderte ist das Bild des Unglück bringenden, schmarotzenden oder geldgierigen Juden auch ein Thema der bildenden Kunst, ebenso Vertreibung und daraus resultierende Not. Anknüpfend an diese alten Bilder und erweitert um die moderne Version des Antisemitismus, dem Rassismus, verweist diese Abteilung auf die Ausstellung "Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933 - 1945".

WICHTIGE STATIONEN IM JÜDISCHEN LEBEN

BRITH-MILA - BESCHNEIDUNG

Jedem gesunden Jungen wird acht Tage nach seiner Geburt die Vorhaut seines Gliedes beschnitten.Dies gilt als Zeichen des Bundes mit Gott.Nach der Beschneidung erhält das Kind seinen Namen.Diese "Einführung in den Bund mit Gott" ist ein freudiges und eines der wichtigsten Ereignisse im jüdischen Leben.Es ist eine Mitzwah (Gebot Gottes),daran teilzunehmen und die Beschneidung ausgiebig zu feiern.Kaum eine andere Mitzwah wird von den Juden so konsequent eingehalten.

BAR-MITZWAH - SOHN DER GEBOTE

Mit dem dreizehnten Geburtstag erreicht der Junge seine religiöse Volljährigkeit,er wird Bar-Mitzwah.Eine lange Vorbereitungszeit,in der er über die nun zu erfüllenden religiösen Pflichten belehrt wird,geht diesem Tag voraus. Nun zählt er in der Synagoge zum Minjan,er kann einer der zehn Männer sein,die für den Gottesdienst notwendig sind. Seine erste Mitzwah erfüllt er durch das Vorlesen eines Thora-Textes am Schabbath nach seinem Geburtstag.Dieses erste "öffentliche" Auftreten des Jungen ist ein Feiertag für die ganze Gemeinde.

CHATUNAH - DIE EHESCHLIESSUNG

Die Eheschließung ist als das bedeutendste Ereignis im Leben des jüdischen Menschen anzusehen.Die Zeremonie wird durch den Rabbiner vollzogen und kann in der Synagoge,im Privathaus oder auch im Freien stattfinden.Der Rabbiner tritt mit dem Brautpaar unter die Chuppah (einem von vier Stangen gehaltenen Tuch),verliest den von zwei Zeugen unterzeichneten Hochzeitsvertrag (Ketubah),in dem die Pflichten des Mannes gegenüber seiner Ehefrau geregelt werden.Ringübergabe und das Zertreten eines Glases besiegeln die Trauung.Bei dem anschliessenden Festmahl ist es ein Gebot,Lobreden auf das Brautpaar zu halten.

PESSACH - CHAG HA MATZOT - FEST DER UNGESÄUERTEN BROTE

15.-22.Nissan - 1982 : 7.-15.April

Das acht-tägige Pessachfest beginnt mit dem Sederabend. Die ganze Familie versammelt sich mit Gästen zum Sedermahl,dessen Gestaltung und Ablauf einer genau festgelegten "Ordnung" (Seder) unterliegt.Mittelpunkt des Seder ist die Erzählung der biblischen Geschichte zur Befreiung der Israeliten aus der ägyptischen Sklaverei und der Auszug aus Ägypten.Der genaue Ablauf des Seder mit seinen Geboten,den Segenssprüchen und der biblischen Geschichte ist in der Haggadah (Erzählung) beschrieben,die jedem Teilnehmer am Seder vorliegt.
Zur Erinnerung an den eiligen Aufbruch aus Ägypten,der keine Zeit zum Säuern und Gären des Brotteigs ließ,darf während der acht Tage nichts Gesäuertes (Chamez) gegessen werden.Ungesäuerte Brote (Matzot) sind ein zentraler Bestandteil der speziell für Pessach ausgestatteten Küche. Wie das Sedermahl zeigt,erlaubt die Pessachküche allerdings das Zubereiten köstlicher Gerichte,die nur am Pessach verzehrt werden.

SCHAWUOTH - WOCHENFEST

5.-7.Siwan - 1982 : 27.-29.Mai

Sieben Wochen nach Pessach wird in der Synagoge die Geschichte der Offenbarung am Berg Sinai,der Übergabe der zehn Gebote an Moses,aus der Thora vorgelesen.Zusätzlich wird dankend an das Einbringen der ersten Ernte erinnert. Die Synagoge wird deshalb festlich mit frischem Grün geschmückt.

SUKKOT - LAUBHÜTTENFEST

15.-22.Tischri - 1982 : 1.-9.Oktober

"Sieben Tage sollt ihr in Laubhütten wohnen...Damit eure Nachkommen erfahren,daß ich die Israeliten in Hütten habe wohnen lassen,als ich sie aus dem Lande Ägypten herausführte..." (3.Buch Moses 23,42).Deshalb bauen die Juden noch heute aus einem leichten Holzgerüst eine Sukka (Laubhütte), die mit Zweigen und Laub bedeckt ist,wobei der Himmel sichtbar bleibt.In der Sukka verbringt die Familie den größten Teil des siebentägigen Festes; hier nimmt sie

die Mahlzeiten ein und empfängt ihre Gäste.
Aber vor allem dem Dank für den Segen der Natur,nach Abschluß der Ernte,ist das Fest gewidmet.Nach dem Morgengebet ziehen die Betenden mit einem Feststrauß aus dem Lulaw,einem Palmenzweig,dem Etrog,einer zitronenartigen Frucht,einem Myrten- und einem Weidenzweig durch die Synagoge.

ROSCH HA-SCHANA - NEUJAHRSFEST

1./2.Tischri - 1982 : 17.-19.September

Im Mittelpunkt des Gottesdienstes steht das Blasen des Schofars,eines Widderhorns,das an seinem Mundstück keinerlei Bearbeitung aufweisen darf.Sein Klang erinnert die Menschen an ihre Verpflichtungen gegenüber Gott.
Rosch Ha-Schana ist ein sehr ernstes Fest.Der fromme Jude glaubt,daß zu Beginn des neuen Jahres sein "Lebensbuch" für das kommende Jahr geschrieben wird.Besinnung und Umkehr sind deshalb erforderlich.Im Gruß ist der Wunsch "Für ein gutes Jahr mögest Du eingeschrieben sein" eingeschlossen.

YOM KIPPUR - VERSÖHNUNGSTAG

1o.Tischri - 1982 : 26./27.September

Das am Rosch Ha-Schana geschriebene "Lebensbuch" wird am Yom Kippur besiegelt.Der ganze Tag ist ausgefüllt mit Gebeten in der Synagoge.Der gläubige Jude konzentriert sich ganz auf die Bitte um Vergebung seiner Sünden.Die Bedeutung vor Yom Kippur wird durch 25-stündiges Fasten unterstrichen.Der Mensch soll das neue Jahr rein vor Gott beginnen.Aber auch zwischen den Menschen soll ein neuer Anfang gemacht werden.Zerstrittene gehen aufeinander zu,vergeben sich,wünschen sich ein gutes neues Jahr.

CHANUKKA - WEIHEFEST

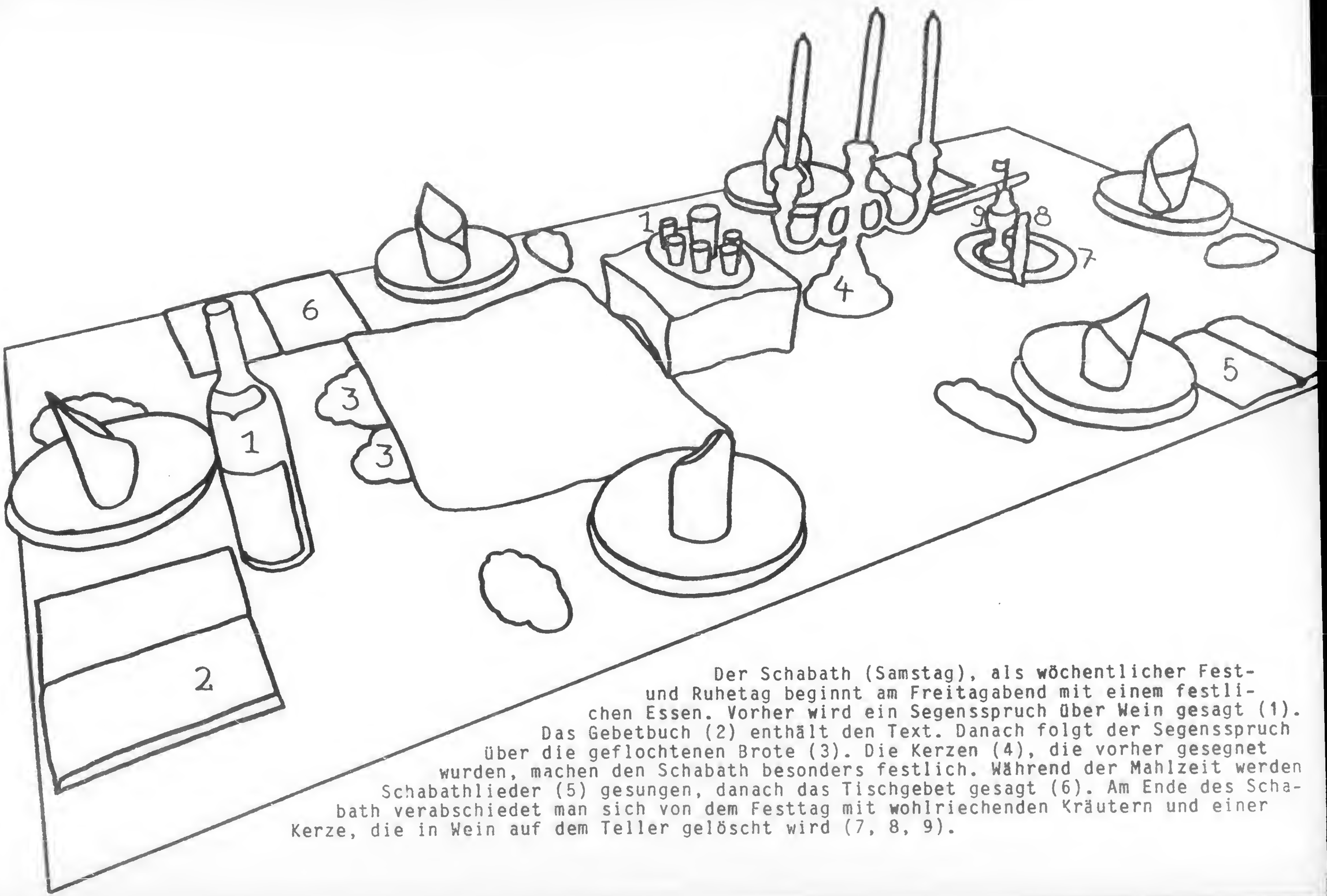
25.Kislew-2.Tewet - 1982 : 10.-18.Dezember

Nach Einbruch der Dunkelheit wird an jedem Abend ein Licht mehr am Chanukka-Leuchter entzündet,bis am achten Abend alle Lichter brennen.Der Leuchter steht im Fenster, für jeden sichtbar, er ist nur zum Betrachten bestimmt, zu Beleuchtungszwecken darf er nicht genutzt werden. Ein freudiges Ereignis in der jüdischen Geschichte begründete diesen Brauch.Nach jahrelanger Unterdrückung durch Antiochus Epiphanes gelang den Makkabäern im Jahre 164 vor unserer Zeitrechnung die Befreiung des entweihten Tempels.Mit dem Entzünden des Ewigen Lichtes wurde er wieder geweiht.Das hierfür notwendige Öl,es wurde für einen Tag ausreichend vorgefunden,brannte allerdings acht Tage.Entsprechend diesem Ereignis werden neben dem Nachvollziehen des Lichtwunders die Tage freudig gefeiert.

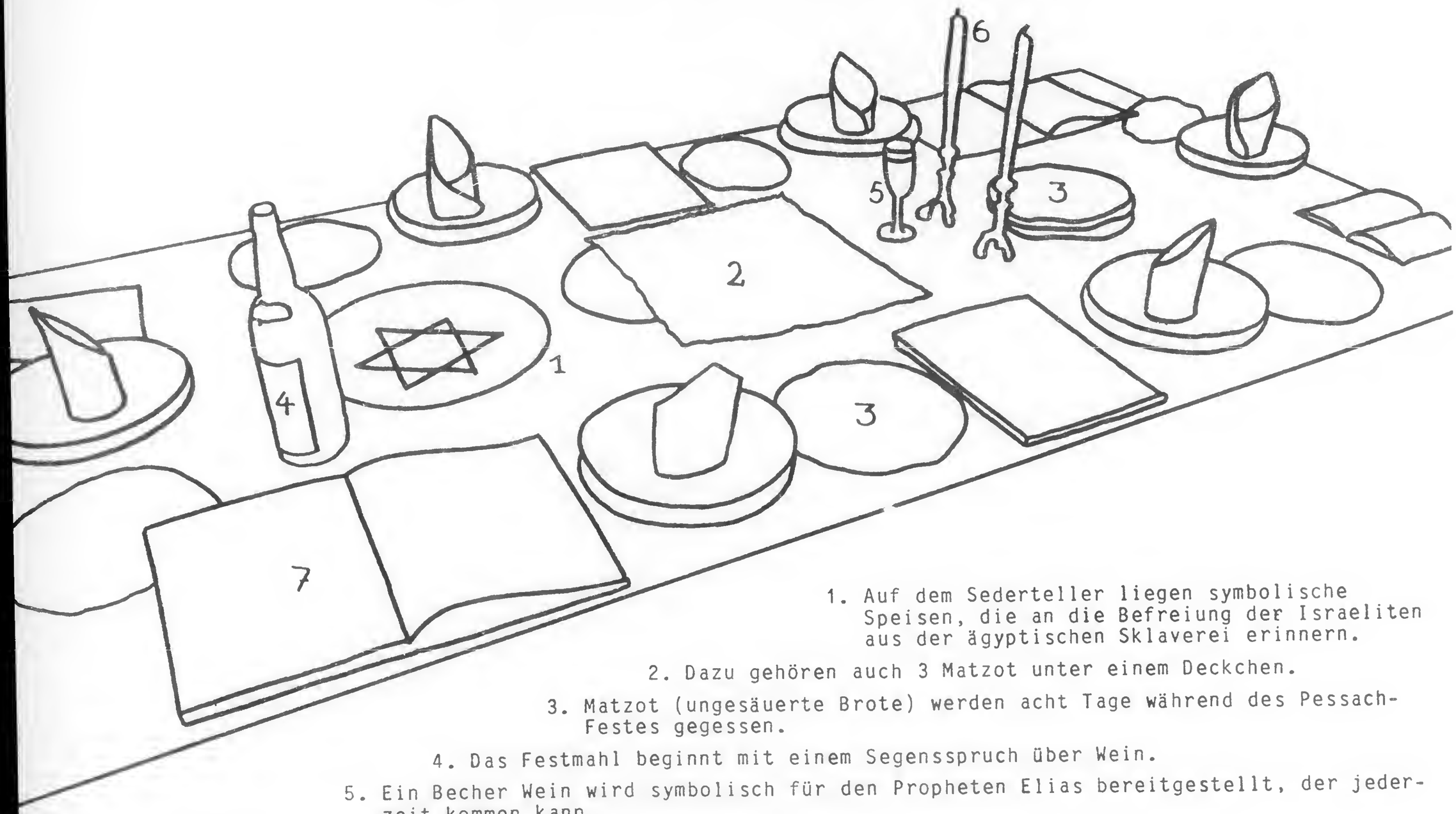
PURIM - LOSFEST

14.Adar - 8./9.März 1982

Im Mittelpunkt des Abend- und des Morgengottesdienstes steht das Lesen der Megillat-Esther.Das Buch Esther,von einem Thoraschreiber kunstvoll auf einer Meggilah (Rolle) aufgeschrieben,erzählt ein freudiges historisches Ereignis.Haman,ein Günstling des Perserkönigs Achaschverosch, bestimmt durch ein Los (Pur) den 13.Adar als Tag des Untergangs der Juden.Esther,die jüdische Frau des Königs, kann dies verhindern.Sie rettet also die Juden vor der Vernichtung.Der Name Haman wird in der Erzählung 47 mal erwähnt.Es ist üblich,bei jeder Nennung des Namens Haman durch viel Lärm seine Abscheu gegenüber dieser Person deutlich zu machen.Die Erettung ist Grund genug,fröhlich und ausgiebig zu feiern,aber auch,Bedürftige und Freunde zu beschenken.



Der Schabath (Samstag), als wöchentlicher Fest- und Ruhetag beginnt am Freitagabend mit einem festlichen Essen. Vorher wird ein Segensspruch über Wein gesagt (1). Das Gebetbuch (2) enthält den Text. Danach folgt der Segensspruch über die geflochtenen Brote (3). Die Kerzen (4), die vorher gesegnet wurden, machen den Schabath besonders festlich. Während der Mahlzeit werden Schabathlieder (5) gesungen, danach das Tischgebet gesagt (6). Am Ende des Schabath verabschiedet man sich von dem Festtag mit wohlriechenden Kräutern und einer Kerze, die in Wein auf dem Teller gelöscht wird (7, 8, 9).



1. Auf dem Sederteller liegen symbolische Speisen, die an die Befreiung der Israeliten aus der ägyptischen Sklaverei erinnern.
2. Dazu gehören auch 3 Matzot unter einem Deckchen.
3. Matzot (ungesäuerte Brote) werden acht Tage während des Pessach-Festes gegessen.
4. Das Festmahl beginnt mit einem Segensspruch über Wein.
5. Ein Becher Wein wird symbolisch für den Propheten Elias bereitgestellt, der jederzeit kommen kann.
6. Zum festlich gedeckten Tisch gehören auch die Kerzen.
7. Während des Festmahles wird die biblische Geschichte des Auszuges der Israeliten aus Ägypten erzählt. Diese Geschichte ist in der Haggadah (Erzählung) aufgeschrieben. Sie enthält auch alle Regeln für das Festmahl.

Die Synagoge in Essen.

Der vorliegende Band ist eine Faksimile-Ausgabe
des im Jahre 1914 erschienenen Buches

„13. Sonderheft der Architektur des XX. Jahrhunderts“

Herausgeber war der Erbauer der Synagoge,
Professor Edmund Körner (gest. 1941),
mit Text von Dr. Richard Klapheck

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„Förderkreis Alte Synagoge“

zur künstlerischen Ausgestaltung der Alten Synagoge
als Gedenkstätte

Als Beilage stiftet der Künstler Naftali Bezem,
Sohn des letzten Küsters der Synagoge Essen,
einen zehnfarbigen Siebdruck, der zur Rahmung
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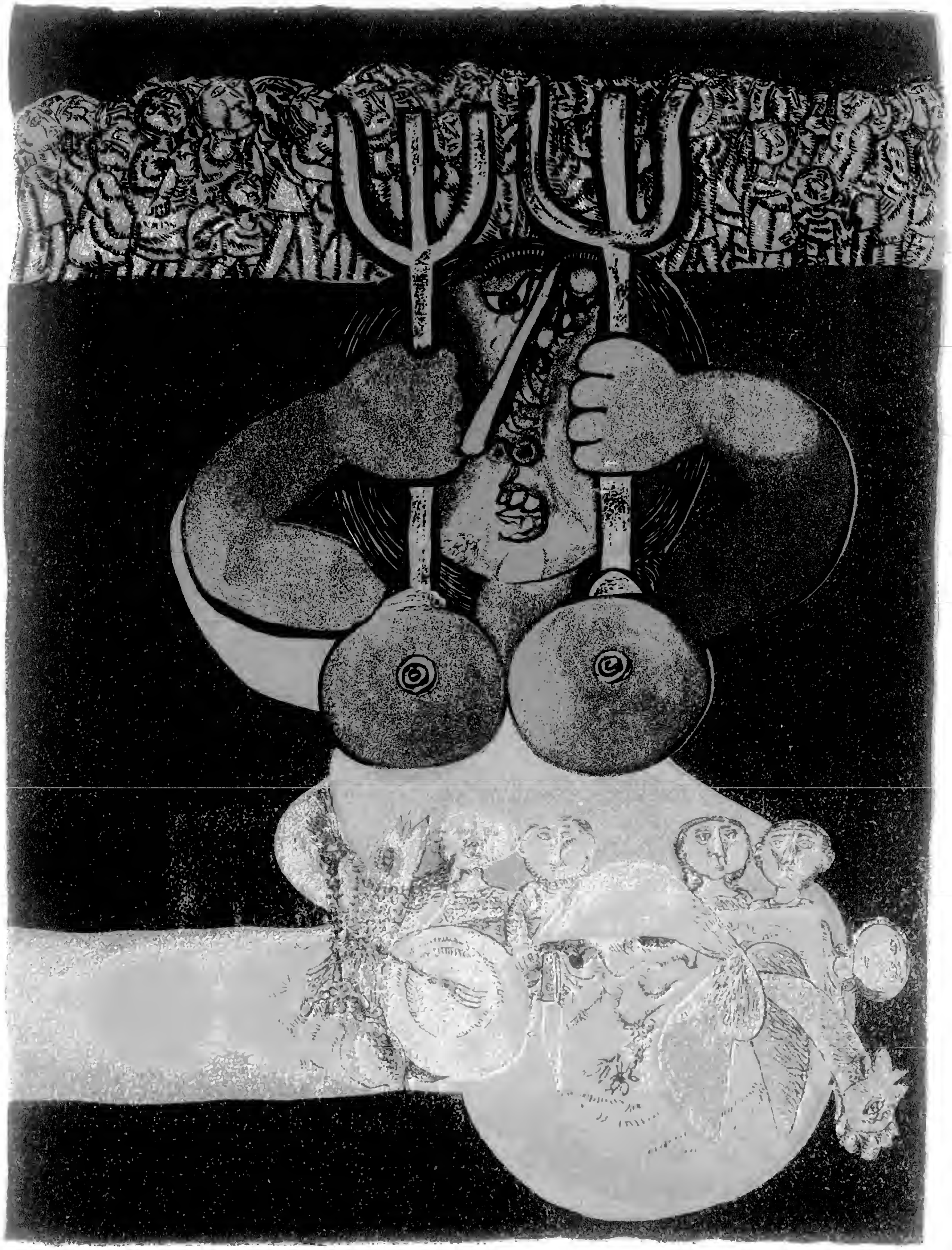
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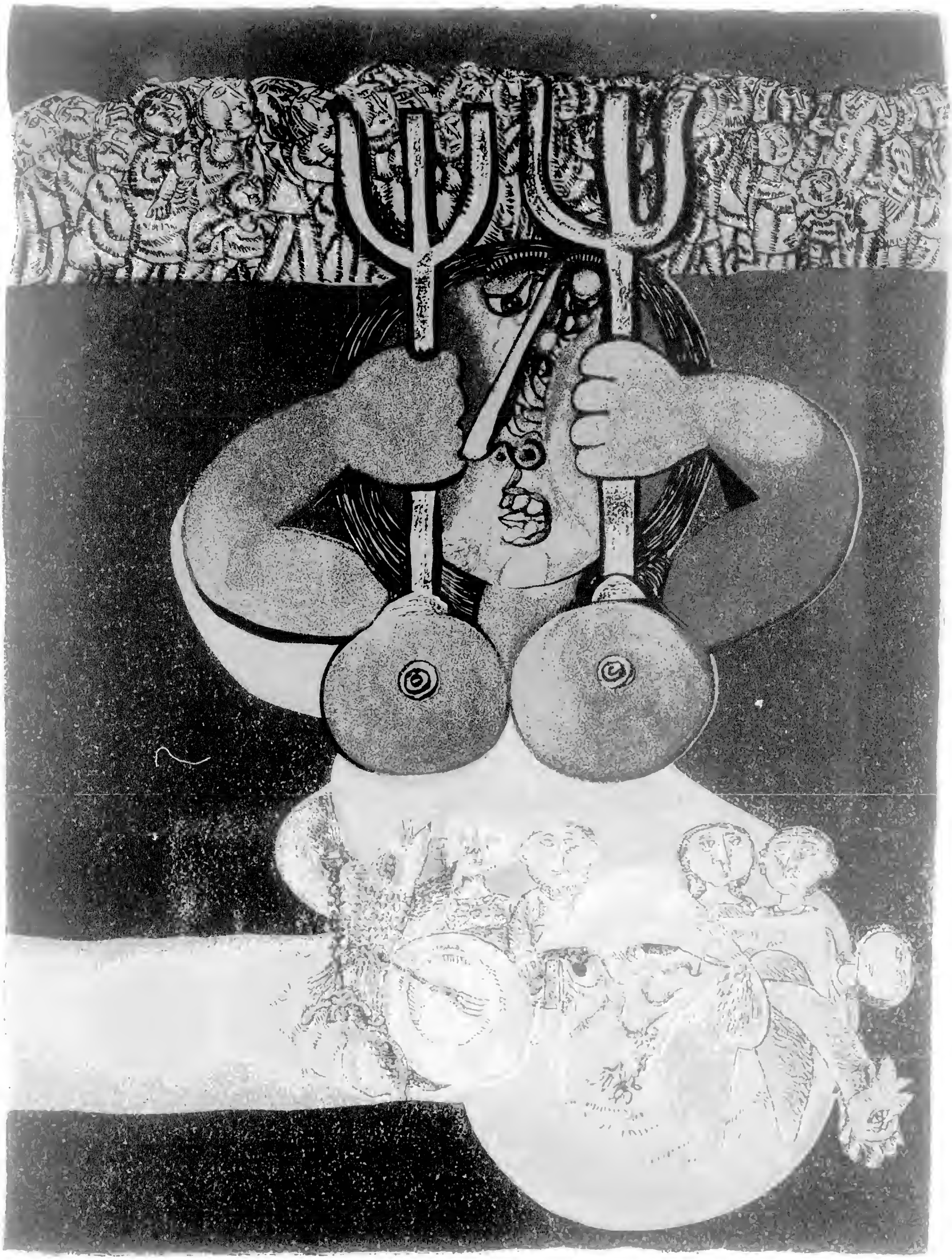
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hinten: Synagoge 1980 Foto Chr. Carius

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Absender: Essen den 23.3.25

Liebes Fritz. Ich will
Dich nur schnell schreiben, daß ich
Dir morgen Geld
schicke. Mehr hab ich
nicht Zeit und ich komme
nicht zu Atem. —

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Rheinisch-Westfälische
Tabak... Essen
16.[illegible].1925

Herrn Erich Grunebaum

Amsterdam

u. Pr. Amsterdamsche Crediet Maatschappij
Heerengracht 433

C154 (4.24)

Rolf, Hans und Irmtraut sind heute früh
abgereist, wo nächsten Jahr ist Irmtraut, daß sie
Ostern gut gründlich ist. – Mit dem Hasen Fritz
wünsche ich die meine regnichte Pfingsten und grüße
Euch herzlich. Herzmütter.

5-27-73

Dear Michael,
It's about 3 weeks that the shipping company sent me the postal slip, indicating that they had mailed the pictures to you. I hope that the post office has delivered them by this time & I hope that the crating & packing was done properly so that there wouldn't be any breakage. Please, let me know if & when they arrived. I included a little picture of the 3 sisters Rosenberg, Berta Grunebaum, Johanna Falk & Rosalie Rosenberg. I always liked this photo, & I hope you & your wife will too. There they are, all three dressed at the time, probably in their 20ies, dressed in their black finery with high neckline & adorned with those little hats that had to show a little ostrich feather. We called those little hats Kapottl (witches). You find the names & birthdays of the 3 sisters on the list of our direct ancestors which I put together for you. (I won't forget to design a family tree picture)
As I mentioned in my last letter, there is a written history written by your great grandaunt Rosalie Berta Grunebaum, Eventually I will get it translated & will send it to you in the original & translation.
By the way, the Family Book that Henny had has probably been lost. I have an abbreviated edition which I'll look when I get to it.
Greetings to you & your family,

Klara

Family Grünebaum Ancesters

Natan MEIER lived in Bückeburg, Grmany; had many children
3rd son Isaak MEIER from " , b.11-30-1790 died 12-20-1857
married to Hendel Grünebaum of Geseke in Westfalen
took the name of his father-in-law, Grünebaum
Hendel died in childbirth 3-18-1813

2nd marr.to his childhood sweetheart
Rica Lewison of Bückeburg b.1-6-1798 died 5-18-1850
they had 9 children
their 5th child
Levi-aka Louis - Grünebaum b.1-14-1817 died 1-13-1899
married to Bertha Rosenberg from Lübbeke b.3-18-1830 died ..-11-1921

They had 6 children

Franziska	(married Bernard Hertz)	b.8-8-1855	died
Siegmund	(married Toni Stern)	b-12-3-1856	died 3-24-35
Emil	(married Anna Wahl)	b.4-16-1858	died
Ernst	(married Agate Hirschland)	b.9-14-1861	died
Otto		b.2-22-1864	died 10-13-80
Rosa		b.1- 9-1867	died 12-12-1929

Jakob BEHREND of Rodenberg i/Westf. b.1732 died 3-14-1815
Married to Henne Abrahams
had 6 sons, 1 daughter
3rd son
Itzig-aka Isaak- BEHREND died at age 89
married to Riffke -aka Rebecka- Mosheim from Koppenbrügge i/Westf.
they had 12 children
4th child
Marianne b.3-19-1799 died 4-27-1873
married to Enoch Rosenberg b.8-8 -1787 died 11-1-1884
on 10-25-1822
They had 4 children
Moses (married twice) b.10-27-1823 died 8-11-1888
Hanna (married Salomon Falk) b.7-11-1828 died
Pasjen-aka Bertha-
(married Levi Grünebaum)b. 3-18-1830 died 11-11-1921
Rosalie (married Gustav Rüdenberg) b.6-8-1836 died

Simon ROSENBERG died at age 89
2nd son
Enoch (married Marianne Behrend) b.1732 died 3-14-1815

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Mr. Ernest M. Gruenebaum
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Essen, den 11. 3. 25.

Lieber Herr. Ihren letzten Brief habe ich bald
sofort nachdem gegangen und ich danke mich nochmals
von 13.1. Ihr. von Ihr zu Ihnen. Ihnen ich mich bitte
Ihnen Briefe an den Herren zu lassen bekommen, so
stand ich mich mich mal mit Ihnen Ihnen mit
Ihr zu bekommen. Es erfreut mich von Ihnen
Briefe von deinem Brief an den Herren, ich war
einige Stunden dort, und da wirst ich Ihr ganz dein,
und traurig, stand den Herren die geschäftlichen Dinge
mitzuteilen, welche drückt an den Bruder zu richten
Ich erfülle diesen von dem Geschäftlichen und

Ich werde morgen abend erscheinen, bitte Sie, mir
keine weitere Mitteilung zu machen. Es
ist nicht notwendig, daß wir vorher Zeit und den
Ort bestimmt kommt, denn müssen Sonntag
allein C. Abel und F. Harris in die Riviera
reisen. Bitte rate ich Sie den Onkel nicht zu
sprechen. — Gestern habe ich die Zusammensetzung der
Lösung beigesetzt, es sind ausgezeichnete, permanente Re-
sultate und es wird viel gearbeitet. — Ich glaube, daß
Sie einmal permanenten Gehalt haben werden
wird, ich werde Sie aber noch benachrichtigen, daß ich
Ihnen gesagt und werde Sie dann benachrichtigen

Gott sein mir Freund machen. — Morgen erwarte ich
Sie und Ihre, nicht als ich mich sehr freue. Sie
freundlich begrüßt von Ihnen Gesprächte.

Ihre Adresse kann ich nicht entziffern, ich muß
hinaufgehen, ob sie mir jemand sagen kann,

Essen, den 24. 3. 24.

Liebes Fräulein, meinen Dank für Ihre gütigen Wünsche zu meinem Geburtstage kann ich nicht besser für Ihre Fürsorge erwidern. Selbst gute und Ihnen nicht die Ihrige lästig sein soll, wenn Sie mich mit Ihrem Besuch nicht mehr beehren. Sie können sich nicht Ihr wohl bei Ihrer derzeitigen Tätigkeit vorstellen, B. Brot ist wichtig. Immerhin Sie auch den Ihnen für meine Person zu verfügen, pflichtmäßig gelegt. Den Gegenstand wie er für Sie nicht ist. Ich zu gut Ihnen, die Mysterien und

gestern für uns nicht kam. L. Georg sind die
letzten Tage beunruhigt gewesen, daß keine Antwort
Ludwigs Brief uns Amerika mit seinem gro-
ßen Bruderherzen nicht für ungastlich halten.
Ich danke mir auf viel Dir auch nur dem.
Geburtstag Dichtung über meinem Geburtstag
zugesandt werden sein. Du weißt da einzige Gemüt.
lichkeit, da Dein gefehlt hat. Ich bin auch
gern bereit werden, so auch mir festgesetzt
Festbraut am Fest. Ich hoffe, daß mein Geschenk
für Dich, welches ich Dir gegeben habe, Deinem
Geschenk entspricht und Dir Freude machen wird.

Gestern haben wir Emil Geburtstag gefeiert,
es war recht schön, ist aber auch gewe-
sen beschwerlich werden. – Letzterwand sind wieder
hier, sie sagen, sie hätten so viele Glückwünsche
Briefe unterwegs gehabt. – Bis hier Du mit
Deiner Arbeit gekommen? Nun Du sollst
Dich die längste Zeit abmühen gemacht. Du sollst
Dich ja ich Dich ab auch nicht ab Du mir
andere Hilfe beschleunigen würde. Schreibe Du
Dir doch sogenügt und sei auch Deiner Geschwister
gerichtet an Deine Geschwister.

Düsseldorf den 20.3.22

Liebe Frau. Seit Sonntag bin ich mit meinem altbekannten Husten und Fieber mich mollig und behaglich denke. Unsere neue Wohnung gefällt mir mit meinem Bett für Ihre gütige Absicht zu danken meinigen mit meinen Absichten zu den Meinigen zu vereinigen. Mit Ihrem Brief habe ich mich sehr gefreut und danke Ihr sehr. Ihr Brief verspricht Ihnen wir Ihnen bin mit abzugeben werden, und ich habe es mir sehr schön, Ihnen mit mich für gewonnen. — Ihrem lieben Absicht gleichen Ihr in Ihrer warmen Teilnahmsfreude, mich. Ich bin in Sorgen meine Liebenswürdigkeit finden, die Ihr schenken Empfindungen mögen, wie Ihrem Geist, die Ihrem Phantasie entsprechen und Ihr Herz so Ihnen bekannt mögen. Ich gewisse nicht, dass Ihr auf einen

Brief finden wird, der Ihnen Befriedigung gewähren wird. Und wird dass wissend Ihnen Abendgebet so klein kann, dass Sie Ihr unten Rechtfertigen und weiteren Ausgaben angepasst werden. — Ich schenke Ihr zu Ihrem Geburtstag ein Kaffeetrösse und einen Spitzhund, der aber nicht auf Ihrer Spitze, sondern sie Ihr in Zeichnung zu sehen bekommen wird. — Ihrem Geburtstag feiern wir mit der nächsten, die bekannten Abweichungen. Es Küsst der persönlich in Freundschaft. Ihr Neue Gerste Hilfe ist reparierbar Kaffeetrösse. — Kopf ab Ihr und nicht sehr gesonnen ist, entnommen Sie dem Zeitungsteil ist ein wenig Zeit, der ist mir nicht nicht genug gestellt fühlen. — Sie schlägt zu Ihrem Ihrer so viele Arbeit, dass ist mir Ihr Ihnen Ihre, Ihnen ein Ihr gleiche Ihnen nicht zu einkaufen. Sie ist Ihnen Ihrer beginnt.

Herzlichst

Essen, den 11. 12. 22.

Liebes Kind.

Es ist mir sehr ein Bedürfnis, Dir einen kl. Brief mit Ihren Geschenken, über welche Du und Ihr Bruder sich sehr gefreut habt, zu schicken, und wieder Deine, viele Briefe zu lesen. Es war sehr nett mit dem jungen Herrn. Auch sehr ist gestern Abend noch mit Mutter gewesen, die mir auch allerlei Gutes bescherte, so wurde endlich Dein Brief zu spät zu Ende gelesen, Ihr seid ein Quell steter Freude, Ihr Kinder, Ihr seid die Quelle höchster Glückseligkeit. Aber Kindchen, Ihr müßt auch lernen, daß Ihr mir ungehorsam Leben schafft, wissen, daß Ihr mir Kummer bereitet, Ihr unartige Aufführung und Ungezogenheit hört, und wenn Ihr mir nicht wieder artig zu Weihnachten übrig bleibt, so ist der ganze mir Freude nicht wert. Drei geht es z. B. allen gut, die Backfisch sind immer

eintig bestätigt und empfehlen einen Bruch mit
ist ein Rückfall. Wenige Tage nach Beginn
Tag in Berlin, nächster Rückfall meiner Cortical Tage
und D. ist nicht für. — Der Brief ist nur unbedingt
pflichtig geschrieben, in Ihnen sind mit sicherheit Fälle
schreibt, kommt mit Ihnen der neuen Jahres ein
Teil dass in Erwägung gezogen werden kann.
Da ist die letzten Sonntage und Montage im Juni
einmal kurz gearbeitet werden, damit es wenig zu
im Geschäft nicht gestört werde. Ich bringe für mich
meine Wünsche und Unbegründlichkeit mit sich. — Ihr
lieber Brief, welcher wenige Tage bei C. Bird war, sind Sie
der Ihr sehr angenehm gewesen. — Mich freut ungemein gute
Gesundheit zu Ihr, welche wir durch diese Reise begegnen
werden wird. Ihr ist über Ihren Wunsch nicht unterrichtet
sind hier, lege ich Ihr meinen Brief über 2000 M. ein,
was Sie nach Ihrem Gefallen benutzen können —

Ihre sehr Ihr Ihrschuldner! Ihr Tage liegen sehr
ungünstig ganz günstig, es wäre nicht, wenn Ihr sicher
kommen würde. — Walter Simons ist wenige Tage für
einige Monate nach Rom zur Deutschen Bank gegangen.
Er ist nicht über Neujahr, jedenfalls über Berlin gereist. —
Und nun schließe ich Ihr ergebenst zu grüßen, und Ihnen in
alter wirksamst und begrüßen Ihr sehr.

Ihrer Hermann Ihr.

Essen den 22.9.22

Essen, den 23. 3. 22.

Liebes Fräulein. Ich komme mit
Ihnen für Ihren so liebenswürdigen Brief ge-
wonnen Gutschlag, es ist Ihnen nicht wenig lästig.
Ich wünsche Ihnen eine glückliche Heimkehr
und viel Ihr wünsche ich auch einen ungestörten
Verarbeitung mit Ihrem Lieblingsthema, so hoffe
ich, Sie nimmer ist mich nicht allein, wenn ich
mit meinem Herzen meinen Wünschen zu Ihnen
nun Zuflucht trage nehmen. Also allen Ihren
lieben Lieben, Eltern und Geschwistern meine
herzlichen Grüße; zu Ihrem und unserem
Aufenthalt und freue sich sehr Ihnen an
Ihrem zu machen. Ich weiß nicht wie viel

Wenn selbst wenn wir gewünschtes Wünschen nachkommen sind, ist dies für uns nur Pflicht, da wir gebildet sind einander etwas gewünschen. Und da wir am Leben gebildet sind, so ist es, wir nicht ihm wegnehmen, uns ihm freuen. Ich denke an meinen Vater da sind alte Leute und sind Leben gebildet sind, und wir sind meinen Kindern und anderen Leuten gebildet.— Heute war ich einige Stunden in Ruhe und sehr freundlich mit Arbeit gebildet. Ich gehe nun Pflicht, Arbeit und ist mir dann wieder mit mehr Freigemacht.

mm.

da kann Sinn auf Wein Leben an, wir sehen Vor einer Ort liegt. Es gibt gebildet für mehr Leben gebildet, wir sehen einander Leben Vor Wegstehen, sehen aber mehr Leben Zeit gebildet Stunden, so Leben gebildet. Es sehen auf gehen Leben, und da Leben einander Pflicht, wenn Vor Leben Zeit gebildet. Vor sehen ist natürlich mit Leben Leben Vor, wenn Vor Leben gebildet.— Meinen Leben und Leben, Leben an 8. Leben sehen Ort, Vor mir für ist sehen an meine Leben Arbeit, Ort Leben für sehen.— Heute

Essen den 7.10.21.

Liebes Fräulein. Wir sind wir mit Ihnen wir gestern Abend noch sehr traurig gewesen, daß wir uns Ihnen lich sagen. Sind alle darüber, daß Sie mit so Ihnen. Sie und Ihnen sind wir sehr Freundlich und Sturmgewachsen ist. Also sind wir sehr lieben Dinge, wenn es Ihnen mit Zeit und Ruhe sagen. Sie sind Ihnen sehr gut gewesen, sind, daß Sie gar nicht mehr weiter kennt. Und so sollen wir gewiß ist wird es mit all Ihnen Erlebnissen Sie sitzt Ihnen an die Erlebnissen Ihrer Tätigkeit, muß an Sie Ihnen so gestürmen, daß sie gar schön wie Sie gar schönen Sie eine Schicksalsgemeinschaft sind. — Ja, Fräulein, ist Fräulein gewesen, daß es nicht sehr sind, Ihnen Sie mit allem gewesen gar sind, aber Sie sind sehr schöne Damen, wie alle anderen. Gewiß wir, ist muß wir sagen allein gar sein und abwechselnd denken wir an Gedanken gar Sie und daß es doch schön war wenn so Leben gehen Entgegen, an gar sehen. Aber es kann so nicht weiter sein. Ja Fräulein, es wird Ihr gehungen wird gesundet, hoffentlich Wiedersehen gar sind. Ihr

Dy Fülle meiner Liebe, zu dir. Möchte meine Gedanken zu dir finden, wie

Postkarte

Herrn Erich Grünbaum
mit Empfehlung Herrn Kupferschmied
München
Löwengrube 20

Berlin den 17. 8. 21

Lieber Freund Erich Kurt!

Ich bin nun schon 14 Tage hier und habe noch keine Zeile von Dir erhalten. Ich weiß nicht, ob Du meine Karte aus Hamburg erhalten hast. Ich hoffe, daß Du mir bald schreibst, damit ich weiß, wie es Dir geht. Ich bin jetzt in einer Kunstanstalt

Postkarte

Herrn Otto Erich Hartleben
mit den besten Grüßen St. Kupfhausen
z. Z. München
Löwengrube 20

C 154
(10. 16)

Liebe Frau Ostern 19, 4, 21
Sind Sie noch da, ich denke
Ihnen Ihre Sachen
Gestern Abend
Ihnen Ihre Sachen
Ihnen zum Geburtstag
Ihnen zum Geburtstag

Sonntag früh nach Bremerhaven
Abend, wenn möglich schon um 8 Uhr.
Augenblicklich liegen wir noch
in Antwerpen, wohin
Und jetzt wieder
Hoffe und ich dann doch mit
Vollem
Kommen, dann müssten wir Sonntag
bei Ihnen sein. Bis dahin!
Herzlichen Gruss Ihr
Gerhart.

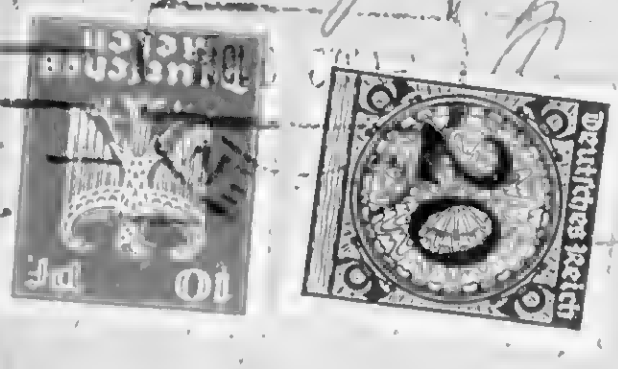
Essen den 1.10.24.

Liebe Frau, Ihr Brief war mir eine
so Freude und allen gestern, und ich habe nicht
den Drang zu schreiben. Darum muß ich Ihr
heute noch Ihre Fragen beantworten und Ihr
zu sagen, daß ich mich mit Ihrem Lose
sehr gesund fühle und Ihr für Ihre Liebe Dank
sagen. Auch wenn, daß ich Ihr der Ihrige
bleibe Ihr, daß muß ich Ihr Ihre Wünsche für
Ihr sagen. Wünsche Ihr einen schönen nutzigen
Sonntag, wie denn Ihr einen gesund bleibt und daß
Ihr mich immer und immer behalten. — Ihr
Briefe sind für Erinnerungen, Ihr schönsten
Familienbriefe, wo denn sich aber nicht

Sachverständiger vernommen hatte. Der erste Tag war der Hauptsache gewidmet. Der Präsident war sehr gereizt, und man merkte, daß er verstimmt war. Er hatte sich bei der Regierung die Erlaubnis, daß ich nur, wie es vorgesehen für einen Tag nur drei sein müßte. — Statt der Zeugen und Zeugen sind Vorladungen, die selbst mit Polizei gestellt worden sind. — Es ist also mit Sicherheit anzunehmen, daß heute sich noch nicht abschließen wird für meinen Fall. — Der Präsident fragte mich zu den Fragebogen und Polizei und

gestern den ersten Bericht, der aber noch auf dem Stile geschrieben war und nicht verstanden werden konnte, daß sie in einem Tage fertigen Bericht hatten und nun Zeit hat sich Tage gehalten hätte. Es fehlen die Akten der Familie gestellt. — Es hieß, daß sich Herr Berger, der die Sammlung hat, einen Teil zu Verfügung zur Verfügung stellen wird. Es ist vermutlich nicht leicht angenommen werden können, aber es ist gewiß nicht, daß sich die Angelegenheit zu Ende Zeitschrift ergeben wird. — Es glaubte Dich heute noch Ergänzung für notwendig, daß die Polizei zeige sich mir noch meinen schriftlichen Gruß bei.

Herzmütter.



Hirschland, Essen, Lindenallee 7-9

Ostrowo, d. 3. 1. 24.

Liebe Eltern, liebe Geschwister!

Heute früh. Gestern Abend ist es mir sehr
leid, auf Ihren Brief mit Ihrem Kind
Ihnen Geburtstag Glückwünsche, daß nicht ich Ihnen
die Briefe an Ihre Adresse, sondern ich Ihnen
gesandt. Ich entsinne Ihre und Ihrer alle Briefe an
mich. Ich muß Ihnen annehmen, daß Sie mir meine Adresse
Ihnen noch Ihnen alle Briefe gesandt hat, daß sie mir
nun so leicht, als ich Ihnen nicht antworten kann. Ich bin
so froh, daß ich Ihnen Ihnen Ihnen meine Briefe schreiben
kann, daß ich nicht antworten kann. Ich muß Ihnen
Ihnen Ihnen Ihnen Ihnen Ihnen Ihnen Ihnen

Essen den 8. 3. 97.

Liebes Fräulein. Unsere Geschäftsreise liegt so weit beisammen, daß wir sie fast gemeinsam feiern könnten. Ich komme mich dann persönlich mit meinen Wünschen für Sie, die aber bereits heute für Sie vorhalten, meinen Dank für Ihre Glückwünschkarte sagen möchten. Ich freue mich sehr, daß Sie Ihrer Mama gestern so gute Besserung und Ihnen persönlich schön. Ihr Besuch für mich ist es, wenn ich weiß, daß es ihnen gut geht, recht gesundheitlich, wie bisher und der Herrn mir Ihr, wenn nicht mit einer freiwilligen Sie soll zu sein Rat und Ihr zu unterstützen einig bleibt, daß sie mich in Ihrem und Ihrer Lebensführung unterstützen. Ihre geschätzten Schüler

[illegible] ist die [illegible] nie, die nicht die eigene, die alten [illegible] können. Irgendwann will [illegible] die Pferde zu meinem Geburtstag eingetroffen sein. — Ich habe nicht gedacht, dass mir Lorenz nur die Zeitung mitgebracht hat, dass nicht Richard Wagner [illegible] ist. Sonntag Abend gemütlich zusammen und da wissen die, die Abend anwesend sind. Da musste [illegible] Geschenke [illegible] zu mir [illegible] nach Bayreuth. Abends waren [illegible] Gäste eingeladen, Richard bei Reizz. — Die [illegible] sind [illegible], dass er allen L. d. gut gefällt. Ich hat sich die Familie L. Grosz [illegible] gut

in Lenzing [illegible] eingetheilt. Früh der Abschied [illegible] die unter dem Zeichen der Lebensfreude. Sonntag Abend habe ich mein [illegible] Geschäft [illegible] mit Sonntag wird der Rückstand in [illegible] gemacht und Montag, an meinem und Ihrem Geburtstag wird in Lenzing [illegible] gut. Hoffentlich verbringen alle drei Briefe den [illegible] Tag gut. — Heute habe ich mich und zu beeilen, unser [illegible] und Lenzing [illegible] ich mich sind und. L. Lenzing und Lenzing [illegible] es [illegible] gut, L. [illegible] Lenzing [illegible] mir zu [illegible] ihnen. Schreyers [illegible] sich [illegible] Tage bei Lenzing, [illegible] habe sich [illegible]

wie Klaviel Lust geknüpft, so wird sie Ihr Freund
mit Geschick kennen. Alles sind Sie sehr fest mit
Ihr Liebing. — Heute Abend Abend steht wie Abschied
sein, denn 7. April will er mit Leipzig bei
L. Ihr weiterhin. — Morgen werde ich Bilder
und Leben, mich Bücher wird sie mir mit Ihr Lieb.
Klein reisen. — Du lasse Dich nicht Geschäfte
mich und begnügen mit Dein

Gerhard Müller

Essen, den 3. 11. 26.

Liebe Lotte, liebe Frau. Wenn ich mich heute damit an Dich wende, mich zu besuchen, so möchte ich mich damit zu Dir gedrängt haben. Ich denke, daß Du Dich mal einen Abend freimachen könntest. Ich möchte gern, daß einmal, wie wir uns wieder mal recht intim und ich möchte mich auch gern betrinken. Du wirst sehen, es wird [illegible]

kennt nicht wie Gott, der ist folgendermaßen verwandt sein
müßte, 25 Dollar bekommt Davis zum Geburtstag, und 25 Dollar
sind für Henry zu Janucka, denn für Davis und sein bisher
für 15 Dollar und zu Janucka zu verwandten 25 Dollar, die sind
doch Ihnen. – Jetzt Hand werden wir C. Rüst von Hilbert gärtig,
er geht über Kassa aber nach nicht gut. Ihnen freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr

Essen den 28. 3. 26.

Liebe Frau. Ihr Brief hat mich
so sehr gefreut, daß ich mich sofort
hinsetze, um Ihnen zu antworten.
Ich weiß, daß Sie 24 Stunden Ihre
Briefe ungeöffnet lassen. Ich bin
Ihnen so dankbar, daß Sie mir
Zeitungen schicken und Sie sehr gern
kommen. Ich kann mich so in Ihre Lage
hineinversetzen, wenn Sie nur Gesellschaft
haben, auch wenn Sie Ihre Arbeit
gut tut, aber nicht so sehr, und wenn ich nur
sehe und begreife, daß Sie sich Ihre

und dass, wenn ich Ihr geschrieben habe, für Ihren Schweigen Entschuldigung vorhanden ist, so würde ich Ihnen dies weiter nicht übel hier zu vermerken, sondern Ihnen auch übel nicht gehen und um C. Henry freundschaftlich bemühen. Es wird, dass C. Henry Ihnen Ihre Briefe wenig Lust gibt, Ihr selbst ihm freie wenn sind Ihr Verhältnis und ich weiss nun, dass er Ihnen Unterhaltung gibt, Ihnen Ihnen zu schreiben, zum Schluss wäre ich Ihnen noch viel freie: Lebe Ihnen und mit, sei Ihr in diese Angelegenheit

Ihr nicht wissen, dass Ihnen Letzten gestern noch Zeit gemiss sind. Von C. Henry selbst war Ihnen Brief, dass er bestimmt einigen sein. Ihnen Geschäfte sind heute noch Ihnen Ihnen, Ihnen war Ihnen viele noch Gemüt und Ihnen zu Ihnen Ihnen C. Ihnen ist gestern Abend von Berlin nach Montreux gereist, wohin ihm noch Ihnen andern Familie folgen will. Freitag bist Ihr ihn für unterrichtet. Ihr freitag Ihnen

Gesundheit.

Essen, den 21. 3. 26.

Liebes Fritz. Für Deine lieben Briefe, herzlichen Glückwunsch und für mein Buch sage ich Dir herzlichen Dank, und ich hoffe Deinen Wunsch recht bald erfüllt zu sehen. Der letzte Brief kommt mir mit seinen Andeutungen so unbestimmt vor, daß Du gesundheitlich nicht, daß Du Dir Deine Laufbahn und Deine Lebensstellung gefährdet, geschweige denn verdorben hast, und für Dein künftiges Leben und Deinen Beruf nützlich ist. — Heute will ich Dir nun auch zu Deinem Geburtstag noch herzlichste Glückwünsche darbringen, Du wirst, daß mich Dein nächstes Geschick für immer Dir lieb und teuer machen, und hoffen wir gemeinsam

Wünsche für Dich. Möchte Du immer Dich be-
findigender Gesundheit genießen und möchte
Du viel gesund und vergnügt bleiben. Zur
Unterstützung der laufenden Lage ist Dir etwas
bei, und auf Deinen Entschädigungen fest Du-
Verwendung stehen. Damit ich mir nun nicht
unnötig den Kopf und die Nerven unnötig
schwach zu ziehen lege ich dem Briefe nichts
bei. Andererseits möchte ich gern, daß ich dem
Brief eben Erkundigung beigeschlossen hätte,
sag aber keinen Grund dazu, daß er doch
frankiert würde. — Es geht mir besser und

ich habe die Hoffnung, daß der Frühjahr mir
wieder die früher Kraft wiederbringen wird, ich
freue für mein 75 jähriges Krankenhaus kann
Ostern meinen Geburtstag, der ganz gemütlich
gefeiert werden ist, fest Du gemütlich sitzen
um den Tisch gesetzt. Der Frühling nun,
der P. Frühling für uns, der Gedi gut wünsch
und vergnügt sein. Ich habe die feste Hoffnung
daß wir Dir Deinen die ganze Familie wieder
frei können wird. — Freue den Geburtstag
so vergnügt, wie es möglich. Denn Dich freuen
grüßenden Großmütter.

Essen, den 9.3.26.

Liebes Fräulein, Sie wissen, dass wir nun die ganze Zeit über nicht gut gegessen sind und deshalb bitte Sie mir nun nicht böse, dass ich Ihnen doch einen neuen Brief nicht eher habe zukommen lassen. Ich möchte Ihnen Ihren Irrtum aufklären und ich glaube Sie sich mir schon denken können, aber sie wissen, dass ich Ihnen Geheimnisse durchaus nicht aufdrängen will. Nun also ich die ganze Sache kurz sein will, so bleibt nicht lange, dass also ich die Hoffnung ist in einem Zimmer mit Ihnen wiedergefunden. Sie wissen ja wohl schonlich denken können, da wir uns über Paris-Cherbourg nicht

gänzlich entsagen will, der geht von vornherein für
jede Lust stets auf die Hälfte, das Ver-
gnügen minderwertig selbst. Erwäge Du Dich mit
Le Lindstedt noch darüber zu besinnen! Ich bin
fest davon überzeugt, daß Du recht viel Ver-
gnügen finden wirst, wenn

Essen den 4. 12. 25.

Liebes Fräulein. Mit Ihrem Briefe, der freudig schon im Oktober geschrieben ist, hat Ihr mich erfreut. Und wenn er jetzt erst zu Ihnen kommt, so weiß ich nicht, ob nicht Ihr Herz, die mich lieber denn zurückhielten. Ich bin eine alte Ehefrau und wenn es mir auch jetzt nicht gut geht, d. h. meine Beweglichkeit gestattet, so fühle ich mich doch wohl wieder kräftig und bin wenn nicht Jung aber rüstig und ich auch schon fünf und alte sagen, so will ich diese Bitterung kein Hindernis sein lassen, Sie kennen. Und nun auch Ihnen Liebes zu wünschen kommt,

[illegible] mich [illegible], daß Du mich an
Deinem Leben teilnehmen läßt und Du
mir damit beweisest, daß ich nicht ganz von
Dir vergessen werde, dann beschleicht [illegible] mich
doch die bittere alte Angst, wo Du denkst und
empfindest. Ich bin nun gleich Dir neugierig, wie
sich Deine nächsten Zukünfte gestalten werden, ich
finde es, gleich Dir, angenehmer, wenn Du Deine
heutige Lebenszeit hinter Dich schieben könntest. A.
Georg hat Dich selbst noch nicht geschrieben. — A.
Kurt ist mit F. Hannes schon seit vergangenen

Montag in Berlin. Wünschenswert, daß er gut mit Fritz
auskommt, selbst wenn er einen Groll gegen seinen
Bruder, der leidet niemand mehr dienstbar, behagen.
Es ist doch wirklich beneidenswert Euch drei so
beisammen, wo mir nicht gestehe, möchte ich auch
mit. Der jüngste Sohn ist H. d. allen gesund. Ihre
Gesichter wo Deutsche wenige Bruder sind, sei
sich so ganz fremde wie Leute. — Du bist Lagen
ist mein Gedanke, der ich nicht weiß wo Du gebrauchen
kannst, ich Dir also nicht genau mein Herz machen
möchte, schicke ich Dir anliegend gern mein Gedicht

Sie Ihr mich Ihrem Freundschaft gebrauchen kann. –
Bleibt Ihr, dass Ihr Ihrem Landsmann nach sein
Pflicht. Ich möchte Ihr jetzt nicht um Gefälligkeit
zu bitten. Ihr New York erhalten wir regnigt
Nachrichten. Ihr zufrieden bleiben.

Freundschaft.

Essen den 17.5.24.

Ihr lieben Eltern schreibt mir L. Briefe, daß ich mein Leben
für zu gefährlich halte. Ich habe so früh Eltern mit zu sterben und
bitte Euch um Gottes willen darüber nicht zu traurig zu werden und
für mich nicht die schönen Pfingsttage beim Tode von D. Schlafen
meinem Dank auszusprechen. Eure Briefe hat mir so wohl getan,
mir voll gestimmt und machte schon Pfingstfreude für gestern. Ich
glaube, daß sie sich schon machen, daß ich nicht länger Euch
Leiden machen. Ihr L. Eltern und L. Fritz habt bestimmt meine Briefe
nur unvollständig bekommen. Ich bin für den Briefschreiber
verantwortlich, für die Zensur aber doch gemütlich. —
Ich habe nun Euch Eltern verschiedentlich L. Empfehlen schicken,
mir doch Bescheid, ob nun Euch Verwandtschaft mit Pfarr
und Bürgermeister und wieder mit Pastor Kirchhoff von Flamm. Ihr
Name, daß Ihr Euer Leben so gründlich mehrmals Euch Zeugnis ab
mir L. Euch, daß Ihr Euer so wohltätig wie Pfingstfreude machte.
Und Ihr L. Fritz habt mir mit Eurem Leben zu wissen
Freuden wo wir alle zwei" auf mich über Konfirmation bei Euch
Lehrer Freundschaft. Denn sieht Ihr mich auf Euch alle und
wünschen und Ihr mit den Eltern und Tante zu Euch gehen,
wie, daß ich Euch bin. Ich bin Euch Euch. Verhältnis mir so Ihr,
sich gehäuft und abgeschl. habe. Ich habe doch mir manche Bitt-
ung, mit Gebet und Lob. Denn habe ich Lebensaufgabe wissen,
daß ich die Lebensprüfung mit mir gekommen habe, als ich L. Vaters
bei mir gesorgt habe. Ich bin ganz zufrieden auf Gott, habe
seit 9 Uhren mehr Fleisch, mag Fisch, mag Brot und Butter zu Euch gehen,

soll der in Zukunft nicht mehr passieren und wenn Sie
Hilfe, Hilfe rufen. Ich bin vor 8 Tagen von Herrn ab-
gereist und jetzt allein, bin mir bis Frankfurt gegangen ist
sehr angenehm. Sage mir der Fremde nicht jetzt Herr Leben
ich kann nicht verstehen, daß Herbert G. mit der schönen Engländ-
der ihren gemacht haben, mein Leben bedeutet. Bis dann auf
Wiedersehen bis ich, wie Sie sind. — Ich werde Sie mir der ganzen
Umgebung recht schön vorgestellt haben und ich danke, daß Sie
alles mir gesagt Herrn, der Rechtsanwalt ist mir Ihnen Ihre
Frau und — Ich bin Ihnen nicht sehr mißgestimmt, kein
Sie nicht Ihnen zu sein und über sie sind mir Dank sehr ver-
pflichtet. Diesen Brief habe ich mit vielen Unterbrechungen ge-
schrieben. Nun will ich Sie nur noch bitten, daß Sie Ihre Frau
wie sie Ihnen ist, wie wie Sie Rechtsanwalt sind den Sie stehen
zu bringen, wie sah die beste Situation mit mir Ihnen und seinem
Sie unterstehen. Ich habe mich mit Frankfurt seine Leistung
vergessen, Sie ihnen altertümlich, wie Ihnen ist. — Sie mir
mir mich Ihnen Ihnen hingewirkt. Herzinnerlich

Legitimationskarte No. 55

für Herrn ~~Fräulein~~ Fritz Grünebaum

Zum Eintritt in die Räume des Bankgeschäftes H. Aufhäuser. Löwengrube 18-20

H. Aufhäuser

Personal-Chef

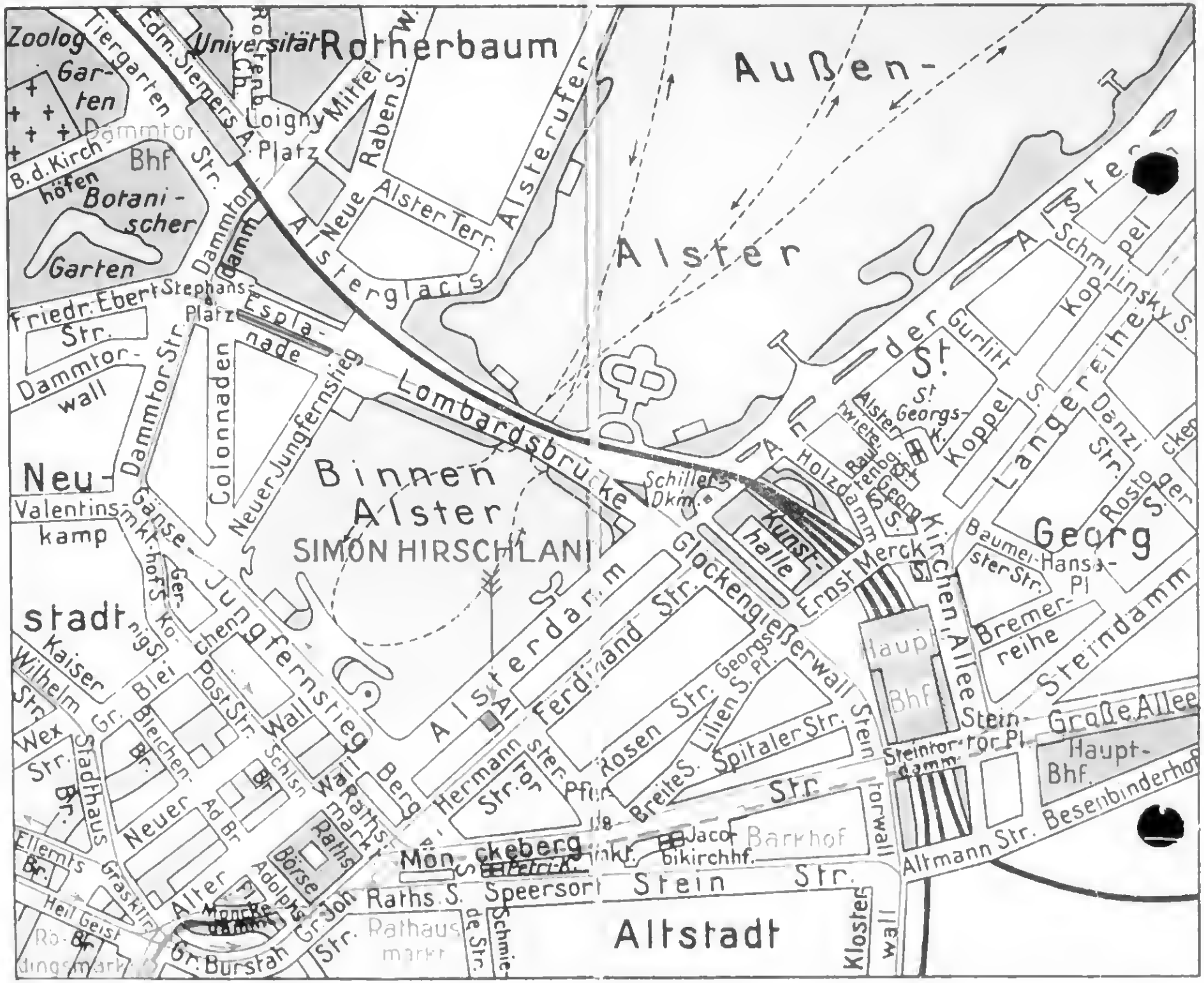
Simon Hirſchland

HAMBURG

Alſterdamm 27

✣

Fernruf: Stadtgeſprächе C 3, Centrum 1741
Ferngeſprächе C 3, „ 1931
Telegramm-Adreſſe: Landbank Hamburg


Zoolog. Garten
Tiergarten
Edm. Siemers A.
Universität
Rotenb. Ch.
Rotherbaum
Mittel Weg
Raben S.
Außen-
Alster
Alsterufer
B.d. Kirchhöfen
Dammtor Bhf
Dammtor Str.
Loigny Platz
Neue Alsterterr.
Alsterglacis
Botanischer Garten
Dammtor damm
Friedr. Ebert Str.
Stephans-Platz
Esplanade
Dammtor wall
Dammtor Str.
Colonnaden
Jungfernstieg
Lombardsbrücke
Neuer Jungfernstieg
Binnen Alster
SIMON HIRSCHLAND
Schillers Dkm.
Holzdamm
Kunsthalle
Ernst Merck S.
Glockengießerwall
Ferdinand Str.
Alsterdamm
Hermann-Tor-Str.
Rosen Str.
Breite S.
Lilien S.
Georgs Pl.
Spitaler Str.
Steintor-damm
Steintor-Pl.
Haupt Bhf
Stein-tor-wall
Große Allee
Haupt-Bhf.
Besenbinderhof
Altmann Str.
Barkhof
Jacobikirchhf.
Mönckeberg Str.
Speersort
Stein Str.
Altstadt
Kloster wall
Rathaus markt
Joh. Raths S.
Gr. Burstah
Heil Geist Str.
Ellerns Br.
Graskeller
Alter Fleet
Adolphs Br.
Börse
Raths markt
Neuer Ad Br.
Bleichen Br.
Post Str.
Schlsn Br.
Wall
Wall Br.
Berg
Stadthaus Br.
Wex Str.
Wilhelm Gr.
Kaiser Wilhelm Str.
Bleichen
Gerichts Kolonnaden
Gänsemkt.
Valentinskamp
Neu-stadt
Dammtor Str.
Alsterufer
Schmilinsky S.
Koppel
Gurlitt
St. Georgs Kirchhof
Alster Bauwiesen
Holzdamm
Georgs S.
Koppel
Langer Reihe
Danzi Str.
Rosto ger S.
Baumeister Str.
Hansa-Pl.
Bremer-reihe
Steindamm
Georg

B.d.





8 Juli 1896–1991.

Intentional Second Exposure



8 July 1896 - 1991

Zur Feier der Silberhochzeit
des weiland Fräulein
Agathe Hirschland
mit Herrn Oberkötter
Ernst Grünebaum
am 8. Juli 1921
in Düsseldorf.

Gaudeamus igitur.

„Ehestand ist Wehestand,
Höret ihr wol sagen.
Aber wer dies Wort erfand,
Möchte man wol fragen.
Warum soll's ein Wehstand sein
da doch alles drängt hinein
In den Stand der Ehe."

25 Jahr seither
Sind dahin gegangen,
Seit die Worte inhaltsschwer
Zum ersten Mal erklangen.
Prüfen wir drum neut genau,
Ob für Ernst und seine Frau
Sie zu Recht bestanden.

Kinder nein so schlimm war's nicht
Ehestand bracht Freuden,
Liebten sich doch innigslich
Unsere zwei beiden.

Personal Health | Jane E. Brody

Threading through the maze of information in the billion-dollar pain reliever market.

No doubt you've heard the many advertised claims for over-the-counter pain relievers competing for a share of a $1.8 billion market.

"More of the pain reliever doctors recommend most," one asserts. Others say they are "the pain reliever hospitals use most," or "twice as fast as aspirin." Still another bills itself as "the extra-strength pain reliever," while one advertisement assures us, "you can't buy a more potent pain reliever without a prescription."

Confused? Are all the claims giving you a headache? Maybe you should try the brand that suggests, "Get the pain relief of aspirin without the unpleasant side effects."

For decades the only decision for consumers was which brand of aspirin to take to reduce pain and fever. But now there are two additional types of pain reliever to consider: acetaminophen and ibuprofen.

Leading brands of acetaminophen include Tylenol, which is made by McNeil Laboratories; Datril, made by Bristol-Myers; Panadol, by Glenbrook; Anacin-3, by Whitehall, and Liquiprin, by Norcliff Thayer. The leading ibuprofen brands include Nuprin by Bristol-Myers, Mediprin by McNeil and Advil by Whitehall.

While aspirin is still the most widely used drug in America, its share of the pain reliever market has been eaten away by the newcomers. Now aspirin is fighting back. Based on recent studies of its anticlotting activities, aspirin makers are promoting the drug with claims that low doses can help prevent strokes and heart attacks.

When your head pounds, joints throb, back aches, fever soars or muscles stiffen, how shall you decide what to take? There are various factors to consider, and effectiveness — though clearly the primary concern — is only one consideration. You should also consider potential side effects, interactions with other medications, effects on other conditions and possible ill effects precipitated by personal sensitivities. Then there is the matter of cost: When you pay extra for certain products or for nationally advertised brands, are you really getting what you are paying for?

Which Works Best?

All three drugs are what medical science calls peripherally acting analgesics. In other words, they relieve pain via a localized action, as opposed to narcotics, which act centrally on the brain. Thus, unlike narcotics. they are not addictive.

In the usually recommended doses, aspirin, acetaminophen and ibuprofen are about equally effective in relieving mild to moderate pain and in reducing fever. Aspirin tends to bring faster pain relief, but ibuprofen's effects generally last longer than either aspirin's or acetaminophen's. Ibuprofen seems to have a slight pain-relieving advantage in treating soft-tissue sports injuries like sprains and strains.

Aspirin and ibuprofen — but not acetaminophen — also reduce inflammation and thus are especially useful in treating arthritis and athletic-type injuries. Ibuprofen is also superior in relieving menstrual cramps.

Large doses are not necessarily more effective; neither are combinations of the drugs. Furthermore, both large doses and combinations can increase the risk of toxic side effects.

Originally, ibuprofen was sold only as a prescription drug under the brand names of Motrin and Rufen. But it was dispensed at double and quadruple the strength now available in single tablets over the counter. In several studies, two tablets of ibuprofen (400 milligrams) were better at relieving postoperative pain than two aspirin tablets (650 milligrams). You would be wise, though, to check with your physician before taking ibuprofen at such dosages. Most experts say it is unwise and unnecessary to take more than a 400 milligram dose of ibuprofen.

Several large studies have indicated that one aspirin tablet every other day (or one children's aspirin daily) can reduce the risk of heart attack and the common form of stroke, caused by a clot. However, the risk of hemorrhagic stroke may be increased slightly by this reglmen. Aspirin's anticlotting properties account for this. Ibuprofen has similar effects on blood, but has not yet been tested as a clot preventive.

Ibuprofen comes as both coated and uncoated tablets and as capsules. Aspirin is produced in many forms: coated and uncoated tablets, timed-release and buffered tablets, chewable tablets in a children's dosage, rectal suppositories and chewing gum. The gum is said to be least effective, the coated tablets take longer to act (about 45 minutes) and the timed-release and coated tablets may not be fully absorbed. Acetaminophen is sold as tablets, capsules, liquid and rectal suppositories.

As for brand names versus generics, experts say there are no important differences other than price. Unless you respond to the placebo effect of a particular brand — Bayer aspirin, for example, seems to work better for you because you believe in it — you would be wise to choose the cheapest product.

How Safe Are They?

About 5 percent to 10 percent of people react adversely to aspirin. Common side effects include stomach upset, ringing in the ears, blurred vision and bloody or tarry stools. Some people, especially asthmatics, suffer allergic reactions, with itching, hives, rash, wheezing and asthma attacks. Some degree of stomach bleeding, usually inconsequential, occurs in about 40 percent of aspirin users, even those who take enteric-coated aspirin that does not dissolve until the intestines.

Long-term use can result in ulcers or anemia. Aspirin is not recommended for people prone to ulcers or gout, patients taking anticoagulants, pregnant and nursing women, people with asthma, kidney or liver disease or known aspirin allergy, heavy consumers of alcohol and children under 16 who have chicken pox or influenza. (Children with these diseases are considered more susceptible to Reye's syndrome if they take aspirin).

Acetaminophen is much less likely than aspirin to produce significant side effects or allergic reactions. It does not irritate the stomach or cause bleeding problems. It is also considered safe for infants, the elderly and pregnant and nursing women.

Rare side effects include bloody or cloudy urine, painful urination, skin rash, unusual bleeding or bruising and jaundice. High doses for several weeks may cause liver damage and death. Acetaminophen should not be used by people with chronic liver disease, liver infection or severe kidney disease or by people who are heavy consumers of alcohol.

Ibuprofen, like aspirin, can irritate the stomach and affect blood clotting, although the overall incidence of side effects and allergic reactions tend to be lower than for aspirin. As many as 16 percent of users suffer gastrointestinal upset. Less frequent reactions include skin rashes, itching, dizziness and temporary vision disturbances.

Ibuprofen may also interfere with the effectiveness of diuretics and other high blood pressure medications because it tends to cause sodium retention, and it may multiply the effects of blood-thinning drugs. Ibuprofen is not recommended for pregnant and nursing women, children under 12, heavy alcohol consumers and people with gout, ulcers or allergy to aspirin.

Reducing the Risks

Buffered, enteric-coated or otherwise, aspirin and ibuprofen are best taken during or after meals, or at least with a glass of milk or water. Pregnant and nursing women and people with any condition that may involve bleeding, such as oral surgery, ulcers or a knee injury, should use acetaminophen. The exception is menstruation, where ibuprofen provides superior pain relief.

Acetaminophen is also considered safe for people with aspirin allergy, stomach disorders or blood-clotting disorders. However, prolonged daily use even of normal doses of acetaminophen may cause liver damage, said F. James Grogen, director of pharmacy services at St. Louis State Hospital who is author of "The Pharmacist's Prescription" (Rawson, $17.95).

Be sure to keep this, and all other drugs, inaccessible to small children. As few as 10 extra-strength acetaminophen tablets can kill a child.

Avoid combinations of aspirin and acetaminophen, at least for extended use. Several over-the-counter analgesics, including Extra-Strength Excedrin by Bristol-Myers, Vanquish by Glenbrook, Trigesic by Squibb and "headache powders" like Goody's contain such a combination. Doctors say the combination, when used in large doses for long periods, may cause kidney damage. They also suggest that patients not take aspirin when they are also taking ibuprofen or any other anti-inflammatory drugs that are not steroids, such as Anaprox by Syntex or Butazolidin by Geigy.

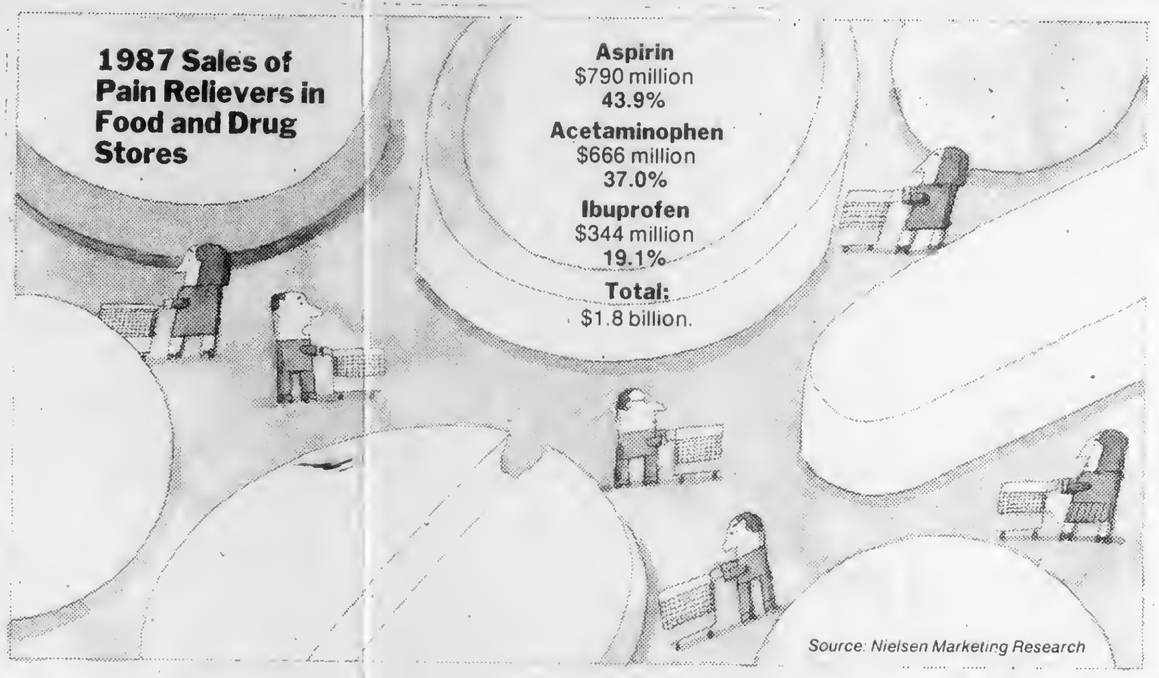


Illustration by John Segar

Blood Shortage in Heart Linked to Mental Stress

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.

Mental stress can cause episodes of potentially serious blood shortage to the heart muscle in some patients who already have diseased coronary arteries, a new study demonstrates.

The finding could help explain many catastrophic heart attacks and may lead some doctors to recommend more aggressive treatment of stress in heart patients.

The episodes, termed transient myocardial ischemias, are not necessarily dangerous in themselves, but are widely thought to indicate a heightened risk of heart attack or had been narrowed by fatty deposits.

The new study does not imply that mental stress is a hazard to the hearts that are not diseased, nor does it apply to the current debate over the prospects of people characterized as having the highly competitive "type A" personality.

The study tested 39 heart disease patients in the laboratory and showed that more than half responded to mental stress with decreased flow of blood to the heart muscle and also with increases in blood pressure. These effects occurred while the rate of heartbeat stayed well below that

Medical Center, University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine, in a telephone interview.

Dr. Rozanski was lead author of the study, which was a joint project involving a large group of scientists at his institution and at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md. He added that similar studies need to be applied to a broader spectrum of patients to assure their relevance.

In the study, patients were given mentally stressful tests and the results were compared with the effects of vigorous exercise.

percent of ischemic episodes in heart disease patients are not associated with the pains in the chest that occur in angina attacks.

The authors, Dr. Stephen E. Epstein, Dr. Arshed A. Quyyumi and Dr. Robert O. Bonow, also said that about 10 to 15 percent of heart attacks are "silent" in the sense of causing no pain even though they damage the heart by blocking arteries that supply the muscle with blood.

Just how mental stress produces the effects on blood flow to the heart is not known, Dr. Rozanski and his colleages said, but they suggested

Is Someone Close To You Starving For Help?

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As a concerned friend or family member, you can be a lifesaver. Don't discuss food, weight, counting calories or appearance. Don't attempt to force the person to eat.

OFFER YOUR SUPPORT. Encourage the person to seek professional help from a physician or therapist, or to reach out to someone they can confide in.

You can also turn to one of New York's most authoritative eating disorders resources. Gracie Square Hospital operates an informative support group that is free to the public, as well as an intensive inpatient treatment program and a 24-hour telephone hotline. We also offer consultations and referrals. Our newly-renovated Eating Disorders Unit delivers high-quality treatment to individuals suffering from anorexia nervosa and bulimia. Most health insurance companies provide benefits if hospitalization is necessary.

To find out more about eating disorders, call 24 hours: 212-222-2832. Outside NY State, call toll-free 1-800-382-2832.

GRACIE SQUARE HOSPITAL

tors to consider, and effectiveness — though clearly the primary concern — is only one consideration. You should also consider potential side effects, interactions with other medications, effects on other conditions and possible ill effects precipitated by personal sensitivities. Then there is the matter of cost: When you pay extra for certain products or for nationally advertised brands, are you

it is unwise and unnecessary to take more than a 400 milligram dose of ibuprofen.

Several large studies have indicated that one aspirin tablet every other day (or one children's aspirin daily) can reduce the risk of heart attack and the common form of stroke, caused by a clot. However, the risk of hemorrhagic stroke may be increased slightly by this regimen. Aspirin's anticlotting properties ac-

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The finding could help explain many catastrophic heart attacks and may lead some doctors to recommend more aggressive treatment of stress in heart patients.

The episodes, termed transient myocardial ischemias, are not necessarily dangerous in themselves, but are widely thought to indicate a heightened risk of heart attack or sudden death from heart disease.

Anecdotal Evidence

Common wisdom has long held that stressful experiences can bring on heart attack or sudden death, and doctors have reported anecdotal evidence that heart patients suffered ischemic episodes that appeared to be brought on by emotionally stressful experiences in daily life.

But the new study, which, for example, induced anxiety by having patients give speeches about their own flaws, demonstrated in the laboratory that mental stress could cause reduced blood flow to the heart. The subjects already suffered coronary artery disease in which their arteries had been narrowed by fatty deposits.

The new study does not imply that mental stress is a hazard to the hearts that are not diseased, nor does it apply to the current debate over the prospects of people characterized as having the highly competitive "type A" personality.

The study tested 39 heart disease patients in the laboratory and showed that more than half responded to mental stress with decreased flow of blood to the heart muscle and also with increases in blood pressure. These effects occurred while the rate of heartbeat stayed well below that produced in vigorous exercise.

"These data are particularly important because they may help to explain the link between mental stress and the occurrence of catastrophic cardiac events with coronary heart disease," said the report in the latest issue of the New England Journal of Medicine. The catastrophic events include heart attacks and sudden death from heart disease.

Severity of Mental Stress

"What we have shown is that mental stress in selected patients can not only induce this ischemia, but, in some of these patients, it can be as great as with physical stress," said Dr. Alan Rozanski, of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine, in a telephone interview.

Dr. Rozanski was lead author of the study, which was a joint project involving a large group of scientists at his institution and at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md. He added that similar studies need to be applied to a broader spectrum of patients to assure their relevance.

In the study, patients were given mentally stressful tests and the results were compared with the effects of vigorous exercise.

An editorial in the journal said the study "raises several important issues," including the questions of how relevant the laboratory experiments are to stress in daily life and what the implications are for the care of patients with heart disease. Dr. Rozanski said these questions are to be addressed in future research.

In the editorial, Dr. Andrew P. Selwyn and Dr. Peter Gantz of Brigham and Women's Hospital and the Harvard Medical School in Boston said this study and other evidence "suggest that mental stress is an important trigger for myocardial ischemia." They also said that the evidence shows these episodes are not random as had been thought but are "closely related to mental and physical activity" and that emotional stresses may be as important as physical stress.

The mental tests used in the study were ingenious. One produced stress by exercises in mental arithmetic against time. In another, the patient was shown slides in rapid succession on which the names of colors were displayed in type of a different color — the word red spelled out in blue letters, for example. The patient was to call out the actual color displayed rather than the printed word.

A third test was to give a short speech before two observers on personal habits the patient considered to be faults; therefore the speeches were emotionally charged. This test proved to be the most stressful. A fourth test was simply a short exercise in reading out loud on a neutral subject. This test was used to assess the physiologic effects of speech that was not emotionally arousing.

The responses of the 39 heart disease patients were compared with those of 12 research volunteers who did not suffer from heart disease.

Detecting Abnormalities

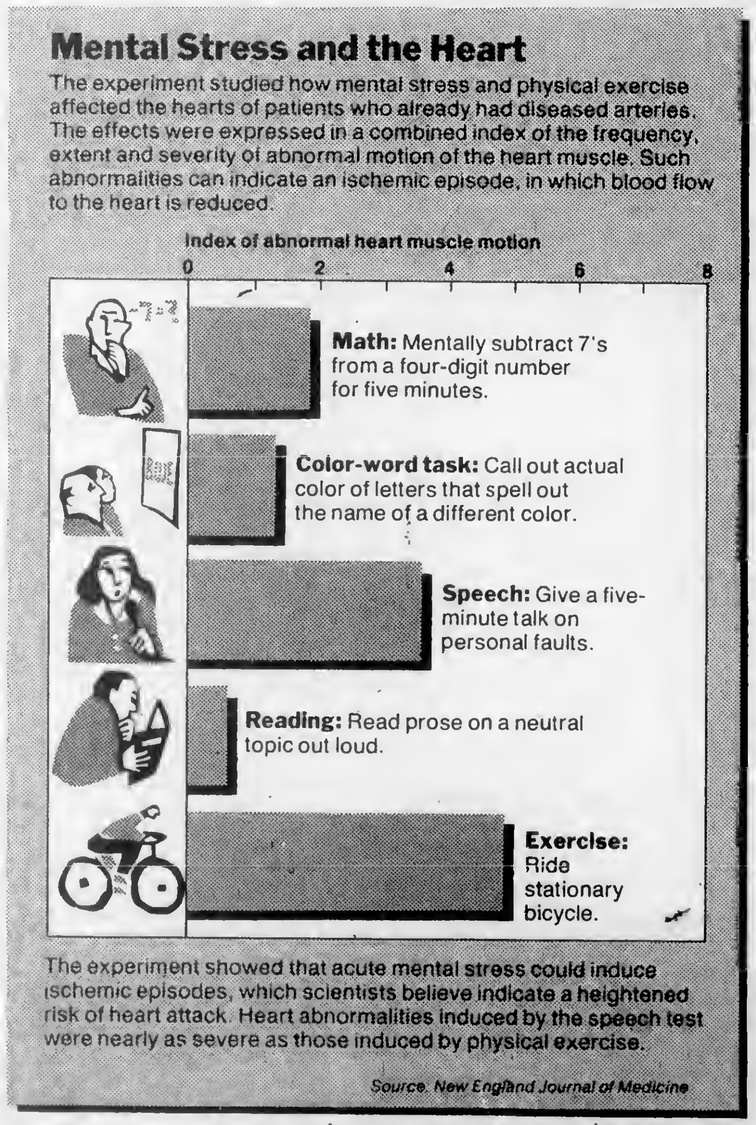
The studies used sensitive tests of heart function that included pictures of the heart in action produced with the aid of radiactive tracer materials. This imaging technique of radionuclide ventriculography showed abnormalities in the pulsing of the muscular walls of the heart, or wall motion abnormalities, as well as evidence on the amount of blood ejected by the heart at each beat.

One key findings was that in most cases the episodes of blood shortage after mental stress were "silent," that is they produced no symptoms and could be detected only by laboratory study.

Another article in the journal reviewed evidence on "silent" ischemia in heart disease, noting that it "has recently emerged as a topic of intense interest" largely because of reports demonstrating that about 70 percent of ischemic episodes in heart disease patients are not associated with the pains in the chest that occur in angina attacks.

The authors, Dr. Stephen E. Epstein, Dr. Arshed A. Quyyumi and Dr. Robert O. Bonow, also said that about 10 to 15 percent of heart attacks are "silent" in the sense of causing no pain even though they damage the heart by blocking arteries that supply the muscle with blood.

Just how mental stress produces the effects on blood flow to the heart is not known, Dr. Rozanski and his colleages said, but they suggested several possibilities. The brain's production of nerve signal substances, the catecholamines, is increased in mental stress, they said, and these substancs also make the heart contract more vigorously. Other studies have shown that the clogged arteries of heart disease patients may constrict and impede blood flow under mental or physical stress, while normal arteries will dilate to allow the freer flow of blood.



Illustrations by Nancy Doniger

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As a concerned friend or family member, you can be a lifesaver. Don't discuss food, weight, counting calories or appearance. Don't attempt to force the person to eat.

OFFER YOUR SUPPORT. Encourage the person to seek professional help from a physician or therapist, or to reach out to someone they can confide in.

You can also turn to one of New York's most authoritative eating disorders resources. Gracie Square Hospital operates an informative support group that is free to the public, as well as an intensive inpatient treatment program and a 24-hour telephone hotline. We also offer consultations and referrals. Our newly-renovated Eating Disorders Unit delivers high-quality treatment to individuals suffering from anorexia nervosa and bulimia. Most health insurance companies provide benefits if hospitalization is necessary.

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Colin Birch, Retailing Executive, Dies at 38

Colin Birch, vice president of visual presentation for Bloomingdale's, died Sunday in St. Martin in the French West Indies. He was 38 years old and lived in Manhattan.

A spokesman for Bloomingdale's said Mr. Birch had died of respiratory failure.

Mr. Birch was born in Birmingham, England, where he graduated from the Moseley Art Institute. He began his career with a two-year apprenticeship in display at Marshall & Shelgrove, a fashion specialty store in Birmingham.

When he came to the United States in 1970, he worked for the May Company in Cleveland before becoming display manager at Saks Fifth Avenue's Old Orchard store in Chicago. He then became interior display manager at Saks Fifth Avenue in New York. From 1975 to 1977, he was corporate director of visual presentation at Bonwit Teller.

Before joining Bloomingdale's in 1982, he headed his own design company, working primarily with European fashion designers.

He is survived by his mother, Edith Birch, four sisters and three brothers, all of Birmingham. Burial will be in England, and a memorial service will be held later in New York.

Jane Lehman, 55; Active in Philanthropy

Jane Bagley Lehman, an investor and businesswoman who was active in philanthropy, died of lung cancer Monday in San Francisco, where she lived. She was 55 years old.

Ms. Lehman, a granddaughter of R. J. Reynolds, the tobacco company founder, was born in Greenwich, Conn., and attended the Knox School in Cooperstown, N.Y., and the Carnegie-Mellon Institute. She was the former wife of S. A. Long, the prominent yachtsman, and of Orin Lehman, New York State Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Active in a number of philanthropic organizations, Ms. Lehman served on the board of the Save the Children Federation from 1962 until 1978. In 1976, after moving from New York to California, she helped form the Tides Foundation, which addresses environmental and social concerns, and was its chairwoman for the last 12 years.

She was a director of the American Place Theater, the American Symphony Orchestra, public television station KQED in San Francisco and the Experiment in International Living in Vermont.

Surviving are a son, Russell H. Long of Manhattan; a daughter, Susan R. Lehman of San Francisco; a sister, Susan Bloom of Ganges, British Columbia, and a brother, Smith Bagley of Washington.

George Williams

Musical Arranger, 71

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., April 20 (AP) — George Williams, a musician known for his violin arrangements for the Jackie Gleason television show and for a number of major bands, died Sunday. He was 71 years old.

Mr. Williams formed the George Williams Orchestra in 1955 and moved to south Florida with the Gleason show in 1968.

Lionel Hampton, Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey, Glenn Miller and Tony Bennett were other entertainers who used Mr. Williams's arrangements. He also wrote the music for Barbra Streisand's first album, "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Aims C. McGuinness

Pediatrician, 83

Dr. Aims C. McGuinness, a pediatrician and a former professor at the University of Pennsylvania, died of pneumonia Tuesday at the Uihlein Mercy Center in Lake Placid, N.Y. He was 83 years old and had lived in Princeton, N.J.

Dr. McGuinness was also a former director of Children's Hospital in Philadelphia. He graduated from Princeton University and received his M.D. from Columbia University.

Survivors include two daughters, Louise Ludlow of Elizabethtown, N.Y. and Margaret Denny of Princeton; a son, Aims Jr., of Littleton, Colo., and six grandchildren.

Stanton Delaplane, 80; San Francisco Writer

Stanton Hill Delaplane, an award-winning columnist for The San Francisco Chronicle who championed Irish coffee in the United States, died Monday of emphysema at his home in San Francisco. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Delaplane, who worked at The Chronicle for almost 53 years, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1942 for his articles about attempts by several counties in California and Oregon to secede and form a separate state. He also won National Headliner Club awards in 1946 for feature writing and in 1959 for travel writing.

In 1952, on one of his frequent trips abroad, Mr. Delaplane sampled Irish coffee at Shannon Airport west of Dublin. On his return to San Francisco, he spent an evening at a bar concocting the proper proportions of Irish whisky, coffee, sugar and cream for the drink. Consumption of Irish whisky at the bar, the Buena Vista Cafe, went from 2 cases a year to about 1,000 cases, almost 10 percent of the United States' consumption at the time.

Survivors include two daughters, Kris Conti, of Vacaville, Calif., and Andrea Delaplane, of San Rafael, Calif.; two sons, Thomas and John, of Tiburon, Calif., and a brother, Frank, of Reno.

Joseph Nerenberg

Executive, 76

Joseph Nerenberg, founder and retired president of the Webster Wall Paper Company in the Bronx, died Friday at the Mount Sinai Medical Center after a coronary seizure. He was 76 years old and lived in Yonkers and Deerfield Beach, Fla.

Mr. Nerenberg, a graduate of Fordham University and Brooklyn Law School, practiced law before he founded the company.

He is survived by his wife, the former Tessie Berman; a son, Edward L., of Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.; a daughter, Anita Abeles of West Newton, Mass., and six grandchildren.

Herbert R. Inch

Music Professor, 83

Herbert R. Inch, a composer and retired Hunter College music professor, died of Alzheimer's disease on April 14 at the La Jolla (Calif.) Convalescent Hospital. He was 83 years old and lived in La Jolla.

Professor Inch, who was born in Missoula, Mont., retired from Hunter College in 1966 after teaching there for about 25 years.

He is survived by his wife, Miriam, of La Jolla, and a daughter, Margaret Arnold of Arkadelphia, Ark.

Erich Grunebaum, 86, Investment Banker

Erich O. Grunebaum, an investment banker who was chairman of the board of the New York Hanseatic Corporation, died Monday at the Mt. Kisco (N.Y.) Medical Center. He was 86 years old and lived in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Mr. Grunebaum was born in Essen, Germany, and was a banker there until he and his family fled the Nazis and came to the United States in 1941. He was with New York Hanseatic and its successor firm, Stuart Brothers, until his retirement in 1981.

He was president of Congregation Habonim, a Reform synagogue in Manhattan, from 1965 to 1974 and a long-time board member of United Help and Selfhelp Community Services, philanthropic agencies.

He is survived by his wife, the former Gabriele Neumann; two sons, Ernest of Chappaqua, N.Y., and David of Sudbury, Mass.; a daughter, Irene Koppel of Springfield, N.J., and eight grandchildren.

Dorothy Cooper Knowles

Educator, 76

Dorothy Cooper Knowles, a former arts educator with the Museum of Modern Art and City College, died at her home in Manhattan on Monday. She was 76 years old.

Miss Knowles worked for the Museum of Modern Art for more than 30 years, serving as assistant to the director of education. She also was secretary to the National Committee on Art and Education. In 1970, she became curator of the slide collection in the Department of Fine Arts at City College.

Miss Knowles is survived by a sister, Patricia K. Novak of Boston.

Nicholas S. Nicholas

Coffee Wholesaler, 55

Nicholas S. Nicholas, a partner in Coffee Associates, a major coffee wholesaler, died of prostate cancer Sunday at Calvary Hospital in the Bronx. He was 55 years old and lived in Manhattan.

Mr. Nicholas graduated from New York University and received a master's degree in psychology from the New School for Social Research.

Survivors include his wife, Katerina, and two children, Scott and Elena Cella, all of Manhattan.

Patrick Mphephu

Homeland Leader, 63

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 20 (AP) — Patrick Mphephu, the president-for-life of Venda, a nominally independent homeland for South African blacks, died Monday at the age of 63.

Mr. Mphephu was the first and only president of Venda, which was declared a republic by Pretoria in 1979 and occupies about 2,500 square miles in northeastern part of South Africa.

He headed a one-party state with strong backing from traditional chiefs and headmen of clans.

Daniel C. Rutledge Jr.

Retired U.N. Official, 67

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 20 — Daniel C. Rutledge Jr., a former United Nations official, died Tuesday at the Phelps Memorial Hospital in Tarrytown, N.Y. He was 67 years old and lived in Irvington, N.Y.

Mr. Rutledge joined the United Nations when it first came to New York in 1946 as an assistant to the comptroller. He rose to become director of the Editorial and Official Records Division, retiring in 1981 as the organization's chief editor and deputy to the Under Secretary General for Conference Services.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; three sons, Daniel 3d of Irvington, Bartley of Strafford, Vt., and Timothy of Philadelphia, and one grandchild.

Carl Frederic Schmidt

Pharmacologist, 94

Dr. Carl Frederic Schmidt, a renowned pharmacologist and professor emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine, died of heart and pulmonary failure last Thursday at his son's home in Radnor, Pa. He was 94 years old and lived in Radnor.

Dr. Schmidt, who received his medical degree in 1918 from the University of Pennsylvania, developed a means for measuring the blood flow of the brain. He also did extensive work in respiratory pharmacology, aerospace medicine and drug addiction.

Haruo Shikanai

Communications Chief, 42

TOKYO, April 19 (AP) — Haruo Shikanai, chairman of the Fuji Sankei Communications Group, died of liver and kidney failure on Saturday. He was 42 years old.

Mr. Shikanai joined Nippon Broadcasting in 1970. He became vice president of the radio company and managing director of Sankei Shimbun, a nationally circulated daily, in 1977.

Norman Simpson, 69; Wrote a Guide to Inns

Norman T. Simpson, who wrote extensively on country inns, died of complications from the flu on April 5 at his home in Stockbridge, Mass. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Simpson was the originator and author of the travel guide "Country Inns and Back Roads," published in 1966 by his fledgling company, the Berkshire Traveller Press, and it became the forerunner of an entire cottage industry. With each new edition, the book grew in size and scope. Today it is published by Harper & Row and is one of a number in the fast-growing field.

More recently, Mr. Simpson wrote books about Britain, Ireland and the Continent. In 1981, he researched and wrote "Bed & Breakfast, American Style."

His wife, the former Nancy Brown, died in 1972.

He is survived by two sons, Geoffrey A., of Hope, R.I., and Keith H., of Wolfeboro, N.H., and three grandchildren.

Margaret P. Monynihan

Nurse, 82

Margaret Phipps Moynihan, a retired registered nurse and the mother of United States Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, died yesterday in Jeffersonville, Ind. She was 82 years old and lived in Jeffersonville.

Her death was announced by Senator Moynihan's office in Washington. Mrs. Moynihan died of natural causes, according to Matt James, press secretary to the Senator.

Senator Moynihan, who was in Washington at the time of the death, will travel to Indiana for his mother's funeral, which has not been scheduled yet.

In addition to Senator Moynihan, she is survived by two sons, Michael of Washington, and Thomas J. Staplefield of Stamford, Conn.; a sister, Julia P. Noe of Louisville, Ky., and 10 grandchildren.

In October, 1896, Publisher Adolph S. Ochs and the editors of The New York Times condensed their news policy into these seven words.

At the same time, Mr. Ochs offered a prize of $100 to anyone who could come up with a better slogan of 10 words or less.

Thousands of Times readers submitted slogans like "All the News That's Fit to Read," "All the News Worth Telling," "Free From Filth, Full of News," "News for the Million, Scandal for None."

The prize winner, selected by

Food Feasts!

Every Sunday in

The New York Times Magazine

Deaths

Blei, Matthew
Blumstein, Jack
Baurlez, Dorothy
Brady, Rebecca
Cosomossimo, I.
Chober, Richard
Chu, Cargie
Fonning, Edward
Fialkow, Abrahom
Fax, Robert
Goldberg, Louis
Goldblatt, Estelle
Goldstein, Scott
Grunebaum, Erich
Hogerty, Robert
Hemelright, Frank
Henning, Charles
Halliday, Dovid
Jahns, Veronica
Komens, Jules
Kroinin, Heddo
Losky, Soliy
Lotkin, Harry
Lehman, Jone
Leshawitz, Esther
Lyon, Ludwig
Marquis, Sorah
McGuinness, Aims
Menke, Madeleine
Nosh, Joseph
Nevelson, Louise
Rauch, Lillian
Regan, Rose
Rutledge, Doniel
Sodkin, Fannie
Schweitzer, Sylvia
Seidman, Kate
Steckler, Harriet
Steichen, Kate
Stowe, Janothan
Taylor, Charles
Teicher, Iro
Urban, Theodore
Vogel, Modeline
Wolker, Gussie
West, Helen

BLEI—Matthew, on April 19, 1988, age 81. Beloved husband of Ruth. Devoted father of Susan Solow and Joan Shires and grandfather

FOX—Robert L. On April 20, 1988, Loving husband of Marian Murphy. Dear brother of Julio (Mrs John J. Clifford). Reposing at res-

Deaths

HEMELRIGHT—Frank E., Waverly, PA., former Chairman of the Board and CEO of Northeastern Bank of PA., died April 19. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. David F. Sexton, Rye, N.Y., Mrs. Timothy Sutherland, Middleburg, VA., one son, Andrew W., Baynton Beach, FL., one brother, Arthur D. Hemelright, Waverly, PA., six grandchildren, several nieces and nephews. Memorial services Saturday, April 23, at 10AM in Cavenant Presbyterian Church, Scranton. Preferred memorial contributions to a charity of choice. For information contact Snowdan Funeral Homes, Scranton, PA.

HENNING—Charles W. On Apr 18, 1988. Son of the late Harry and Isobella, brother of the late Florence Reynolds, uncle of Barbara Kastner. Service at Holy Trinity Church, 316 E. 88 St, on Thurs., 12 noon. Interment New York Boy Cemetery, Jersey City, NY.

Deaths

LYON—Ludwig S. On April 18, 1988. Beloved husband of Rosalind K. and the late Janet N. Devoted father of Frances Rosenthal. Dearest grandfather of Janet and Linda and great-grandfather of Andrew and James. Service at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Ave at 81 St., Friday, 10:30 AM. Interment private. In lieu of flowers, contributions in his memory to Lenox Hill Hospital would be appreciated.

MARQUIS—Sarah. Born on July 8, 1897 in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Dr. Marquis was the daughter of John A. Marquis, a Presbyterian Minister and the fifth President of Coe College. Miss Marquis was an active member of the Board of Trustees of Coe College from 1955 to 1979, at which time she was elected to Life Membership on the Board. In 1963 she was awarded the College's Alumni Award of Merit, and in 1982 received an Honorary Doctor of Commercial

Deaths

NEVELSON—Louise. We mourn the loss of our friend and member. Her artistic genius, personal warmth and support enriched our struggle in the cause of Israel and peace in the Middle East.

Writers and Artists For Peace In The Middle East

RAUCH—Lillian Shapera. Wife of Maurice, Mother of Paul and mother-in-law of Luise and Lucy. Grandmother of Susan and Ilene. Sister of Albert, Irving and Rebecco Laine. Funeral services 12 noon, Thursday, at the Gramercy Chapels, 152 2nd Avenue (between 9 and 10 Streets), NYC.

REGAN—Rose Helen, on April 18, 1988 at Dobbs Ferry, NY. Aunt of Jane Faas and Edward D. Soro, Sr. Also surviving are several grand nieces and nephews. Calling hours at the Fred H. McGrath and Son Funeral Home, Branxville, NY between the hours of 9:30-10:30AM

Deaths

TEICHER—Ira, MD, on Tuesday, April 19. Beloved husband of Phyllis; dear father of Carolyn and James. Service will be held at Nassau North Chapels, 55 North Station Plaza, Great Neck, on Thursday, April 21, at 10AM.

TEICHER—Ira. The Board of Governors and members of the Inwood Country Club record with sorrow the passing of Dr. Ira Teicher, beloved husband of Phyllis Teicher. We extend deepest sympathy to the family.

James L. Schatz, President
David W. Bernstein, Secretary

TEICHER—Dr. Ira. In memory of Dr. Iro Teicher, whose brilliance, insight, and devotion will always serve as an inspiration to those who knew him. My heartfelt condolences to my friend Jimmy and to his family.

Bruce Walasatt

TEICHER—Ira, M.D. The Alumni Society of the Jewish Hospital

Tommy Dorsey, Glenn Miller and Tony Bennett were other entertainers who used Mr. Williams's arrangements. He also wrote the music for Barbra Streisand's first album, "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Columbia University.

Survivors include two daughters, Louise Ludlow of Elizabethtown, N.Y. and Margaret Denny of Princeton; a son, Aims Jr., of Littleton, Colo., and six grandchildren.

Herbert R. Inch

Music Professor, 83

Herbert R. Inch, a composer and retired Hunter College music professor, died of Alzheimer's disease on April 14 at the La Jolla (Calif.) Convalescent Hospital. He was 83 years old and lived in La Jolla.

Professor Inch, who was born in Missoula, Mont., retired from Hunter College in 1966 after teaching there for about 25 years.

He is survived by his wife, Miriam, of La Jolla, and a daughter, Margaret Arnold of Arkadelphia, Ark.

Patrick Mphephu

Homeland Leader, 63

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 20 (AP) — Patrick Mphephu, the president-for-life of Venda, a nominally independent homeland for South African blacks, died Monday at the age of 63.

Mr. Mphephu was the first and only president of Venda, which was declared a republic by Pretoria in 1979 and occupies about 2,500 square miles in northeastern part of South Africa. He headed a one-party state with strong backing from traditional chiefs and headmen of clans.

Haruo Shikanai

Communications Chief, 42

TOKYO, April 19 (AP) — Haruo Shikanai, chairman of the Fuji Sankei Communications Group, died of liver and kidney failure on Saturday. He was 42 years old.

Mr. Shikanai joined Nippon Broadcasting in 1970. He became vice president of the radio company and managing director of Sankei Shimbun, a nationally circulated daily, in 1977.

respiratory pharmacology, aerospace medicine and drug addiction.

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At the same time, Mr. Ochs offered a prize of $100 to anyone who could come up with a better slogan of 10 words or less.

Thousands of Times readers submitted slogans like "All the News That's Fit to Read," "All the News Worth Telling," "Free From Filth, Full of News," "News for the Million, Scandal for None."

The prize winner, selected by Richard Watson Gilder, editor of Century Magazine, was "All the World News, but Not a School for Scandal." It was submitted by D. M. Redfield of New Haven, Conn.

When the contest was over, however, the original "All the News That's Fit to Print" seemed more appropriate than ever. On February 10, 1897, it was placed on the first page of The New York Times in the same spot it occupies today.

The world has changed since 1897. So has The New York Times. But the policy behind the slogan is still the same. Day in, day out "All the News That's Fit to Print" helps you keep up with a modern, changing world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Food Feasts!

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The New York Times Magazine

Deaths

Biel, Matthew
Blumstein, Jack
Bouriez, Dorothy
Brody, Rebecca
Casamassima, I.
Chaber, Richard
Chu, Carole
Fanning, Edward
Fiolkow, Abraham
Fox, Robert
Goldberg, Louis
Goldblatt, Estelle
Goldstein, Scott
Grunebaum, Erich
Hagerty, Robert
Hemelright, Frank
Henning, Charles
Holliday, David
Johns, Veronica
Kamens, Jules
Krainin, Hedda
Lasky, Sally
Latkin, Harry
Lehman, Jane
Leshowitz, Esther
Lyon, Ludwig
Marquis, Sarah
McGuinness, Aims
Menke, Madeleine
Nash, Joseph
Nevelson, Louise
Rauch, Lillian
Regan, Rose
Rutledge, Daniel
Sadkin, Fannie
Schweitzer, Sylvia
Seidman, Kate
Steckler, Harriet
Steichen, Kate
Stowe, Jonathan
Taylor, Charles
Teicher, Ira
Urban, Theadore
Vogel, Madeline
Walker, Gussie
West, Helen

BLEI—Matthew, on April 19, 1988, age 81. Beloved husband of Ruth. Devoted father of Susan Solow and Joan Shires and grandfather of five. Services at Noon today at Levitt Weinstein Chapel, Hollywood, Florida. Donations to Hospice of Broward County, Florida, would be appreciated.

BLUMSTEIN — Jack. Beloved friend of Joan W. Leidesdorf, dear brother of Esther B. Gersten, Juliet B. Ravitch and Kyver M. Blumstein. Husband of the late Rae Brandt Blumstein. Lovingly remembered by his nephews, nieces, Dovie B. Abromson and Henry Brandt. Services Thursday, 12 noon at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Avenue at 81st St. Friends may call Wednesday 5-9pm. In lieu of flowers, contributions to your favorite charity would be appreciated.

BOURIEZ—Dorothy Mackie. In Paris, on April 20, 1988 of cancer. Beloved wife of Philippe. Mother of Anne Bouriez Brunet and Laure Bouriez Benoit. Daughter of Mrs. Charles Blyth Martin and the late Thomas Turlay Mackie, M.D. Sister of Carolyn Mackie Savage. Step sister of Blyth Martin Hollmeyer. Also survived by four grandchildren. Service and interment Bieville, Normandy. The family would appreciate memorial contributions from American friends to The Chapin School, 100 East End Ave, NY, NY 10028.

BRODY—Rebecca Barrel. Died at home April 18. A graveside service was conducted the following day. The family may be visited at 47 Tobin Ave, Great Neck, Sunday, April 24 from 1-4 PM.

CASAMASSIMA—Isabella (Lizzie). On 4/20, wife of the late Dominick, beloved mother of Jeonette Santora, Mathew, Anna and Anfoinette. Loving grandmother of four and great grandmother of six. Reposing at the Horne & Donnecker Funeral Home, 336 West 23rd St, Thursday and Friday, 2-9 PM. Mass of Christian Burial Saturday, 10 AM, at Guardian Angel Church, 10th Avenue and 21st St. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

CHABER—Richard K. of Lido Beach, L.I. on 4/20/88. Beloved husband of Julia. Loving father of Maddy and Robert. Services Thurs, 1pm, at I.J. Morris, inc., 46 Greenwich St, Hempsted, L.I.

CHU—Carole Ellen. Loving wife of Simon, beloved mother of Douglas, Dina Mead and Christopher, loving daughter of James and Lonnie Typond. Reposing at the Wah Wing Sang Funeral Home, 26 Mulberry St, New York City, Friday, 4-8PM. Services Saturday, 10AM at the Union Church of Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, Route 448 and Lake Rd. Interment Kensico Cemetery, Valhalla, N.Y.

FANNING—Edward W. Sr., of Spring Lake NJ, April 20, 1988. Beloved husband of Evelyn (nee Finn). Father of Edward W. Fanning Jr., Evelyn Caso, Maya Dunn, Helen Stevens and the late William T. Dear grandfather of eight. Funeral service 8:30AM, Sat, from the Meehan Funeral Home, 555 Warren Ave, Spring Lake Hts, N.J. Mass 9AM, St. Catharine's RC Church, Spring Lake. Burial Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Totowa. Visitation Thurs 7-9, Fri 2-4, 7-9.

FIALKOW—Abraham (Abe). Beloved husband of Rose, dear father of Dr. Gerald and Gloria, grandfather of Roy and Lisa. Services Fri., 10am, at "Boulevard-Riverside", 1450 Broadway, Hewlett, NY. Contributions may be made to Calvary Hospital, 1740 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, NY.

FOX—Robert L. On April 20, 1988, Loving husband of Marion Murphy. Dear brother of Julia (Mrs. John J. Clifford). Reposing at residence, 280 West 246 Street, corner of Tibbett Avenue, Thursday and Friday. Mass of Christian Burial, St. Gabriel's Church, Saturday, 10 AM. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

GOLDBERG—Louis M. On April 19, 1988. Beloved husband of the late Ruth, loving father of Edward and Charles, devoted grandfather of Jennifer, dear brother of Mary Edelman, the late Samuel, the late Anne Tauss. A man of principle. He was respected by all. Services Friday, 10 AM, at Louis Hirsch and Sons, 167th St at Jerome Avenue, Bronx, NY.

GOLDBERG—Louis. The Directors and Officers of the Fred F. French Realty Corporation and the Tudor Foundation, Inc. note with great sorrow the passing of their dear friend and longtime associate on April 19. He was a kind, sensitive and loyal person who was loved by all who knew him, and will be greatly missed. We wish to express our heartfelt condolences to his two sons, Charles and Edward, and their families.

Edwin A. Malloy,
Chairman and President

GOLDBLATT—Estelle. Beloved wife of Joseph H., cherished mother of Larry, dear sister of the late Arthur and Al. Rose and Julia Steinberg. Service at Frank E. Campbell, Madison Ave at 81 St., today Thursday, 12:30pm. interment private.

GOLDSTEIN—Scott. The shareholders and Board of Directors of 200 East 78 St mourn the loss of Scott Goldstein, beloved son of David, an original Director and his wife Rena, long-time residents and friends.

Robert L. Laufer, President

GRUNEBAUM—Erich O. March 26, 1902-April 18, 1988. Devoted husband of Gabriele Neumann, loving father of Ernest Michael and Marjorie Grunebaum, David Francis and Linda Grunebaum, and Irene and Paul Koppel. Grandfather of Lauren Gail, David Andrew, Edward Stephen Fredrick, Lisa Danielle, Jennifer Nicole, Erika Charlotte and Mikko Arevuo, William Edward Koppel and Victoria Carol Koppel. Funeral Services on April 21, 11:45am at Congregation Habonim, 44 West 66 St, New York. In lieu of flowers, contributions in his memory may be made to the Gabriel and Erich Grunebaum Educational Fund of the Congregation Habonim.

GRUNEBAUM—Erich O. Congregation Habonim mourns the death of its past president, Erich O. Grunebaum. He served the Congregation with his leadership, his generosity, his wise counsel and never-failing devotion. Habonim lost a genuine good friend. Our heartfelt condolences to his wife, Gabriele, his children and grandchildren and the entire family. His memory will be forever inscribed in the annals of this Congregation.

Bernhard N. Cohn, Rabbi
Carol Kahn, President

GRUNEBAUM—Erich O. The members of the Camp Shalom Committee extend their heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Grunebaum and her family at this time. Mr. Grunebaum will always be remembered with great fondness.

Congregation Habanim
Camp Shalom Committee

HAGERTY—Robert K. On April 19, 1988. Beloved husband of Estelle (nee Schindler). Loving father of Andrew, Eban and Willa. Dear brother of Donold and Jim. Family will receive friends at John J. Fox and Sons, Inc., 201st St and Grand Concourse, Bronx, today, 12-3PM.

Deaths

HEMELRIGHT—Frank E., Waverly, PA., former Chairman of the Board and CEO of Northeastern Bank of PA., died April 19. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. David F. Sexton, Rye, N.Y., Mrs. Timothy Sutherland, Middleburg, VA., one son, Andrew W., Boynton Beach, FL., one brother, Arthur D. Hemelright, Waverly, PA., six grandchildren, several nieces and nephews. Memorial services Saturday, April 23, at 10AM in Covenant Presbyterian Church, Scranton. Preferred memorial contributions to a charity of choice. For information contact Snowdon Funeral Homes, Scranton, PA.

HENNING—Charles W. On Apr 18, 1988. Son of the late Harry and Isabella, brother of the late Florence Reynolds, uncle of Barbara Kastner. Service at Holy Trinity Church, 316 E. 88 St, on Thurs., 12 noon. Interment New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, NY.

HOLLIDAY—David. Beloved husband of Alice. Loving son of Joseph and Angela Cervenka. Caring brother of Joseph, George and Angela. Friends may call at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Avenue at 81 Street, Wednesday, 2-4 and 6-9 PM. Chapel services Thursday, 10 AM, with interment to follow at the Water Mill Cemetery, Water Mill, LI. in lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the American Cancer Society.

JOHNS—Veronica Parker (Veronica Johnson). The Mystery Writers of America mourn the passing of their member of 42 years. Loyal, outspoken and witty, she added greatly to our gatherings. Her many friends will miss her.

KAMENS—Jules. On April 19, 1988, of South Orange, NJ. Beloved husband of Frieda (nee Waitzman), devoted father of Maxine P. Rubin and Lauren S. Kamens, dear brother of Harold, Bernard and Samuel Kamens, and Sylvia Harrison, cherished father-in-law of Arthur S. Rubin, loving grandfather of Beth N., and Deborah E. Services private. For information call Menorah Chapel at Millburn, Union, NJ. Donations may be made to NYU Medical Center, 560 1st Ave, NY, NY 10016.

KRAININ—Hedda (nee Winkler). Beloved mother of Sonya Morris, Harold and Ralph. Dear sister of Kalman Winkler. Loving grandmother of Fred, Richard, Sylvia, David, Beth, Debra, Steven, Andrew and Daniel. Services Friday, 12 noon at Congregation Kneses Tifereth Israel, Port Chester, NY.

LASKY—Sally. On April 19, 1988. Beloved wife of Louis. Loving mother of Harvey, Burton and Jesse. Dear sister of Irving Juran. Devoted grandmother of Andrew and Gregory. Services Thursday, 10 AM, Gramercy Chapels, 152 Second Avenue, NYC.

LATKIN—Harry. The Board of Directors and Staff of the New York League for the Hard of Hearing records with deep sorrow the passing of the husband of our devoted Board member, Sylvia Latkin. Heartfelt sympathies are extended to the bereaved family.

Irving P. Berelson, President

LEHMAN—Jane Bagley. In San Francisco, California on April 18, 1988. Loving mother of Russell H. Lang, of New York and Susan R. Lehman, of San Francisco, daughter of the late Nancy Susan Reynolds at R.J.R./Nabisco and the late Henry Bagley, of Greenwich, Connecticut, sister of Smith Bagley, of Washington, D.C., Susan Bagley Bloom, of Canada, and the late Anne Bagley Grant, of Greenwich. Friends may call Friday 2-11 pm at Halsted & Gray-Carew and English, 1123 Sutter Street, San Francisco, and are invited to attend funeral services Saturday morning, April 23, 1988, 11:30am at Grace Cathedral, Taylor and California Streets, San Francisco. Memorial giffs to the Tides Foundation, 873 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California 94109, in memory of Jane Bagley Lehman preferred.

LESHOWITZ—Esther H. On April 18, 1988. Beloved wife of Edward. Devoted mother of Susan and Jed. Loving grandmother of Chela, Daniel and Liza. Memorial service at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Avenue at 81 Street, Thursday at 2:30PM.

Deaths

LYON—Ludwig S. On April 18, 1988. Beloved husband of Rosalind K. and the late Janet N. Devoted father of Frances Rosenthal. Dearest grandfather of Janet and Linda and great-grandfather of Andrew and James. Service at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Ave at 81 St., Friday, 10:30 AM. Interment private. In lieu of flowers, contributions in his memory to Lenox Hill Hospital would be appreciated.

MARQUIS—Sarah. Born on July 8, 1897 in Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Dr. Marquis was the daughter of John A. Marquis, a Presbyterian Minister and the fifth President of Coe College. Miss Marquis was an active member of the Board of Trustees of Coe College from 1955 to 1979, at which time she was elected to Life Membership on the Board. In 1963 she was awarded the College's Alumni Award of Merit, and in 1982 received an Honorary Doctor of Commercial Science. In 1935 she formed the current Sarah Marquis Travel Service. Her professional affiliations included the 4174 Club, Altrusa, Pacific Area Travel Agents Association and The American Society of Travel Agents. In 1984, she received the Rosenbluth award from ASTA for excellence in serving the travel industry. In 1986, she received the Berger-Sullivan award from the International Federation of Travel Women. Miss Marquis was a member and served on the Board of Directors of The National Arts Club. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, New York City. Sarah Marquis is survived by her brother, Dr. John Marquis, of Darlington, South Carolina, her sister, Dr. Elizabeth Peterson of Seattle, Washington, her niece and nephew, and her many friends. A memorial service will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, New York at 3PM Sunday, April 24, 1988. In lieu of flowers, the family has requested contributions be made in Miss Marquis' name to the Music Fund of the First Presbyterian Church or to the John A. Marquis Lecture Fund, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.

McGUINNESS—Aims C., M.D., of Princeton, NJ, died April 19, at age 83. A graduate of Princeton Univ. '27 and Columbia Univ. '31, an emeritus professor of pediatrics at the Univ. of Pennsylvania and former Director of the Children's Hospital of Phila. Dr. McGuinness served as special assistant to the Secretary of HEW, 1957-1959. Dr. McGuinness was pre-deceased by his wife, the late Margaret Hatfield McGuinness. He is survived by his three children, Louise (Mrs. George C. Ludlow), Margaret (Mrs. John H. Denny), and Aims C. McGuinness, Jr., and six grandchildren, Elise Denny Harmor, Amy C. Ludlow, John H. Denny, Jr., George C. Ludlow, Jr., Aims C. McGuinness III, and Alexander Wells McGuinness. A memorial service will be held this summer at Keene Valley, NY. In lieu of flowers if is suggested that memorial contributions be made to The Princeton University Class of 1927 Memorial Fund, The Children's Hospital of Phila. or The Neighborhood Services, Keene Valley, NY

MENKE—Madeleine M., died quietly April 9, 1988 at the age of 90 at her home in Pasadena, CA. She leaves many friends and loving family including her niece, Rosanne Lustberg, and nephews, Alex and John Menke. Interment private.

NASH—Joseph, 68, passed away April 19, 1988 in Miami, FL, born in Lexington, KY, a resident of Miami Lakes with summers in Garden City, NY, a veteran of WW II. He joined his father and grandfather in harness horseracing and at sixteen became a thoroughbred horse trainer. His racing extended from Miami to New York. He trained the 1981 Widener Winner "Land of Erie" in Hialeah. Fondly remembered for Stakes Winner "Will I Rule," currently racing "Zieworld." Survived by devoted wife of seventeen years, Rita Nash, and brother Tom Nash, of Kenfucky. A memorial service will be scheduled in New York. Mass Saturday, April 23rd at 9:30am at Our Lady of the Lakes Catholic Church in Miami Lakes, FL. Donations in his name will be received by the Miami Heart Institute (Heart Surgery). Entombment at the Vista Memorial Gardens. For further information contact Vista Funeral Home, Hialeah, FL.

Deaths

NEVELSON—Louise. We mourn the loss of our friend and member. Her artistic genius, personal warmth and support enriched our struggle in the couse of Israel and peace in the Middle East.

Writers and Artists For
Peace in The Middle East

RAUCH—Lillian Shapero. Wife of Maurice. Mother of Paul and mother-in-law of Luisa and Lucy. Grandmother of Susan and Ilene. Sister of Albert, Irving and Rebecca Laine. Funeral services 12 noon, Thursday, at the Gramercy Chapels, 152 2nd Avenue (between 9 and 10 Streets), NYC.

REGAN—Rose Helen, on April 18, 1988 of Dobbs Ferry, NY. Aunt of Jane Foos and Edward D. Sara, Sr. Also surviving are several grand nieces and nephews. Calling hours at the Fred H. McGrath and Son Funeral Home, Bronxville, NY between the hours of 9:30-10:30AM Friday. Mass of Christian Burial, St. Joseph's Church, Bronxville on Friday, April 22nd at 11AM.

RUTLEDGE—Daniel, C. Jr., of Irvington, NY on April 19, 1988. Beloved husband of Dorothy Rutledge, father of Daniel C. III, Timothy and Bartley Rutledge. Funeral Service Friday 11am, St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, Irvington, NY. Visiting Edwards Funeral Home, Dobbs Ferry, NY, Thursday 7-9pm. In lieu of flowers, donations to Phelps Hospice Inc, would be appreciated.

SADKIN—Fannie. On April 19, 1988. Loving wife of the late Philip Sadkin. Dear mother of Lilion and Myron Stern, and Roziyn and Seymour Sadkin. Adored grandmother of Ina and Jeffrey Stern, Teddy and Peter Stern, Anna and David Sadkin, Ronni Sadkin, Donna and Howard Silver. Cherished great-grandmother of Justin, Evan and Philip Stern, Eric and Jeremy Sadkin, Jamie and Scott Silver. Services were held April 20.

SCHWEITZER—Sylvia. On Aorli 18, 1988. Devoted wife of Justice Mitchell D. Schweitzer, loving mother of Daniel, Richard and Leonard. Adored grandmother of Dina, David, Morlowe and Jonathan. Beloved sister of Bernard Brandt and Elaine Kufcher. Services were held privately. Contributions may be made to Jewish National Fund, 1-800-542-Tree

SEIDMAN—Kate. On Apr 17, 1988 beloved wife of Samuel, cherished mother of Joseph and Libby. Loving mother-in-law of Elien and grondmother of Joseph Jr., and Wendy.

STECKLER—Horriet Demuth. Age 89. Of St. Petersburg, Fla. Passed on peacefully, April 19. She is survived by her loving husband Philip H. Steckler, her devoted children Philip H. Steckler Jr., Irene Jacobson and Ann Steck, seven grandchildren and eight great grandchildren. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the Eighth Church of Christ Scienfist, 103 E. 77 St, NYC 10021 or Memorial Sloan-Kettering Hospital, 1275 York Ave, NYC 10021. Services private.

STEICHEN—Kate Rodina. Born May 27, 1908 in Paris, France, she worked as an assistant to the editor at Doubleday, and as assistant to a reknowned florist/flower arranger, ardent conservationist and long-time resident of Wilton, Conn. Daughter of Edward J. Steichen and niece of Carl Sandberg. Survived by her sister Dr. Mary S. Calderone and three nieces. Deceased Monday, April 18, 1988. Memoriol gathering 2-4 P.M. Saturday, April 23 at Kane Funeral Home. Ridgefield, Conn. In lieu of flowers, donations to Animals In Distress, Wilton, Conn or Wilton Visiting Nurse Association.

STOWE—Jonathan. The Board of Directors of Fire Island Pines Inc. is deeply saddened to learn of the tragic and untimely death of our esteemed treasurer. We offer our heartfelt condolences to his mother, Lenore and brother, Steven. Jonathan will be sorely missed by all his many friends.

Gary Kempler, President
Donald Dalce, Vice President

TAYLOR—Charles, on April 19, 1988 after a long illness at age 82. Beloved husband of the late Rose. Survived by sons, Dr. Howard S. Taylor, of Los Angeles, California, and Michael E. Taylor, of Ocean Beach, New York and by four grandchildren. Rest in peace.

Deaths

TEICHER—Ira, MD, on Tuesday, April 19. Beloved husband of Phyllis; dear father of Carolyn and James. Service will be held at Nassau North Chapels, 55 North Station Plaza, Great Neck, on Thursday, April 21, at 10AM.

TEICHER—Ira. The Board of Governors and members of the Inwood Country Club record with sorrow the passing of Dr. Ira Teicher, beloved husband of Phyllis Teicher. We extend deepest sympathy to the family.

James L. Schotz, President
David W. Bernstein, Secretary

TEICHER—Dr. Ira. In memory of Dr. Ira Teicher, whose brilliance, insight, and devotion will always serve as an inspiration to those who knew him. My heartfelt condolences to my friend Jimmy and to his family.

Bruce Wolosoff

TEICHER—Ira, M.D. The Alumni Society of the Jewish Hospital records with orotound sorrow the passing of a colleague of long standing and wishes to express sympathy to the bereaved family.

Marvin Roberts, M.D., President

URBAN—Theodore R., on April 20, 1988. Beloved husband of Ingeborg; devoted father of Vienna Campbell, Stephen and Paul J. Urban; loving father-in-law of Monica Urban and Donald B. Campbell; also survived by three grandchildren, Stephen Michael and Veronica Urban, Jonathan Theodore Campbell. Reoosing at the Fox Funeral Home, 98-07 Ascan Av, corner Metropolitan, Forest Hills, Thurs and Fri, 2-5 and 7-9. Cremation orivate. In lieu of flowers, donotions to St Francis Hospital, Roslyn, NY would be appreciated.

URBAN—Theodore R. The Huckleberry Indians of the New York Athletic Club deeply mourn the passing of their fellow brave, and express sincere sympathy to his bereaved family.

Donald J. Horan, Chief
Richard A. Cini, Scribe

VOGEL—Madeline (nee Bauer) on April 20, 1988. Beloved wife of Dr. Harold Vogel. Loving mother of Karen and Carla. Dear mother-in-law of Charles. Cherished grandmother of Michael, Lee, Mark, Carole, Eric, Kevin, Shawn, Deborah and Keith. Sister of Julianna. Family will receive friends at Conway Funeral Home, 83 St and Northern Blvd, Jackson Heights, on Thursday and Friday 2-4 and 7-10 PM. Funeral service at the Community Unifed Methodist Church, Jackson Heights on Saturday 9:30 AM. Memorial contributions to Cabrini Hosoice or Flushing Hospital would be appreciated.

WALKER—Gussie. Wife of the late Henry Walker. Mother of Esther Hoffman and Alex Walker. Mother-in-law of Florence Walker and Alan Hoffman. Grandmother of Eleanor Hoffmon and Elizabeth H. Perry, Goll, Evan and Daniel Walker. Great grandmother of David Perry. Services at 10AM, Aor 21st at The Riverside 21 West Broad St Mt Vernon, New York.

WEST—Helen, B. Of East Setauket on Apr 20, 1988. Beloved wife of the late Benj T. West. Member of the Nassau Suffolk DAR, Plantagenet Society, Colonial Domes XVII Century, Organ Guild of America. Long time benefactor of the John T. Mather Memorial Hospital. Funeral Service Fri, 11am, Caraline Church of Brookhaven, Rev. Canon Paul F. Wancura officating. For information Bryant Funeral Home, Inc., Setauket, NY. Burial private. In lieu flowers, gifts to favorite chorities.

In Memoriam

SCHWEITZER—Sylvia. To a loving wife and mother, Sylvia Schweitzer, who art in heaven. We are with you in thoughts and love forever.

Mitchell and your loving family

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DEATHS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO (212) 354-3900 UNTIL 5:30 P.M FOR WEEKDAY EDITIONS. UNTIL 2:30 P.M. ON SATURDAY FOR SUNDAY EDITION. IN NEW JERSEY (201) 623-3900; WESTCHESTER CO. AND NORTHERN NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (914) 949-5300; NASSAU CO. (516) 747-0500; SUFFOLK CO. (516) 669-1800; CONNECTICUT (203) 348-7767. OUT-OF-STATE TOLL FREE 800-223-7437.

Paul L. Freeman Jr., 80, Is Dead; Infantry Commander in Two Wars

By GLENN FOWLER

Gen. Paul Lamar Freeman Jr., an infantry commander in World War II and the Korean War, died of a heart ailment Sunday at Community Hospital in Monterey, Calif. He was 80 years old.

In July 1950, General Freeman, who was then a colonel commanding the the 23d Infantry Regiment of the Second Division in Korea, participated in the defense of the Pusan Perimeter. After China's intervention in November 1950 the regiment fought as the rear guard at Kunuri in the Eighth Army's retreat.

In February 1951 Colonel Freeman's regiment, while attacking in the central part of the Korean front, held off five Chinese divisions after it was cut off for three days before being relieved. Colonel Freeman, who was wounded in the battle, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for this action.

Among his other decorations were two Silver Stars, two Bronze Stars and a Purple Heart.

He was born in the Philippines, the son of an Army doctor, and spent his youth at various military posts. He was graduated from the United State Military Acadamy at West Point in 1929, and served two tours of duty in China in the 1930's.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, he was was assistant military attaché in Chungking, China. He later served as assistant chief of staff to Gen. Joseph Stilwell in the China-Burma-India theater.

In 1943 General Freeman returned to the United States to help plan the final assault on Japan, and in 1944 he participated in the Sixth Army's campaigns in the Philippines.

After the Korean War General Freeman held several high command posts, including commander in chief of United States Army forces in Europe and commanding general of the Continental Army Command.

Besides his combat decorations General Freeman was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the nation's highest peacetime military award, for his service in Europe. He was also awarded the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, and held decorations from Brazil, Spain and West Germany.



Associated Press, 1962

Gen. Paul L. Freeman Jr.

He was promoted to full general in 1962. After retiring from the Army in 1967 he joined Litton Industries as vice president for operations planning in its Melonics division.

General Freeman, who lived in Carmel, Calif., is survived by his wife, the former Mary Anne Fishburn; a daughter, Anne Sewell McLoud of Richmond, and a sister, Helen Pogue of Clearwater, Fla.

Youri Egorov, 33, a Soviet Pianist Who Defected to Further His Art

By JOHN ROCKWELL

Youri Egorov, a Soviet pianist who defected to the West in 1976 and won widespread acclaim, died of complications arising from AIDS at his home in Amsterdam Friday evening, according to Le Monde. He was 33 years old.

Mr. Egorov defected in Rome in 1976, but at that time he was still unknown. It was in 1977 that he burst dramatically into public consciousness. At the Van Cliburn Competition in Fort Worth that year, he failed to make the finals. But he so captured the enthusiasm of some in the audience that they raised $10,000 — the cash prize awarded the winner, Steven de Groote — to finance a New York debut.

That recital, in January 1978 at Alice Tully Hall, proved such a success that his career was assured. A Chicago critic called his first appearance in that city "the debut of the decade."

What distinguished Mr. Egorov's pianism was the personality that often eludes products of the Soviet conservatory system — and winners of major international competitions, who many agree are frequently chosen by consensus in a way that discourages individuality.

'Nothing if Not a Romantic'

"Mr. Egorov plays in a free, romantic style, and his approach is quite different from that of so many competition winners," wrote Harold C. Schonberg in The New York Times after Mr. Egorov's New York debut.

"Mr. Egorov is nothing if not a Romantic," Mr.. Schonberg continued. "There was a proper virtuoso dash when the music called for it. Withal, Mr. Egorov is a sensitive artist. This young man is a very interesting pianist, and he seems to have a wide range. He has all the ingredients for success; there are not many young pianists in recent years who have so managed to involve an audience."

Born in Kazan, 400 miles east of Moscow, Mr. Egorov studied with Yakov Zak at the Moscow Conservatory, but soon grew restive at the constraints in the Soviet Union.

"I was not able to do what I wanted to do," he later told The Times, adding that he had sought "freedom, artistic and personal."

"In Russia, you have to lie to make your career," he continued. "It's unnatural and depressing. I could not read certain books. I could not play certain music."

Although his repertory for his American concerts was mostly traditional, Mr. Egorov also had an interest in contemporary music, from dissident Soviet avant-gardists to Samuel Barber, Olivier Messiaen, Pierre Boulez and Philip Glass.

In discussing his own gifts, Mr. Egorov preferred to stress poetry and a legato line. "I try to imagine a voice singing a certain melody," he told The Times. With his elegance and refinement — gifts that rarely lapsed into preciousness — he recalled the Rumanian pianist Dinu Lipatti, and indeed he cited that artist as the predecessor he most admired.

Although he took an apartment in Manhattan in the late 1970's, and he and his longtime companion, Jan Brouwer, established a residence in Monte Carlo for tax purposes, Mr. Egorov counted Amsterdam as his home throughout his 12 years in the West.

During the 1980's, despite his American success, he concentrated his career in Europe. He last played in New York in 1985, and in the United States, in Florida, in 1986, although he had scheduled an American tour for this month. His last public performances came in Italy and Belgium in January. Mr. Egorov made 14 recordings, with several more sessions awaiting release.

His survivors include his mother, Eleonora M. Bragatova, and two brothers, Aleksandr Bragatov and Vladimir Yegorov, all of Kazan.

L.S. Reiss Dies at 94; Painter of Jewish Life

Lionel S. Reiss, a painter known for his interpretations of Jewish life, died last Saturday at his home on Central Park West in Manhattan. He was 94 years old, and had been in poor health since last fall.

Born in Jaroslav, Poland, Mr. Reiss grew up on the Lower East Side of Manhattan and studied commercial art. In the early 1920's, he left an advertising job to bicycle through Europe, Africa and the Middle East making portraits of Jewish people and landmarks in Jewish history. A selection of the portraits, with his conclusion that there was essentially no such thing as a Jewish race, was published in 1938 in a book, "My Models Were Jews."

A 1954 book, "New Lights and Old Shadows," dealt with "the new lights" of a reborn Israel and the "old shadows" of a vanished European ghetto. His last book, "A World of Twilight" (1972), with text by Isaac Bashevis Singer and Milton Hindus, was a portrait of the Jewish communities in Eastern Europe before the Holocaust.

Among the institutions with his work in their collections are the Brooklyn Museum and the Jewish Museum in New York, the National Portrait Gallery and the Tel Aviv and Bezalel museums in Israel.

Mr. Reiss is survived by a son, Dr. David Reiss, of Washington; two grandchildren, and a great-grandchild. His wife, Frances, died in 1984.

Eva Novak Dies at 90; Starred With Tom Mix

LOS ANGELES, April 19 (AP) — Eva Novak, an actress who starred as Tom Mix's love interest in 10 of his westerns and did her own stunts as well, died of pneumonia on Sunday at the Motion Picture Country Hospital in Los Angeles. She was 90 years old.

Miss Novak, who was born in St. Louis, came to Hollywood as a teenager. She worked in slapstick comedies and was a bathing beauty for Mack Sennett. Among her films as leading lady for Tom Mix were "Sky High" and "Trailin'." She also was the leading lady in three films for William S. Hart.

In 1921 she married William Reed, a director and stuntman, and the couple went to Australia in the late 1920's to make a series of westerns there.

She returned to the United States in the 1930's and appeared in a number of films directed by John Ford, an old friend, who cast her in such classics as "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon," "Stagecoach" and "Fort Apache."

Miss Novak is survived by her sister, Jane, 2 daughters, 10 grandchildren, and 15 great-grandchildren.

Ira Teicher

Medical Educator, 76

Dr. Ira Teicher, director of surgical education at Long Island Jewish Medical Center, died of a heart attack yesterday at the center in New Hyde Park, L.I. He was 76 years old and lived in Kings Point, L.I.

He is survived by his wife, the former Phyllis Korn; a son, James, of Guttenberg, N.J.; a daughter, Carolyn Lesser of Madison, Wis.; and two brothers, Howard, of Woodmere, L.I., and Milton of Manhattan.

Rodney L. Cool, 68, Experimental Physicist

Rodney L. Cool, an experimental physicist whose research helped to establish the existence of the quark, a subatomic particle, died of lymphoma Saturday at New York Hospital. He was 68 years old and lived in Manhattan and in Ferney-Voltaire, France.

Dr. Cool, a professor of high-energy physics at Rockefeller University, also conducted research at the European Center for Nuclear Research in Geneva. It was there in the 1970's that he and colleagues performed experiments that, together with data from other investigators, showed the quark to be a building block of neutrons and protons. Previously, the neutron, proton and electron had been regarded as the fundamental particles in nature.

In recent years, Dr. Cool was investigating the detailed properties of the extremely strong force that binds together quarks.

A native of Platte, S.D., Dr. Cool received a bachelor's degree from the University of South Dakota and master's and doctoral degrees from Harvard University. He attained the rank of major in the Army Signal Corps in World War II and was awarded a Bronze Star.

In 1949 he joined the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island as a research physicist and rose to become associate director in 1966. In 1970 he established an experimental physics group at Rockefeller University to plan experiments that are conducted at the Geneva center and other laboratories with particle accelerators.

Dr. Cool was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a Fellow of the American Physical Society.

He is survived by his wife, the former Margaret E. Macmillan; a sister, Harriet Jane Hanna of Orange, Calif.; a son, John, of Pelham, N.Y.; three daughters, Ellen Kwait of Marblehead, Mass., and Mary Lee Gupta and Adrienne Cool, both of Boston, and six grandchildren.

Toni Frissell, 81, Dies; A Noted Photographer

Toni Frissell, a photographer, died of Alzheimer's disease Sunday in the St. James (L.I.) Nursing Home. She was 81 years old and lived in St. James.

She was born in Manhattan and began working as a fashion photographer for Vogue in 1931. She later photographed for Harper's Bazaar. She enlivened her fashion images by posing models clad in evening gowns out-of-doors, rather than inside studios.

In 1941 she covered World War II as a freelance photographer. Later, she was the official photographer of the Women's Army Corps. In the 1950's, she worked for Sports Illustrated and Life.

Three books were illustrated with her photographs, "Mother Goose," "A Child's Garden of Verse" and "The Happy Island," on Bermuda.

Miss Frissell's husband, Francis M. Bacon 3d, died several years ago. She is survived by a daughter, Sidney Bacon Stafford of Bellport, L.I.; a son, Varick Bacon of Manhattan, three grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Traveling?
Check the weather . . .
from Albany to Acapulco.
The New York Times

George C. Riegger

Executive, 79

George C. Riegger, chairman of the Precision Adhesives Corporation of Perth Amboy, N.J., and of Adhesive and Chemical Inc., of Yatesville, Pa., died Sunday at New York Hospital after a long illness. He was 79 years old and lived in Little Silver, N.J.

Mr. Riegger was born in Minneapolis and held degrees from the University of Minnesota and the Columbia Graduate School of Business.

He is survived by two daughters, Margo Gerlough of Manhattan and Virginia Molineux of Normandy Beach, N.J., and five grandchildren.



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Charles S. Salomon, Martin D. Kasdan, William H. Fruhauf

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Dr. Cool was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a Fellow of the American Physical Society.

He is survived by his wife, the former Margaret E. Macmillan; a sister, Harriet Jane Hanna of Orange, Calif.; a son, John, of Pelham, N.Y.; three daughters, Ellen Kwait of Marblehead, Mass., and Mary Lee Gupta and Adrienne Cool, both of Boston, and six grandchildren.

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The New York Times

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Deaths

Abel, Mary
Axenzow, Betty
Bacon, Toni
Baldwin, Florence
Belcher, Harold
Blumstein, Jack
Carlin, Pearl
Cohen, Edith
Coleman, Mary
Cool, Rodney
Eckes, Frank
Farfel, Aaron
Fuchs, Minnie
Goldman, Harry
Grunebaum, Erich
Henning, Charles
Hershenov, Jerry
Holliday, David
Hughes, Eleanor
Johnson, Veronica
Lotkin, Harry
Leavy, Richard
Levin, Lillian
Lyon, Ludwig
Marquis, Sarah
Mathiesen, Eric
May, Steven
Miller, Bert
Nevelson, Louise
Nicholas, Nicholas
Olson, James
Pagano, Pasquale
Puslowski, Francis
Rouch, Lillian
Remey, William
Ricci, Leonard
Schultz, Lee
Seeman, Miriam
Sodero, Edgardo
Steichen, Kate
Stern, Dorothy
Stowe, Jonathan
Teicher, Ira
Venturi, Louise
Vourakis, Demetrios
Walker, Gussie
Weiss, Adolph
Weisse, Alvo
Wildenberg, Herbert

APEL—Mary Bell, died April 18. Survived by husband, Walter, brother, Chester. Memorial Service to be held at Trinity Church Mausoleum, 153rd St., Thursday, April 21, 11 AM. Contributions invited to American Heart Assoc.

AXENZOW—Betty. Wife of Isaac, mother of Helaine and Joel Lesnick, Judy and David Lewittes, grandmother of Elizabeth and Matthew Lesnick, Michael and Debbie Lewittes, sister of Lillian Rosenblott, Edward Meltzer and Helen Silverman. Services Wednesday, April 20th, 10AM, Garlick, 1091 Yonkers Ave, Yonkers. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to Hadassah.

BACON—Toni Frissell. Widow of Francis M. Bacon III. Survived by Mrs. Sidney Stofford and Varick Bacon, three grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. Services private. In lieu of flowers, donations to Alzheimers Disease & Related Disorders Association, 551 Fifth Avenue, NYC.

BALDWIN—Florence R. Age 86, of Sarasota, Florida and New York City died April 19, 1988. Robarts Funeral Home, Sarasota, Florida.

BELCHER—Harold Stewart, M.D. on Monday, April 18, 1988. Deeply loved by his wife Anné, daughter Kate Webster and Suzanne Bunzel, six grandchildren and five great grandchildren. Private burial services will be held for family. A memorial service to be held Monday, May 23rd, 2PM at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be sent to St. Bernard's Church, Bernardsville, New Jersey.

BLUMSTEIN — Jack, Beloved friend of Jaon W. Leidesdort, dear brother of Esther B. Gersten, Juliet B. Ravitch and Kvver M. Blumstein. Husband of the late Rae Brandt Blumstein. Lovingly remembered by his nephews, nieces, Dovie B. Abramson and Henry Brandt. Services Thursday, 12 noon of Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Avenue at 81st St. Friends may call Wednesday 5-9pm. In lieu of flowers, contributions to your favorite chority would be apporeciated.

BLUMSTEIN—Jack. Central Synagogue and its Brotherhood records with profound sorrow the oassing of its esteemed member. We extend heartfelt symoathy to his bereaved family.
Stanley M. Davids, Rabbi
Mildred Ross, President
William Freedman,
Brotherhood President

CARLIN—Pearl. Beloved wife of the late Harold, devoted and loving mother of Judy and Joel Smith, Lisa and Jett Burtis, and the late Howard Carlin, adored grandmother of Stacey, Robin, Starla, Amber and Dustin, dear sister of Roberta Levine. Services today 12:45PM from "Boulevard-Riverside" Chapel, 1450 Broadway, Hewlett, L.I.

COHEN—Edith. The Jewish Center of Atlantic Beach records with profound sorrow the passing of the wife of our past Cantor, Pinchos Cohen. May the family be comforted amongst the mourners of Zion and Jerusolem and know no further sorraw.
Dr. Basil Herring, Rabbi
Arthur Udell, President
Armand Lindenbaum, Chairman
Board of Trustees

CDLEMAN—Mory Alison, age 84, of Hartford, Ct., died Mon, April 18 at home. Born in Hartford, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Alexander Coleman and the late Cyril Coleman, former Mayor of the City of Hartford. Graduate of Hartford H.S., Pine Manor Jr. College, Wellesley, Mass. Served in the White House during the Kennedy Administration as a member of Jacqueline Kennedys Social Secretary's office under Letitia Baldridge. Besides her mother she is survived by her brother John Alexander Coleman of N.Y.C. and Wilton, Conn. two sisters, Marsha Cooper, and Dora DeGeorge both of Princeton, N.J. Burial and memorial mass will be held at the convenience of the family in Eastport, Maine.

CDOL—Rodney L. The Trustees, Faculty, Staff and Students of The Rockefeller University note with deep sadness the death of Professor Rodney L. Cool, 68. A member of our faculty since 1970, Dr. Cool created and lead the University's Laboratory of Exaerimental Physics and conducied research that contributed to establishing the existence of quarks as basic constituents of matter. We extend our heartfelt sympathies to his wife Margaret, his sister, his children and grandchildren.
Joshua Lederberg, President

ECKES—Frank J. The New York Times records with deep sorrow the passing of Frank J. Eckes, associated with the Times from 1940 until retiring in 1972.

FARFEL—Aaron. The NYU community mourns the death of a distinguished alumnus and generous donor. A graduate of NYU's School of Commerce (now the College of Business and Public Administration), Mr. Farfel was a leading figure in the cultural, political, and social life of his adopted home of Houston, Texas, and maintained a life-long attachment to his alma mater. He was a recioient of the University's Madden Award (1973), a member of the Leadership Council of NYU, and served also as a member of the Dean's Advisory Committee. Dur condolences to all the members of his family.
Laurence A. Tisch,
Chairman of the Board
John Brademas, President
L. Jay Oliva, Chancellor
Noomi Levine, Vice President
For External Affairs

FUCHS—Minnie. The sweet and gentle wife of William whom she loved and was loved by from the first day of their meeting; and the loving and loved mother of Deborah DeAngelo and grandmother of Dovid and Arielle; and mother-in-law of John. Services at 1 PM at Plaza Memorial of Amsterdam Avenue and 91st Street.

GDLDMAN—Horry, D.B.E. Of Sidney, Australia. Beloved brother of Abrahom and Bernard. Cherished uncle. Shivo in Bayonne, New Jersey and Florida through Mondoy morning.

GRUNEBAUM—Erich D. March 26, 1902-April 18, 1988. Devoted husband of Gabriele Neumann, loving father of Ernest Michael and Marjorie Grunebaum. Dovid Francis and Linda Grunebaum, and Irene and Paul Koppel. Grandfather of Lauren Goil, David Andrew, Edward Stephen Fredrick, Lisa Danielle, Jenniter Nicole, Erika Charlotie and Mikko Arevuo, Wiltiom Edward Koppel and Victoria Carol Koppel. Funeral Services on April 21, 11:45am at Congregation Habonim, 44 West 66 St, New York. In lieu of flowers, contributions in his memory may be made to the Gabriel and Erich Grunebaum Educational Fund at the Congregation Hobonim.

GRUNEBAUM—Erich O. We record with deep sorrow the passing of Erich D. Grunebaum, a longtime board member and friend of our agencies. His devotion and deep concern for the plight of emigres has made a lasting impact. His presence will be missed. Our sincere sympathies are extended to the entire Grunebaum family, whose generations of service have helped our cause.
United Help
Selthelp Community Services

GRUNEBAUM—Erich O. We mourn the loss of a long standing trustee, friend and supaorter, Erich D. Grunebaum. We shall miss his friendship and wise counsel and shall cherish his memory. To his family go out our heart and hands in sympathy.
American Federation of Jews
from Central Europe
K. Peter Lekisch, Pres.
Curt C. Silberman, Chairman
of the Board

HENNING—Charles W. Dn Apr 18, 1988. Son of the late Horry and Isabella, brother of the late Florence Reynolds, uncle of Barbara Kastner. Service at Holy Trinity Church, 316 E. 88 St, on Thurs., 12 noon. Inferment New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, NY.

HERSHENDV—Jerry. The entire Yeshiva Bnei Torah family mourns the passing of our beloved friend and supporter Jerry Hershenov. A warm hearted man loved by all, who instilled in his family an appreciation of true Torah values. May his family be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.
Rabbi Israel Choit
Rabbi Richard Mann

HOLLIDAY—David. Beloved husband of Alice. Loving son of Joseoh and Angela Cervenka. Caring brother of Joseph, George and Angela. Friends may coll at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Avenue at 81 Street, Wednesday, 2-4 and 6-9 PM. Chapel services Thursday, 10 AM, with interment to follow at the Water Mill Cemetery, Water Mill, LI. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the American Cancer Society.

HUGHES—Eleanor R. Of Bellaort, N.Y., in Boston, April 18 of complications following surgery. Beloved wife of Walter L. Hughes; mother of Mary Lee Berger-Hughes of Washington, D.C. and Judith Hughes of Boston; grandmother of Bronwyn Berger-Hughes and Maeve Malyszko. Memorials may be sent to the Bellport-Brookhaven Historical Society, Bellaort, NY 11713.

JDHNSDN—(Johns) Veronico. Deceased 4/14/88. Best known as the feisty proprietor of Seashells, Unlimited on 3rd Avenue, which she operated for nearly 25 years. Author of several mystery novels and member of the Mystery Writers of America. Member and past president of the New York Shell Club. Renowned authority on seashells. She was one of a kind, and will long be remembered by her many friends. Contributions in her memory may be made to the American Museum of Natural History, Dept. of Invertebrates, attention Mr. Walter Soge.

LATKIN—Horry. The membership of the East Midwood Jewish Center, Shaare Torah mourns the passing of our esteemed member Harry Latkin, beloved husband of Mrs. Sylvia Lafkin. We extend our heartfelt sympathy and condotences to the bereaved family.
Rabbi Alvin Kass
Dr. Bernard E. Metrick, President

LATKIN—(Hyman) Harry. Beloved husband of Sylvia. Dearest father of Richard and Peter. Loving father-in-low of Eita and Bunni. Darling grandfather of Cherise, Banji, Danny, Shannon and Jed. Dear brother of Evelyn and the late Benjamin. Services today, 2 PM, "Kirschenbaum's", Coney Island Avenue at Avenue H, Brooklyn.

LEAVY—Richard B. Loving husband of Julie, devoted father of Deborah and Richard, Jr. Services Wed., 2pm, at "Guttermans'" Rockville Centre, L.I. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to Children's House, Mineola, NY, or A.C.L.U., NY, NY.

LEAVY—Richard B. The Board and staff of the New York Coat & Suit Association note with deep sadness the death of our close friend and colleague, Richard B. Leavy. He was our manager and with the Association for over 50 years. His loyalty, friendship and dedication were very special to us. We all miss him. Dur deepest sympathy and heartfelt condolences to his wife Julie and children.
Mac Levy, Executive Director

LEVIN—Lillian. Beloved sister of Sidney and Jerome, loving sister-in-law of Florine and Sylvia, dear aunt of David Jay, Jessica and David Lee. Services today at 10 A.M. at "Parkside Chapels" 66 Avenue and Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills.

LYON—Ludwig S. On April 18, 1988. Beloved husband of Rosalind K. and the late Jonet N. Devoted father of Frances Rosenthal. Dearest grandfather of Janet and Linda and great-grandfather of Andrew and James. Service at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Ave at 81 St., Friday, 10:30 AM. Interment privale. In lieu of flowers, contributions in his memory to Lenox Hill Hospital would be appreciated.

LYDN—Ludwig S. Congregation Emanu-El of the City of New York records with deep sorrow the death of our cherished member Ludwig S. Lyon. To his family and loved ones we express our profound sympathy. May beautiful memory bring comfort to those who mourn his passing.
Eugene H. Kummel, Presidenl
Herbert C. Bernard, Secretary

MARQUIS—Sorah. Born on July 8, 1897 in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Dr. Marquis was the daughter of John A. Marquis, a Presbyterian Minister and the fifth President of Coe College. Miss Marquis was an active member of the Board of Trustees of Coe College from 1955 to 1979, at which time she was elected to Life Membership on the Board. In 1963 she was awarded the College's Alumni Award of Merit, and in 1982 received an Honorary Doctor of Commercial Science. In 1935 she formed the current Sorah Marquis Travel Service. Her professional affiliations included the 41/4 Club, Altrusa, Pacific Areo Travel Agents Association and The American Society of Travel Agents. In 1984, she received the Rosenbluth award from ASTA for excellence in serving the travel industry. In 1986, she received the Berger-Sullivon award from the International Federation of Travel Women. Miss Marquis was a member and served on the Board of Directors of The National Arts Club. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, New York City. Sarah Marquis is survived by her brother, Dr. John Marquis, of Darlington, South Carolina, her sister, Dr. Elizabeth Peterson of Seatlie, Washington, her niece and nephew, and her many friends. A memorial service will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, New York at 3PM Sunday, April 24, 1988. In lieu of flowers, the family has requested contributions be made in Miss Marquis' name to the Music Fund of the First Presbyterian Church or to the John A. Marquis Lecture Fund, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.

MATHIESEN — Eric W. The Trustees, Faculty, and Staff of The Mount Sinai Medical Center deeply mourn the oassing of Eric W. Mathiesen, D.V.M., M.S. An Assistant Director of the Center for Laboratory Animal Science and Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, Dr. Mathiesen served Mount Sinai with distinction for more than 25 years. We extend our sincere condolences to his family.
Frederick A. Klingenstein,
Chairman
Nathan Kase, Dean and Acting
CED
Barry Freedman, Director

MAY—Steven P. Beloved husband of Jonet (nee Worthmon), dear father of Alison, beloved son of Sadie, devoted brother of Marvin B. Mourning period until Friday noon at the family home. Donations to the American Heart Association.

MILLER—Bert (oka Treb Reilim). First Trumpet in Hall of Fame Band. President of B & G Memorial Society. Beloved husband of Rose. Father of Bobby and Larry. Step-father of Sylvia and Lin. Loving grandfather of Carly and Samantha. Donations may be sent to Flax's. He was one of a kind.

NEVELSDN—Louise. The congregation of St. Peter's Church of New York City is deeply saddened by the passing of Louise Nevelson. Never restrained by traditional boundaries, Mrs. Nevelson created the Erol Beker Chapel of the Good Shepherd at St. Peter's Church in 1977. A peaceful chapel filled with her evocative white and gold environmental sculpture, this intimate space for prayer and meditation continues to give joy, inspiration and solace not only to our members but to thousands of New Yorkers and visitors from around the world. We mourn the death of this true artistic genius and extend our heartfelt sympathy to her family and friends.
Dr. John S. Damm, Pastor
Watson F. Bosler, President

NICHOLAS—Nicholas S. Dn April 17. Beloved husband of Koferino. Loving father of Socrates Scott Louis and Eleno Moryonn. Funeral Service Wednesday, 10AM, Holy Trinity Cathedral, 319 E 74 St. Internment Mount Olivet Cemetery, Queens, NY. In lieu of flowers, coniributions to the American Concer Foundation would be oppreciated.

OLSDN—James E. of Short Hills, N.J. on Monday Aaril 18, 1988. Husband of Mrs. Jean Wolfe Dison, father of James D., and Mrs. Julie Dison Peterson, brother of Nver J. and Donold C. Dison, and Mrs Yona Jensen. Memorial services will be held in St. Thomas Episcopal Church, 5th Ave. and 53 St. New York City on Saturday April 23, at 1PM. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. In lieu of flowers contributions may be made to The James E. Dison Memorial Fund, C/D Memorial Sloan-Kettering, 1275 York Ave, Attention Mr Roger Parker, NY, N Y 10021. For information contact Smith and Smith (Subrubon) Sartngfield, N.J.

DLSDN—James. The staff and the management of WNET/Thirteen and MacNeil/Lehrer Productions note with deep regret the passing of Mr. James Dison. Mr. Dison was a good friend and a dedicated supporter. To his family, our sincere symoathies.
Dr. William F. Baker, Pres.
William M. Ellinghaus,
Chairman of the Board
of Trustees

PAGANO—Pasquale, M.D., on April 18, 1988. Beloved husband of the late Marie. Devoted brother of Mary P. De Lisi and the Honorable Victor M. Pagano. Reposing at Woodlawn Morticians Chapels, 44-18 White Plains Road (near East 238 Street), Bronx. Mass at Christian Buriol, Dur Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Thursday, 10AM.

PAGANO—Pasquale, M.D. The Medical and Dental Staff of Dur Lady of Mercy Medical Center mourn the death of their esteemed colleague and member of the Attending Staff of the Department of Medicine. Deepest sympathy is extended to his loved ones.
Andrew Manuele, M.D.,
President, Medical Board

PUSLDWSKI—Francis, Count. Dn Aaril 18, 1988. Beloved, devoted and admired husband of Tamara. Friends will be received at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Avenue at 81st Street, Wednesday evening, 7-9 PM. Mass of Resurrection, Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue at 84th Street, Thursday, 10:30 AM. Entombment Trinity Mausoleum, NYC.

PUSLDWSKI — Franciszek, 1903-1988. Died in New York on Aaril 18, 1988. Vice Director of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America, Knight of Malta. Wake Wednesday, 7-9PM Campbell's Funeral Home, 1076 Madison Ave, NY. Tentative moss 10:30AM, April 21, St. Ignatius Loyola Church, Park Ave, and 84thSt.

RAUCH—Lillian Shopero. Wife of Maurice. Mother of Paul and mother-in-law of Luisa and Lucy. Grandmother of Susan and Ilene. Sister of Albert, Irving and Rebecca Laine. Funeral services 12 noon, Thursday, at the Gramercy Chapels, 152 2nd Avenue (between 9 and 10 Streets), NYC.

REMEY—Reverend William J. of Southampton, New York on April 18, 1988. Pastor of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary Church, Southampton, New York. Survived by his brother Francis, of Franklin Square, New York and his sister Catherine Burke, of Garden City South, New York. Reposing at the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary Rectory Chapel, Tuesday, April 19, 1988, from 1 to 10pm and Wednesday, from 10am to 6pm. A Mass of Transterral will be offered Wednesday, at 8am. A mass of the Resurrection will be offered on Thursday, at 11am with Bishop John R. McGann, Bishop of the Diocese of Rockville Centre, the main celebrant. Interment will follow at St. Charles Cemetery, Pinelawn, New York.

RICCI—Leonard Guy. The friends and entire staff of Sylvan Lawrence Company regret the untimely passing of our colleague. We extend our deepest symaathy to his family and friends.

SCHULTZ—Lee. Beloved wife of Abrahom. Devoted mother of Dr. Robert Jordan and loving mother-in-low of Marcie. Adored grandmother of Judy. Caring friend of the Hanula family, Dorothy, Walter and Walter, Jr. Services private, April 20.

SEEMAN—Miriam B. Beloved wife of the late J. Stanley Seeman. Devoted mother of Susonne and the late Richard Becker. Loving grandmother and great-grandmother. Service orivate. Contributions in her memory to a charity of your choice would be appreciated.

SDDERD—Edgardo, on April 17 loving husband of Catalina. Devoted father to Edgardo C. of Claremont, Calif. Also survived by brother Jack and sisters Monon Aaron and Velia McMenomy. Funeral service Wednesday April 20 at 11:30 AM Frank E. Campbell, 176 Madison Avenue at 81 St. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

STEICHEN—Kate Rodina. Born May 27, 1908 in Paris, France, she worked as an assistant to the editor at Doubleday, and as assistant to a reknowned florist/flower orranger, ardent conservationist and long-time resident of Wilton, Conn. Daughter of Edward J. Steichen and niece of Carl Sandberg. Survived by her sister Dr. Mary S. Calderone and three nieces. Deceased Monday, April 18, 1988. Memorial gathering 2-4 P.M. Saturday, April 23 at Kane Funeral Home, Ridgefield, Conn. In lieu of flowers, donations to Animals in Distress, Wilton, Conn or Wilton Visiting Nurse Association.

STERN—Dorothy Dattner of Piermont, NY, on April 19, 1988 deeply loved by her husband Richard, son Richard Jr. and his wife Lauren, daughter Alice and her husband Brian, son David, son Jonathon and his wife Janine, granddaughters Justine and Sarah. Memorial service will be held 10am, Thurs, Apr 21, at Westchester Reform Temple, 255 Mamaroneck Rd, Scarsdale, N.Y. Please omit flowers.

STERN—Dorothy. The congregation of The Westchester Reform Temple mourns the death of its member, Dorothy Stern and extends sympathy to the bereaved family.
Rosemory Berdon, President
Jack Stern, Rabbi
Deborah Zecher, Associate Rabbi

STDWE—Jonathan. Beloved son of Lenore and the late Michael. Loving brother of Dr. Stephen. Service Wednesday, 2PM Park Avenue Synagogue, 50 E. 87 St. In lieu of flowers, contributions to the synagogue in Jonathan's name would be appreciated. For further information call Plaza Memorial Chapel, 212-769-4400.

STDWE—Jonothon. Congregation Kehiloth Jeshurun mourns the passing of the beloved brother of the Vice President at its Mens Club, Dr. Stephen Stowe, and extends its heartfelt condolences to members of the bereoved family.
Beniomin Brown, President
Asher Levitsky, Pres, Mens Club
Roe Gurewitsch, Pres, Sisterhood
Dr. Adam N. Bender,
Pres, Couples Club

STOWE—Jonathan. Park Avenue Synagogue records with sorrow the passing of its loyal and devoted member, and expresses deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.
Martin J. Milston,
Chairman of the Board
Nathoniel H. Usdan, President

TEICHER—Ira, MD, on Tuesday, April 19. Beloved husband of Phyllis; deor father of Carolyn and James. Service will be held at Nassau North Chapels, 55 North Station Plaza, Great Neck, on Thursday, April 21, at 10AM.

TEICHER—Ira, M.D. It is with profound sadness that the Department of Surgery of Long Island Jewish Medical Center notes the passing of its esteemed colleague, Dr. Ira Teicher. He was a talenled surgeon and an outstonding teacher and clinician. His dedication to medicine, the medical center and those he cared for left an indelible mark. For 8 years he served as director of Surgery at our Queens Hosaital Center Affiliation, and for the past 9 years was director of Surgical Education at LIJ. His depth of knowledge, exoertise and wisdom were among our treasured resources. To his loving tamily, his wite, Phyllis, and his children, Carolyn and Jim, we send our heartfelt condolences.
Leslie Wise, M.D.
Chairmon, Dept of Surgery

TEICHER—Ira, M.D. The Statt Society of Long Island Jewish Medical Center notes with deep sorrow the passing of Dr. Ira Teicher on April 19, 1988. Dr. Telcher was Director of Surgical Education, an attending surgeon and tormer Director of Surgery at Queens Hospital Center Affiliation. He had been associated with Long Island Jewish Medical Center since 1964 and was an esteemed member of our medical staff, an outstanding and devoted scientist, teacher and friend. He will be greatly missed. Dur sincere condolences to his wite and family.
Howord Kerpen, M.D., Pres
Keith Heller, M.D., V.P.
David Biddle, M.D. Secy/Trea

TEICHER—Ira, M.D. The Medical Boord of Long Island Jewish Medical Center exaresses deepest sarrow at the passing of Dr. Ira Teicher, who served as a highly respected member of the Department of Surgery for 2½ decades. He will be missed as a kind, deeply committed man and a superb clinicion. His empathy and dedication have touched the lives of his potients and colleagues in a meaningtul, positive way. His presence will be telt by many physicians whom he tought and counseled. Dur heartfelt condolences reach out to his family in their bereavement
Leslie Wise, M.D.
President, Medical Board

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DEATHS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO (212) 354-3900 UNTIL 5:30 P.M. FOR WEEKDAY EDITIONS. UNTIL 2:30 P.M. ON SATURDAY FOR SUNDAY EDITION. IN NEW JERSEY (201) 623-3900. WESTCHESTER CO AND NORTHERN NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (914) 949-5300; NASSAU CO (516) 747-0500; SUFFOLK CO. (516) 669-1800; CONNECTICUT (203) 348-7767. OUT-OF-STATE TOLL FREE 800-223-7437

TEICHER—Ira, M.D. The Boord of Trustees and Administration of Long Island Jewish Medical Center mourn the loss of Ira Teicher, M.D. For 24 years he was an esteemed member of the Deportment of Surgery. From 1971 to 1979 he served as director of Surgery of the Medical Center's Queens Hospitol Center Affiliation. Dr. Teicher was a devoted teacher and highly respected physician greatly admired by his peers, students and patients. Deepest symoathy is extended to his wife, Phyllis, and children, Jim and Carolyn.
William L. Mack
Chairmon, Boord of Trustees
Robert K. Match, M.D., President

VENTURI—Louise T. Dn April 19, 1988. Beloved wife of the late Paul. Devoted sister of Eugenia DePasquale. Also survived by loving nieces and nephews. Reposing at Gleason Funeral Home, 149-20 Northern Blvd, Flushing. Mass of Christian Burial Thursday, St. Andrews, 9:30AM. Entombment Fernclift Cemetery. Visiling Wednesday 2-4 and 7-9PM.

VDURAKIS—Demetrios. The Pancretan Association of New York has lost a brave and noble fellow warrior on April 16, 1988. He was born on Januory 14, 1908 in Chonia, the Island of Crete, Greece. We extend our condolences to his wife Athena, his daughter Marie Vourakis, attorney-at-law, his son Emmanouel and future daughter-in-low Panagiota Kontou, and his family in Greece. May Zorba the Greek live on.

VDURAKIS — Demetrios. The Bronx Family Court Bar Association records with sorrow the death of the father of our esteemed member Marie Vourakis.

WALKER—Gussie. Wite of the late Henry Walker. Mother of Esther Hottman and Alex Walker. Mother-in-low of Florence Walker and Alan Hoffman. Grandmother of Eleonor Hottman and Elizabeth H. Perry, Gail, Evan and Daniel Walker. Great grandmother of David Perry. Services at 10AM; Apr 21st at The Riverside 21 West Broad St Mt Vernon, New York.

WEISS—Adolph. Beloved husband of Gertrude. Loving father of David, Jonathan, Jeffrey and Nancy Cohen. Dear brother of Sylvia and Fay. Graveside service Wednesday, April 20, 11AM at Riverside Cemetery, Lodi, N.J.

WEISSE—Alva Agor. Dn April 17, 1988. Beloved wife of Frank J. Devoted mother of Donald and Bruce. Loving grandmother of Eileen, Donald, Melissa, Frank, Bruce and Michelle. Dear sister of Cynthia McPhee and Dorcas Clinton. Friends may visit the Boyd Funeral Home, 1785 Deer Park Avenue, Deer Park, N.Y., Tuesday and Wednesday, 2 to 5pm and 7 to 9:30pm. Mass of Christian Burial, St. Matthew's R.C. Church, Dix Hills, N.Y. Thursday, 12noon. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

WILDENBERG — Herbert Isaac (Hubs). Beloved husband of Pauline. Devoted father of Bernard and Tina. Dear brother of Marvin and Helen. Services "Boulevard-Riverside", 1450 Broadway, Hewlett, LI, 12 Noon, Wednesday.

WILDENBERG—Herbert. Temple Israel of Lawrence, LI mourns the loss of Herbert Wildenberg, beloved brother of our Honorary Trustee, Marvin Wildenberg. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.
Daniel J. Harwood, President
Cookie Steinberger, Secretary

In Memoriam

MINTZER—Sylvia.
My beloved mother, I miss you and think of you every day.
Love Freya

For Thousands in Houston, Tutorials Are a Major Subject

By LISA BELKIN
Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON, April 19 — Just after sunrise one recent school day, hundreds of students clogged the halls of Lamar High School here. Throughout the district, thousands of other students were heading for class as well, more than an hour before the first period was to begin.

They were not there by choice but by mandate of the Houston School Board. Concerned that over a third of the district's students were failing at least one course, the board introduced a program on Feb. 22 to improve academic proficiency.

It Seems to Be Working

School officials here say the program, involving 35,000 students in 2,037 tutorial classes, is the only one in the nation on such a large scale. The cost, nearly $2 million, has come out of the regular school budget.

Its rules are simple: Students failing any major subject in any six-week grading period must attend two hours of tutoring each week. The students can choose sessions before school, after school or on Saturday mornings. If they do not attend the classes, they fail the next grading period as well.

Although they say it is too early to evaluate the program, administrators, teachers and students say the effort seems to be working.

The grades of students in the program appear to be higher than they were before the tutorials began, according to Dr. Ana M. Guzmán, director of tutorial instruction for the Houston Independent School District, the fifth-largest in the country. She said exact figures would be released after the district compares them with last year's grades.

But as with any program this size, how it works in theory is not always how it works in the classroom. A random look in a tutorial classroom will sometimes find a student sleeping or another reading the sports section of a newspaper.

Still, Dr. Guzmán said the initial results were positive probably because "students who were able to perform decided it was better to perform than to stay after school or on Saturday."

A Walking Illustration

"At first they tested us to see if we meant it," she said. To prove that attendence was mandatory, teachers telephoned the parents of absent students or confronted students who had missed a tutorial.

"We had their schedules, and we tracked them down and asked, 'Where were you?'" Dr. Guzmán said. "Now they know we mean it."

A Lamar High School junior, David Hurst, is a walking illustration of Dr. Guzmán's assessment. The junior must attend the two 55-minute tutorial sessions each week because he failed English,

He said that if "I get the grades up, I can get out of this," adding that at first he thought it would be a breeze, but it was not.

The district provides transportation to all the extra-hours sessions. Mornings before school appear to be the most popular choice by the high school students, according to several teachers. They theorized that mornings did not carry the stigma of detention associated with staying after school or going in on weekends. Also, they said many high school students hold part-time jobs that leave them free only in the early morning.

Saturdays were most popular with middle school students in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. "They want to spend Saturdays with their friends," Dr. Guzmán said, "even if that means spending it at school." Another advantage of the Saturday sessions is that snacks are supplied by the district.

City-mandated program seeks to improve academic proficiency.

Not Traditional Classes

The tutorials are not traditional classes. No teacher stands in the front of the room and gives a lesson, because each class has students at different grade levels. Instead, students are told to bring their homework. The teacher, who is being paid overtime, walks around the room and helps answer questions.

A part of each class is devoted to the more amorphous topic of what Dr. Guzmán calls "life skills." Middle school students, for instance, recently discussed what makes a good impression on a teacher and what makes a bad impression.

Teaching students to act differently in class, Dr. Guzmán said, may help to break a common cycle in education. Children who believe they are failures act like failures, children who act like failures are treated like failures and children who are treated like failures tend to fail, she said. "Many of these students have never been taught how far you can get with a smile," she said.

Older students are taught extra lessons, too. One lesson on taking tests offers tips on how to read the teacher's mind. "In true-false tests long statements are often true," says a sheet given to the students. "A teacher trying to be as specific as possible tends to lengthen the statement. Words such as only, never and always often indicate the statement is false. Words such as often, sometimes, probably and usually often indicate the statement is true."

The combination of study and advice create the haphazard effect of the program. On a recent morning Regina Welch, a Lamar freshman, sat writing a paper on "Romeo and Juliet," a play she "dearly loves" and says she has read seven times. If she is such a fan of Shakespeare, why is she in the tutorial? "Because I'm not a lover of English," she said.

At a nearby desk a student sleeps. Across the room, Cliff Tolbert, a senior, is reading the sports pages of The Houston Post. Any reading counts as work in this tutorial.

Melissa Jacobs, the English teacher there, looks around the room and summarizes what seems to be the view of many teachers.

"It's not perfect, but it's a step in the right direction," she says. "Some students you can reach, and this will help. But some you just can't reach. Not in two hours a week."



The New York Times/F. Carter Smith

Dr. Ana M. Guzmán, director of tutorial instruction for the Houston Independent School District.

Lessons | Michael Norman

Honesty is not the best-respected policy, survey on college cheating finds.

CAMDEN, N.J.

Never mind the myopic drive for success, the contempt for the "useless" liberal arts or the widespread belief that knowledge is a commodity bought for the price of high tuition and fees. None of these notions are quite as sobering as the one found in a recent sampling of undergraduates on the Rutgers University campus here. To wit: honesty is a sign of immaturity or, put as a proposition, if the opportunity presents itself, a student would be a fool not to cheat.

"I was in this language class once and I was asked to join a cheaters club," said Debbie Domico, a Rutgers student. "This guy I knew came up to me and said, 'Hey, Debbie, why are you so worried about your grade? Just come and sit in the back of the room with us. What do you think we're doing back there?'"

Mrs. Domico is not an innocent. She is 36 years old, the mother of three children, the wife of a Vietnam veteran. She does not leave her doors unlocked at night or her wallet on the front seat of her car. Moral choices, Aristotle lectured, are the true test of character. His age failed and so does ours. People lie. People steal. People cheat.

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Still, Mrs. Domico was somewhat taken aback recently by the results of an experiment she conducted with a research partner, Jamie Rickard, 39, for an undergraduate psychology

ers said they had cheated more than once. Most said they cheated because they did not understand the material or they wanted to keep up their grades, but a quarter of the respondents said they practiced academic fraud simply because they could get away with it.

Then there were the comments:

"It really wasn't cheating, it was more or less just comparing answers," one wrote.

"Everyone cheats, and if they say they don't cheat, they're liaers," said another, with less than perfect spelling.

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The survey methods were not sophisticated and the analyses the two women offered betrayed their inexperience in statistical work, but their results mirror studies done on other campuses.

College professors rarely talk about cheating openly. To do so is to admit that in many ways they have failed to do their jobs. But many will concede that cheating is widespread and a growing national problem.

"I think the reason is stress," Mrs. Domico said. "They want to get good grades and succeed." But clearly there is more to the findings of modern cozenage than that. Mrs. Rickard seems to come closer to the mark: "I think the attitude is this: If you're honest, you're crazy. Nobody's honest. It's immature, naïve, to be hon-



The New York Times/Robert J. Salgado

Debbie Domico, right, and Jamie Rickard, psychology students, discussing results of their survey with Luis Garcia, a psychology professor, at the Rutgers University campus in Camden, N.J.

say they simply cannot see — the consequences because they have not been trained to see them. It takes a set of analytical tools to analyze moral questions. Most students do not have those tools and most universities do not offer them.

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"They can't think on a deep level," Professor Garcia said. "I think if they

of cheating in a marriage," the professor said. "They must be able to ask the question: Do we want to live in a society in which there is no trust?"

This is what he means by deep thinking and to engage in such intellection is not some moot drill or an exercise in the abstract. It is as important for a marketing major as it is for a philosopher.

President of Harvard Urges More Instruction on Ethics

By ALLAN R. GOLD
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, April 19 — American higher education must pay more attention to helping students understand how to lead "ethical, reflective, fulfilling lives," says Derek C. Bok, president of Harvard University.

"Despite the importance of moral development to the individual student and the society, one cannot say that higher education has demonstrated a deep concern for the problem," Mr. Bok wrote in his 1986-87 annual report to Harvard's Board of Overseers, released on Friday.

Acknowledging some efforts by campuses to address ethics, Mr. Bok concluded, "More often, however, and especially in large universities, the subject is not treated as a serious responsibility worthy of sustained discussion and determined action by the faculty and administration."

Moral Education Program

In the report, which did not spare criticism of his own university, Mr. Bok outlined what he considered a comprehensive program of moral education. This included:

¶Offering courses in applied ethics in college and professional schools.

¶Discussing conduct rules with students and administering them fairly.

¶Building community service programs.

¶Maintaining high ethical standards in the moral issues that regularly confront institutions of higher learning.

¶Being alert to signals that the university sends to students so that they

lowing incidents of student intolerance or insensitivity.

The increasing inability of families, schools and religious institutions to impart moral values in youth is forcing higher education to address what role it can play, Mr. Bok said.

The report traces the rise and fall of moral instruction through the years, noting a resurgence of interest in the topic in the late 1960's. What developed then, Mr. Bok wrote, was very different than what had come before, when colleges and universities considered it their mission to instruct students in correct behavior.

"Today's course on applied ethics does not seek to convey a set of moral truths but tries to encourage students to think carefully about complex moral issues," he wrote.

Mr. Bok asserted that "while courses on ethics have made their way into the curriculum, enthusiasm

'The subject is not treated as a serious responsibility.'

has burned more brightly among alumni than within the university."

Mr. Bok also noted criticism from "prominent neo-conservatives" like William J. Bennett, the Secretary of Education, who argue that "teachers of practical ethics are so anxious to be tolerant of differing ethical systems and creeds that they lead students to believe that all moral views

CAMDEN, N.J.

Never mind the myopic drive for success, the contempt for the "useless" liberal arts or the widespread belief that knowledge is a commodity bought for the price of high tuition and fees. None of these notions are quite as sobering as the one found in a recent sampling of undergraduates on the Rutgers University campus here. To wit: honesty is a sign of immaturity or, put as a proposition, if the opportunity presents itself, a student would be a fool not to cheat.

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Mrs. Domico is not an innocent. She is 36 years old, the mother of three children, the wife of a Vietnam veteran. She does not leave her doors unlocked at night or her wallet on the front seat of her car. Moral choices, Aristotle lectured, are the true test of character. His age failed and so does ours. People lie. People steal. People cheat.

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Still, Mrs. Domico was somewhat taken aback recently by the results of an experiment she conducted with a research partner, Jamie Rickard, 39, for an undergraduate psychology class. Standing in the campus center last semester, they asked 200 fellow students at random to fill out an anonymous questionnaire that included the following:

"Have you ever cheated?"

"Have you cheated more than once?"

"If you cheated was it because you: Hadn't studied? Didn't understand the material? Didn't care about course? Could get away with it? Anxious to keep up grade point average?"

Of the 117 respondents, 78, or two-thirds, admitted that they had cheated. Ninety-five percent of the cheaters said they had cheated more than once. Most said they cheated because they did not understand the material or they wanted to keep up their grades, but a quarter of the respondents said they practiced academic fraud simply because they could get away with it.

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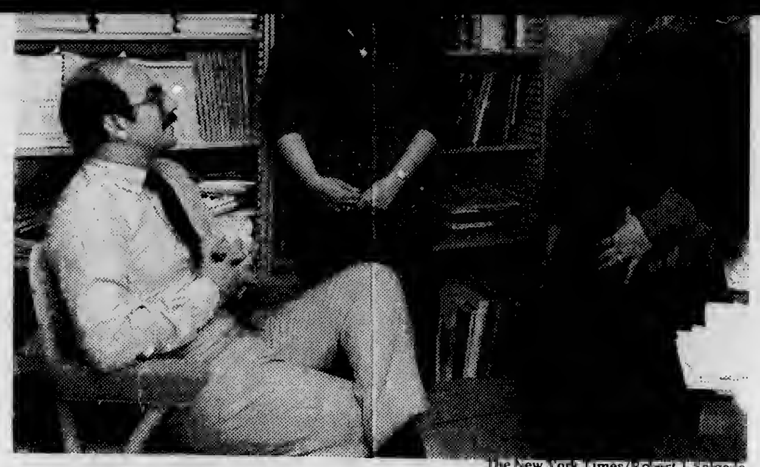
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What has been perverted here is the measure of virtue, the kinds of ethical choices students make. They choose to cheat because "they do not consider cheating to be morally wrong," said Luis Garcia, a psychology professor at Rutgers-Camden and the co-author of an academic book on ethical behavior.

To them, it is not wrong to cheat because "they don't see cheating as having any negative consequences for anyone," he said. And they do not see — it is probably more accurate to say they simply cannot see — the consequences because they have not been trained to see them. It takes a set of analytical tools to analyze moral questions. Most students do not have those tools and most universities do not offer them.



The New York Times/Robert J. Salgado

Debbie Domico, right, and Jamie Rickard, psychology students, discussing results of their survey with Luis Garcia, a psychology professor, at the Rutgers University campus in Camden, N.J.

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"They can't think on a deep level," Professor Garcia said. "I think if they could, many would come to a different conclusion."

For example, they would know that there exists between a teacher and a student a relationship based on trust. The student trusts that the teacher will bring to the classroom the fruits of intellectual labor and purvey them forthrightly and energetically. The teacher on the other hand trusts that the student will show through honest taking of tests how well the teacher is doing the job. Good and honest instruction needs feedback so it may constantly be made fresh.

Such trust is the basis for intellectual intimacy. "They have to be able to see cheating on an exam in terms of cheating in a marriage," the professor said. "They must be able to ask the question: Do we want to live in a society in which there is no trust?"

This is what he means by deep thinking and to engage in such intellection is not some moot drill or an exercise in the abstract. It is as important for a marketing major as it is for a philosopher.

As Professor Garcia says, "We are turning out people who are going into the professions and the choices they will be making will revolve around moral issues."

But will American colleges begin to offer courses in ethical training, which demonstrate the link between, say, cheating on an exam and trading stock using illegal information? Not likely, some say, amid concern over budgets and the best use of faculty.

"I admit I have been naïve about this," Professor Garcia said. "I have left the classroom during a test to get a cup of coffee, assuming students would be honest. I don't do that anymore. I have grown up."

stand how to lead "ethical, reflective, fulfilling lives," says Derek C. Bok, president of Harvard University.

"Despite the importance of moral development to the individual student and the society, one cannot say that higher education has demonstrated a deep concern for the problem," Mr. Bok wrote in his 1986-87 annual report to Harvard's Board of Overseers, released on Friday.

Acknowledging some efforts by campuses to address ethics, Mr. Bok concluded, "More often, however, and especially in large universities, the subject is not treated as a serious responsibility worthy of sustained discussion and determined action by the faculty and administration."

Moral Education Program

In the report, which did not spare criticism of his own university, Mr. Bok outlined what he considered a comprehensive program of moral education. This included:

¶Offering courses in applied ethics in college and professional schools.

¶Discussing conduct rules with students and administering them fairly.

¶Building community service programs.

¶Maintaining high ethical standards in the moral issues that regularly confront institutions of higher learning.

¶Being alert to signals that the university sends to students so that they buttress basic values.

Mr. Bok uses his annual reports to discuss educational issues. In past years, he has written critically of business and legal education as well as the role of computers on campus. In addition, the 58-year-old Mr. Bok, Harvard's president since 1971, has written in other forums on ethical issues and higher education.

Mr. Bok said ethics had become "a national preoccupation" following relevations of questionable conduct by such prominent people as Ivan Boesky, Jim Bakker, Oliver L. North and Michael K. Deaver. Recently, moral behavior has emerged as a major topic on several campuses following higher education to address what role it can play, Mr. Bok said.

The report traces the rise and fall of moral instruction through the years, noting a resurgence of interest in the topic in the late 1960's. What developed then, Mr. Bok wrote, was very different than what had come before, when colleges and universities considered it their mission to instruct students in correct behavior.

"Today's course on applied ethics does not seek to convey a set of moral truths but tries to encourage students to think carefully about complex moral issues," he wrote.

Mr. Bok asserted that "while courses on ethics have made their way into the curriculum, enthusiasm has burned more brightly among alumni than within the university."

> 'The subject is not treated as a serious responsibility.'

Mr. Bok also noted criticism from "prominent neo-conservatives" like William J. Bennett, the Secretary of Education, who argue that "teachers of practical ethics are so anxious to be tolerant of differing ethical systems and creeds that they lead students to believe that all moral views are entitled to equal respect."

But Mr. Bok argued, "The principal aim of the course is not to impart 'right answers' but to make students more perceptive in detecting ethical problems when they arise."

"Like it or not," he continued, universities "will affect the moral development of their students by the ways in which they administer their rules of conduct, by the standard they achieve in dealing with ethical issues confronting the institution, by the manner in which they counsel their students and coach their athletic teams. The only question is whether they choose to proceed deliberately and with forethought."

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Kölnische Zeitung 5.1o.1938

Umwandlung von Simon Hirschland

Gemeinschaftsgründung von Banken und Industriellen

Neue Firma: Burkhardt & Co.

⚒ Die schon seit einiger Zeit geführten Verhandlungen über die Arisierung des Essener Privatbankhauses Simon Hirschland sind jetzt abgeschlossen. Darüber wird folgende Mitteilung ausgegeben:

Unter der Firma Burkhardt & Co., Essen, wurde zur Fortführung der Essener Geschäfte des Bankhauses Simon Hirschland, Essen-Hamburg, ein Bankhaus errichtet. Persönlich haftende Gesellschafter der Kommanditgesellschaft sind die Herren Otto Burkhardt, bisher Mitglied des Vorstandes der Christian Dierig AG., Langenbielau, und Dr. jur. Gotthard Freiherr von Falkenhausen, bisher Direktor der Deutschen Bank, Filiale Essen.

Der Kreis der Kommanditisten setzt sich zusammen aus der Bank für deutsche Industrie-Obligationen, der Deutschen Bank, dem Bankhaus Merck, Finck & Co. in München-Berlin, der Nationalbank in Esen und maßgebenden Industriefirmen.

Der größte Teil der Gefolschaftsmitglieder, insbesondere auch derjenige in leitender Stellung, wird weiter in gleicher Eigenschaft für die neue Firma tätig sein.

Das Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co. übernimmt neben dem laufenden Kontokorrent- und Effektengeschäft auch die weitverzweigten Verbindungen der Essener Firma zu in- und ausländischen Geschäftsfreunden. Es wird das Unternehmen als selbständiges, vor allem den wirtschaftlichen Notwendigkeiten des Reviers dienendes Privatbankhaus weiterführen.

*

Das Bankhaus Simon Hirschland wurde im Jahre 1841 gegründet. Die Firma hat sich vor allem in der Nachkriegszeit zu einem größern Privatbankhaus entwickelt. Das eigentliche Finanzierungsgeschäft wurde zum Haupttätigkeitsgebiet; u. a. ist eine Reihe von ausländischen Finanzkrediten in der rheinisch-westfälischen Industrie untergebracht worden. Weitere Geschäftszweige waren der Wertpapierhandel, die Vermögensverwaltung und das Kontokorrentgeschäft.

Essen erleidet mit der Umwandlung in der Zahl der Banken keinen Ausfall. Der Name wird aufgegeben. Die Höhe des mobilen Kapitals, das der neuen Kommanditgesellschaft, der Firma Burkhardt & Co., zur Verfügung steht, soll ungefähr dem bisher in der Privatbank arbeitenden Kapital entsprechen. Einige Großverpflichtungen, die nicht auf die neue Firma übergehen, werden von den Inhabern in andrer Weise abgedeckt. Vermutlich sind, wie auch bei andern Bankenarisierungen, bestimmte immobile Werte nicht übernommen worden. Die Höhe des Kommanditkapitals wird nicht genannt; es wird aufgebracht außer von den beiden persönlich haftenden Gesellschaftern, Bankdirektor Dr. Freiherr von Falkenhausen und Direktor Otto Burkhardt, von folgenden Kommanditisten: der Deutschen Bank, der National-Bank (Essen), der Bank für deutsche Industrieobligationen und dem Bankhaus Merck, Finck & Co. Die in Nr. 496 der Köln. Ztg. gemeldete Kapitalerhöhung der Nationalhank AG., Essen, um 1 Mill. RM hängt mit der Beteiligung zusammen. Auch die Industrie interessiert sich an der neuen Firma, und zwar die Thyssen-Gruppe und die Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke AG. Die Hamburger Filiale von Simon Hirschland wird aufgelöst und geht nicht auf die neue Firma über.

Die Absicht, die größern Privatbankhäuser zu erhalten, ist also auch im Fall Hirschland verwirklicht worden. Trotz der reichlichen Besetzung vor allem des engern Ruhrreviers mit Großbanken ist die Notwendigkeit der Aufrechterhaltung eines leistungsfähigen Privatbankierstandes nicht verneint worden. Der Einsatz des Privathankiers, wie er auf dem Bankiertag im Mai d. J. auf der Grundlage persönlicher Haftung und des besondern Vertrauensverhältnisses zwischen Bankier und Kunden verlangt wurde, gilt vor allem für dieses schwerindustrielle Gebiet. Für den Finanzier bestehen hier noch vielfache Möglichkeiten des schöpferischen Krediteinsatzes in der nationalen Volkswirtschaft. Daß die spezifische Eigenart des privaten Bankgeschäfts im Falle des Essener Hauses auch von Großbankseite anerkannt und sogar tatkräftig unterstützt wird, beweist die namhafte Kommanditbeteiligung der Deutschen Bank.

Der neuen Kommanditgesellschaft ist eine verhältnismäßig breite Plattform gegeben worden. Das private Bankenkapital ist hier stärker als bei andern Umgründungen vertreten. Da auch zwei bedeutende Industriegruppen an der Aufbringung des Kapitals beteiligt sind, dürfte durch die Kombination von Privat-, Bank- und Industriekapital eine recht zweckmäßige Gemeinschaftsgründung vollzogen worden sein. Auch sonst scheint die neue Firma gute Startbedingungen erhalten zu haben.

Dr. Freiherr von Falkenhausen ist seit einigen Jahren Direktor in der Leitung der Essener Filiale der Deutschen Bank. Er kennt daher das Revier und ist mit den Besonderheiten des Geschäfts vertraut. Direktor Burkhardt kommt aus der Textilindustrie; er gehört seit vielen Jahren dem Vorstand des Textilkonzerns Christian Dierig in Langenbielau an; ihm geht der Ruf eines erfolgreichen Finanzfachmannes voraus.

◑ **Christian Dierig AG., Langenbielau.** Die Christian Dierig AG., Langenbielau, teilt mit: Herr Otto Burkhardt ist aus dem Vorstand der Christian Dierig AG. ausgeschieden, um sich als persönlich haftender Gesellschafter des Bankhauses Burkhardt & Co., Essen, einem neuen Wirkungskreis zuzuwenden. Herr Burkhardt wird seine Aufsichtsratsmandate beibehalten und auch dadurch mit dem Konzern, an dessen Aufbau er in seiner nahezu sechzehnjährigen Tätigkeit wesentlich mitgewirkt hat, weiter freundschaftlich verbunden bleiben.

Frankfurter Zeitung 5.1o.1938

* Simon Hirschland — Burkhardt & Co.

Andere Inhaber. — Anderes Kapital. — Gleiches Ziel: Revierbankhaus mit Auslandsbeziehungen.

□ Berlin, 4. Oktober.

Unter der Firma Burkhardt & Co., Essen, wurde zwecks Fortführung der Essener Geschäfte des Bankhauses Simon Hirschland, Essen-Hamburg, ein Bankhaus errichtet. Persönlich haftende Gesellschafter der Kommanditgesellschaft sind die Herren Otto Burkhardt, bisher Mitglied des Vorstandes der Christian Dierig AG, Langenbielau, und Dr. jur. Gotthard Freiherr von Falkenhausen, bisher Direktor der Deutschen Bank Filiale Essen. Der Kreis der Kommanditisten setzt sich zusammen aus der Bank für Deutsche Industriebligationen, der Deutschen Bank, dem Bankhause Merck, Finck & Co. in München-Berlin, der National-Bank in Essen und maßgebenden Industriefirmen. Der größte Teil der Gesellschaftsmitglieder, insbesondere auch derjenige in leitender Stellung, wird weiterhin in gleicher Eigenschaft für die neue Firma tätig sein. Das Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co. übernimmt neben dem laufenden Kontokorrent- und Effektengeschäft auch die weitverzweigten Verbindungen der Essener Firma zu in- und ausländischen Geschäftsfreunden. Es wird das Unternehmen als selbständiges, vor allem den wirtschaftlichen Notwendigkeiten des Reviers dienendes Privatbankhaus weiterführen.

(Vergleiche hierzu die Dierig-Notiz an anderer Stelle d. Bl.)

*

Die im September erfolgte Ankündigung, daß sich die National-Bank AG in Essen a. d. R., die mit der Bank der Deutschen Arbeit und mit Bauorganisationen in Beziehungen steht, außerdem aber, soweit bekannt, mit der Bafio-Berlin, *R.M.* 1 Million neue Mittel durch Kapitalerhöhung auf 3 Mill. sichern wolle, wurde im Revier als ein Zeichen dafür angesehen, daß die Streitfrage des Fortbestands des Bankhauses Simon Hirschland im Sinne einer Ueberleitung in andere Hände und also nicht im Sinne einer Abwicklung entschieden war und daß dazu die National-Bank einen Teil des anschnlichen, zur Fortführung nötigen Kapitals beisteuern wolle. Es war damit ferner geklärt, daß nicht eine bloße Verschmelzung der Firma mit einer Großbank oder mit einer Regionalbank in Betracht kam, sondern daß dem Bankaufsichtsamt auch hier die Erhaltung der hauptsächlichen Wesenszüge eines Privatbankgeschäfts vorschwebte, ähnlich wie in den Fällen Warburg-Hamburg und Dreyfus-Berlin, selbst wenn es sich zeigen sollte, daß das zu dem verantwortlichen Vermögen der neuen Inhaber hinzugebetene weitere Betriebs- und Garantiekapital in dem Essener wie in dem Hamburger Falle nicht ausschließlich von Privatleuten zu erwarten war, sondern daß auch der organisierte Kredit, nämlich Banken sehr verschiedener Art, sich mit Kommanditeinlagen beteiligen müßten.

Wer die Vergangenheit in Erinnerung hat, weiß, daß Simon Hirschland in Essen und Hamburg zu den Bankfirmen gehörte, die in der Wiederaufbauzeit der Industrie nach der Markabwertung ihren Ruf und ihre ausländischen Verbindungen dazu benützten, um sehr erhebliche Valutakredite für ihre Kundschaft unter Selbsteintritt zu besorgen. Die von Anfang an vorschwebende Konsolidierung der Abtragung dieser Kredite durch feste Anleihen oder durch Ausfuhrerlöse gelang eine ganz geraume Zeit, und verschiedene Aufbauanleihen gerade der westdeutschen Industrie bevölkern seitdem die fremden Kurszettel. Aber die durch den Zusammenbruch der Oesterr. Creditanstalt 1931 ausgelöste Vertrauens- und Ueberlastungskrise schnitt diese Umwandlungsaussichten ab, und so wurden aus den zuerst kurzfristig gedachten Leihgeldern zwangsläufig die nun schon sieben Jahre laufenden Stillhaltegelder in Valuta, die, obgleich gemäß den Verhandlungen der in- und ausländischen Ausschüsse und der Reichsbank schrittweise schon recht weit abgetragen, übrigens natürlich zinsverbilligt sind, doch immer noch mit Restbeträgen die Industrie und den Handel und also auch ihre „Vorgiranten", die vermittelnden Bankiers und Banken, in der Haftung halten. Nicht alle stehen dabei gleich. Nicht von jedem ist also, wenn die deutschen Auslandskredite seit Oktober 1931 von 6 Milliarden *R.M* auf gegenwärtig unter 900 Millionen gesunken sind, anzunehmen, daß der für ihn in der Stillhaltung verbliebene Bruchteil etwa genau 1/7 seiner Ausgangssumme betrage. Es können weniger, es können mehr sein, und einige sind schon völlig frei. Simon Hirschland hat als betonter Industriebankier, gegründet 1841, wie andere große Firmen auch noch Reste laufen. Also mußten, selbst wenn es sich nur noch um einen bescheideneren Teil der hohen Beträge von 1931 handelt, diese Dinge bei der Kapitalisation des Hauses berücksichtigt bleiben. Das gab also wohl den Grund, nach dem Ausscheiden der bisherigen, vermögensrechtlich voll haftenden Inhaber die Mittel der veränderten Firma durch Bankkapital kommanditarisch auf einen besonders hohen Stand zu bringen.

Es schien angebracht, an diese wenig bekannten, aber klaren und durchaus vertretbaren Zusammenhänge zu erinnern, die bei fast jeder Großbankbilanz alljährlich zur Sprache kommen; freilich gehen sie nur noch eine geringe Zahl von Großbankiers — nur solche besaßen selbst den Kredit für derartige Geldbeschaffungen — an. Sie haben auch, zumal die Stillhalte-Akkommen als kollektive Angelegenheit von öffentlichen und privaten Instanzen alle Giranten und alle Geldnehmer gleichförmig berühren, nicht die geringste ungewöhnliche Seite (verschiedene Kommunen usw. haben ja ähnliche Abkommen); sie verlangen bei Besitzveränderungen lediglich, daß auf die vorhandenen Reste Rücksicht genommen werden muß; und das dürfte in verschiedener Weise geschehen sein.

Wenden wir uns jetzt der Mitteilung über die Ueberführung der Geschäfte der Offenen Handelsgesellschaft Simon Hirschland auf die Kommanditgesellschaft Burkhardt & Co. selber zu, so stellen wir fest, daß man hier wieder eine geschickte Mischung von ersten Adressen gefunden hat. Die Bank für Industrie-Obligationen, die aus 1937/38 ihre Reserven abermals um 8 Mill. wachsen sah und die schon bei Warburg eine Einlage machte, hat das auch in Essen getan; die eingangs erwähnte National-Bank, die am Orte ein offenbar ganz anderes, ein Mittelstandsgeschäft betreibt, hat allein einen Betrag von 1 Million *R.M*, wenn man ihre eigene Aktienausgabe als Maßstab nehmen kann, eingelegt; die Deutsche Bank sicherlich noch mehr. Man hat ferner in Merck Finck einen Privatbankier gewinnen können als Kommanditisten, soviel wir in Erfahrung brachten, in den Herren Flick und Thyssen über Kohlenwerke auch kapitalkräftige Industrielle. Besonders interessant ist ferner, und zwar wieder ähnlich wie bei Warburg, dessen Modell das erste dieser ganzen Art war, die Zusammensetzung der nunmehr verantwortlichen Firmeninhabergesellschaft: Bank- und Industrie-Erfahrung treffen zusammen. Herr Burkhardt war fünfzehn Jahre lang Finanzdirektor der Textil-Gruppe Christian Dierig AG in Langenbielau i. Schl. (welche Firma 1937 schon einmal einen leitenden Mann an den Westen abgab, Herrn Dr. Carl Lipp an die Akt.-Ges. Hoesch). Es mag zweckmäßig erschienen sein, einen Industriekaufmann und gerade einen solchen, der Textilbekanntschaften auch im Westen besitzt, zu gewinnen. Die Kenntnis des Montanreviers wieder, die für das Essener Geschäft sehr viel bedeutet hat, und die ausgeprägte Orts- und Bankpraxis ist Herrn Dr. Gotthard Frhr. v. Falkenhausen eigen, einstmals im Chefkabinett der Disconto-Gesellschaft, seit einigen Jahren Direktor der Deutschen Bank in Essen und Aufsichtsratsmitglied an mehreren Stellen.

Die Industriekundschaft der bisherigen Firma setzte sich aus den ersten Namen, Gesellschaften und Organisationen zusammen, und es besteht offenbar die Absicht und auch die Aussicht, diese Konten und Verwaltungssitze weiter zu pflegen, mit etwas verkleinertem Personal, dessen Ausscheidende von den alten Inhabern abgefunden wurden, aber mit der alten Reichweite. Die Industriebeteiligungen der Firma, zuweilen erst aus Kreditbeziehungen entstanden wie bei Ewald, scheinen bewußt seit langem eingeschränkt und zum Schluß z. T. an Bankfreunde übertragen worden zu sein. Und wie danach keine großen Wertpapierbestände an die neuen Inhaber übergehen durften, werden diese auch weiter das eigentliche Effektengeschäft auf Anlagen und Ausführungen beschränken wollen. Am Essener Platz scheint es derzeit genügend Effektenvermittelungen zu geben, übrigens auch solche, die in der Form des Privatbankgeschäfts arbeiten.

Sämtliche früheren Inhaber, also Kurt Hirschland, Dr. Georg Hirschland, Erich Grünebaum, Kurt Grünebaum — die das Unternehmen als Familienfirma kennzeichneten —, dann Gustav Harff und Adolf Heckmann, scheiden aus. Die noch nicht sehr lange bestehende, zeitweise recht stark tätige, dann aber klein gewordene Hamburger Niederlassung wird aufgelöst. r.

Zur Essener Banktransaktion

Das Privatbankhaus Simon Hirschland ist, wie wir gestern berichteten, durch Umwandlung in eine neue Kommanditgesellschaft Burkhardt & Co., Essen, arisiert worden. Es handelt sich hierbei um eines der größten Privatbankhäuser, und zwar um ein Institut, das namentlich in der Nachkriegszeit eine große Aktivität entfaltete. Simon Hirschland waren besonders rege in der Beschaffung von Auslandsgeldern, die dann an die westdeutsche Industrie zu deren Wiederaufbau weitergeleitet wurden. Da der Weg der Umwandlung dieser Auslandskredite in Anleihen seit dem Zusammenbruch der Oesterreichischen Creditanstalt im Jahre 1931 abgeschnitten war, blieb auch bei Hirschland ein größerer Teil dieser Auslandskredite ungetilgt und fiel somit unter das Stillhalteabkommen. Wie groß der jetzt noch bei dem übernommenen Bankhaus vorhandene Betrag der Stillhalteverpflichtungen ist, ist nicht bekannt. Man darf aber wohl annehmen, daß die Kapitalisierung der neuen Firma ziemlich hoch erfolgt ist, um auch diesen Verpflichtungen Rechnung zu tragen. Die Nationalbank in Essen, die als Kommanditist in die neue Firma eintritt, hat vor einiger Zeit ihr Kapital um 1 Mill. RM erhöht. Man nimmt an, daß dieser Betrag in seiner Gesamtheit bei der neuen Transaktion Verwendung gefunden hat, und daß die Beteiligung der Deutschen Bank wohl noch darüber hinaus liegen dürfte. Außerdem ist als Kommanditist die Bank für deutsche Industrie-Obligationen beteiligt, die, wie aus dem gestern besprochenen Abschluß für 1937/38 hervorgeht, ihre Reserven weiter um 8 Mill. RM aufgefüllt hat und somit auch wohl einen recht ansehnlichen Betrag in die neue Firma eingebracht haben wird. Selbstverständlich können in bezug auf diesen Betrag aus den vorerwähnten Reserveauffüllungen keine Schlüsse gezogen werden. Außer dem Kapital der persönlich haftenden Gesellschafter Otto Burkhardt und Dr. Freiherr von Falkenhausen ist dann noch die Beteiligung des Bankhauses Merck, Finck & Co., Berlin-München, und verschiedener industrieller Unternehmen in Rechnung zu stellen. In erster Linie dürfte es sich hierbei wohl um die Thyssen-Gruppe bzw. um den Zechen- und Stickstoff-Konzern Ewald-König Ludwig handeln, zu dem Hirschland schon seit längerem engere Beziehungen unterhielten, und ferner um die Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke, die der Flick-Gruppe nahestehen. Ob auch die Th. Goldschmidt A.-G., von deren A.-K. ein Teil bei Hirschland gelegen haben dürfte, als Kommanditist in die neue Firma eintritt, ist noch nicht bekannt. Ebenso bleibt offen, wie weit noch andere Industriefirmen des Reviers eine Beteiligung übernommen haben.

In bezug auf die zukünftige geschäftliche Arbeit des neuen Bankhauses hört man, daß die alten Inhaber einige Giroverpflichtungen nicht durch Uebertragung auf das neue Unternehmen, sondern auf andere Weise abdecken werden, wie z. B. auch schon in anderen Fällen ein Teil des Immobilienbesitzes bei den ursprünglichen Inhabern verblieb. Andererseits kann man wohl aus der Durchführung der Transaktion schließen, daß Aussicht besteht, die erstklassige Industriekundschaft, die Hirschland hatte, dem neuen Unternehmen zu erhalten. Verbindungen besonders enger Art bestanden außer den bereits als vermutliche Kommanditisten benannten Gesellschaften noch zur Kali-Chemie A.-G., den Vereinigten Elektrizitätswerken, Westfalen, dem Rheinisch-Westfälischen Kohlensyndikat mit seinem bedeutenden Geldverkehr und zu verschiedenen Hypothekenbank-Instituten, wie z. B. der Rheinisch-Westfälischen Boden-Credit-Bank, der Deutschen Schiffskreditbank und insbesondere zur Amsterdamschen Crediet Mij. Die in der Nachkriegszeit gegründete Hamburger Filiale von Simon Hirschland — das Stammhaus ist schon im Jahre 1841 errichtet worden — hatte, nachdem sie sich zeitweilig sehr lebhaft betätigte, in neuerer Zeit stark an Bedeutung verloren. Sie soll auch von den neuen Inhabern nicht mehr fortgeführt werden. Auch bei dem Stammunternehmen wird man mit etwas geringerem Personal als bisher auskommen; die Ausscheidenden sollen von den alten Inhabern abgefunden werden.

Schließlich sei noch auf die bemerkenswerte Tatsache hingewiesen, daß das Unternehmen jetzt von einem „Bruls-Fremden" mitgeleitet wird. Es scheint sich immer mehr der Typus des überfachlich versierten Industriekaufmanns herauszubilden, also von Persönlichkeiten, denen besondere Eigenschaften auf dem Gebiet der Organisation und der Führerqualität zur Verfügung stehen. Die Dierig-Gruppe, für die Burkhardt 16 Jahre als Leiter des Finanzwesens tätig war, hat bereits i. V. eines ihrer Verwaltungsmitglieder, Herrn Dr. Lipp, an die westdeutsche Montan-Industrie, und zwar an die Hoesch A.-G., abgegeben. Der zweite persönlich haftende Gesellschafter Dr. von Falkenhausen war lange Jahre im Chefkabinett der Disconto-Gesellschaft und ist dann nach ihrer Fusion mit der Deutschen Bank zum Direktor von deren Filiale in Essen bestellt worden, welchen Posten er bis jetzt inne hatte. Dr. von Falkenhausen verfügt also über die eingehendsten Kenntnisse der Ruhrindustrie und über entsprechend enge Beziehungen zu ihren führenden Köpfen. Die bisherigen Inhaber von Simon Hirschland, die das Unternehmen im wesentlichen als Familiengesellschaft führten, scheiden sämtlich aus.

Nationalzeitung vom 5.1o.1938

Das Ende des jüdischen Bankhauses Simon Hirschland

Eine Kommanditgesellschaft übernimmt die bisherigen Geschäfte

„Burkhardt & Co., Essen"

⊙ **Berlin.** Die Christian Dierig AG., Langenbielau, teilt mit: Herr Otto Burkhardt ist aus dem Vorstand der Christian Dierig AG. ausgeschieden, um sich als persönlich haftender Gesellschafter des Bankhauses Burkhardt & Co., Essen, einem neuen Wirkungskreis zuzuwenden. Herr Burkhardt wird seine AR.-Mandate beibehalten und auch dadurch mit dem Konzern, an dessen Aufbau er in seiner nahezu 16jährigen Tätigkeit wesentlich mitgewirkt hat, weiterhin freundschaftlich verbunden bleiben.

Unter der Firma Burkhardt & Co., Essen, wurde zwecks Fortführung der Essener Geschäfte des jüdischen Bankhauses Simon Hirschland, Essen und Hamburg ein Bankhaus errichtet. Persönlich haftende Gesellschafter der KG. sind die Herren Otto Burkhardt, bisher Mitglied des Vorstandes der Christian Dierig AG., Langenbielau, und Dr. jur. Gothard Freiherr von Falkenhausen, bisher Direktor der Deutschen Bank, Filiale Essen. Der Kreis der Kommanditisten setzt sich zusammen aus der Bank für deutsche Industrieobligationen, der Deutschen Bank, dem Bankhaus Merck, Finck & Co., in München und Berlin, der Nationalbank in Essen und maßgebend Industriefirmen. Der größte Teil der Gefolgschaftsmitglieder, insbesondere auch derjenigen in leitender Stellung, wird weiterhin in gleicher Eigenschaft für die neue Firma tätig sein. Das Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co. übernimmt neben dem laufenden Kontokorrent- und Effektengeschäft auch die weitverzweigten Verbindungen der Essener Firma zu in- und ausländischen Geschäftsfreunden. Es wird das Unternehmen als selbständiges, vor allem den wirtschaftlichen Notwendigkeiten des Reviers dienendes Privatbankhaus weiterführen.

"Hamburger Fremdenblatt"
6.Okt.1938

Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co., Essen

Das Kapital beträgt 6,5 Mill. RM

Wie jetzt bekannt wird, beträgt das Kapital des aus der Umwandlung des Bankhauses Simon Hirschland hervorgegangenen Bankhauses Burkhardt & Co. K.-G. a. A. 6,5 Mill. RM.

Beteiligt sind

die Deutsche Bank mit 2,5 Mill. RM, die Nationalbank, Essen, mit 1 Mill. RM, die beiden Geschäftsinhaber Burkhardt und Dr. Freiherr von Falkenhausen sowie das Bankhaus Merck, Finck und Co., München, Berlin, die Bank für deutsche Industrie-Obligationen, Staatsrat Dr. Fritz Thyßen und die Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke über eine Tochtergesellschaft mit je 500 000 RM.

Kommende Rationalisierung des Bankwesens

Die Liquidation der jüdischen Bankhäuser bleibt die volkswirtschaftliche Ideallösung

Simon Hirschland ein Sonderfall

Ein ganz neues Geschäft

K. A. Zur volkswirtschaftlichen Einsicht gehört die Erkenntnis, daß die Spanne zwischen Soll- und Habenzinsen der Banken noch zu hoch ist. Nicht nur die Ergiebigkeit der Arbeit des deutschen Volkes wird dadurch beeinträchtigt sondern auch die Arbeit selbst, und ihre fortschreitende Entwicklung wird auf diese Weise gehemmt. Niemand kann dies bestreiten, und wer sich dazu anschickt, den dürfen wir w[illkommen] auf die Verhältnisse der Vorkriegszeit verweisen, da [die] Zinsspanne bei günstigeren wirtschaftlichen Gesamtumständen geringer war und trotzdem von den Produktivkräften der Wirtschaft sehr häufig über das teure Geld geklagt wurde, das die Unternehmungslust eindämme. Unzählige Beweise können dafür ins Feld geführt werden. Zwar war dies eine Zeit, da die deutsche Arbeit und Wirtschaft ausschließlich von der sogenannten Privatinitiative abhing und nicht in gleicher Weise die großen Impulse für die Arbeit des Volkes von der politischen Führung ausgingen. Die drängenden Aufgaben, wie sie uns in den ersten sechs Jahren im nationalsozialistischen Deutschland erwachsen sind und wie sie nach weiterhin vom Volke gestellt werden, dürfen uns jedoch nicht davon abhalten, auch die Kosten des Geldes bzw. des Kredits in nüchterner Unbefangenheit zu sehen. Gegen den Zinsfuß selbst, der mit 4½ Prozent bei den Reichsanleihen in die Erscheinung tritt, soll nichts gesagt werden, wenn auch hier das letzte Wort bestimmt noch nicht gesprochen ist. Es geht im wesentlichen um die laufenden Betriebskredite, die durch die zu große Spanne zwischen Soll- und Habenzinsen zu teuer sind und dadurch der wirtschaftspolitischen Zielsetzung nach allgemeiner Verbilligung und damit zugleich der Steigerung der Lebenshaltung unseres Volkes nicht förderlich sind. Die Ursache liegt darin — und darauf haben wir schon in Nr. 190 der NZ. vom 15. Juli d. J. hingewiesen —, daß das Bankgewerbe in Deutschland

noch übersetzt

ist. Der Bankapparat und die in ihm tätigen Arbeitskräfte werden auch heute noch nicht voll ausgenutzt. Das wird sich erst recht dann zeigen, wenn der vielfältige Formelkram einmal überholt sein wird. Um die volkswirtschaftlich notwendige Senkung der Zinsspanne durchzusetzen, kommt es also im wesentlichen darauf an, weniger Banken mit einem größeren und intensiveren Geschäftsverkehr auszufüllen. Als geeignetes Mittel zur Sicherung dieser Zielsetzung sehen wir auch weiterhin die Liquidation der jüdischen Bankhäuser an, denn nach ihrem Verschwinden muß ganz von selbst eine entsprechende Vermehrung der Bankmittel für die weiter bestehenden Institute einsetzen. Einen wesentlichen Grund für dieses Vorgehen bildet auch die Tatsache, daß sich die jüdischen Privatbankhäuser durchweg intensiv dem Börsengeschäft widmeten, hier-

[...]men, zieht erwerbszweck fanden und durch diese Betätigung Erz [...]aum malen volkswirtschaftlichen Aufwärtsentwicklung es qualitativ, folgend der jüdisch-kapitalistischen Devise, daß Hausse und Baisse in gleicher Weise Raubzüge darstellen, hemmungslos armetgegentraten. An diesen Spekulationen und Raub Frankreich aber das nationalsozialistische Deutschland nicht [...]ringste Interesse mehr. Je mehr grundlose, d. h. auf [...] Bankumsatz dienende Börsengeschäfte vermieden [...], desto gesünder und richtiger scheint uns das im [...] nationalsozialistischer Wirtschaftsauffassung zu sein. [...] aus diesem Grunde bedeutet die Liquidation der jüdi[schen] Banken das geeignete Mittel zur Lösung der Aufgaben, wie sie uns im Dritten Reich gestellt sind. Entsprechend wäre auch für Essen, dem zentralen Bankplatz des Ruhrgebiets, die Liquidation des jüdischen Bankhauses Simon Hirschland die ideale Lösung deswegen gewesen, weil wir mehr Banken haben als notwendig oder für die Produktivwirtschaft erforderlich und erträglich sind. Es gibt jedoch Sonderfälle, welche die Aufrechterhaltung solcher Betriebe angebracht oder zweckmäßig erscheinen lassen.

Ein solcher Sonderfall

lag hier anscheinend vor. Zumindest wurden Sondergründe geltend gemacht. Vom Standpunkt volkswirtschaftlicher Erfordernisse hätte die Liquidation eine Selbstverständlichkeit bedeutet. Industrie und Banken des Reviers hatten kein Interesse an dem Fortbestand dieses jüdischen Bankbetriebes. Die Industrie wäre sogar erfreut gewesen, ihre Gelder stärker konzentrieren zu können, eben aus der Ueberlegung heraus, dadurch vorteilhafter arbeiten zu können. Abgesehen vielleicht von gewissen Sonderinteressen fanden sich auch die Banken auf dieser Ebene. Das jüdische Bankhaus Simon Hirschland war aber Treuhänderin von Auslandsanleihen und ausländischen Krediten. Diese ausländischen Gläubigerinteressen haben schließlich den Ausschlag dafür gegeben, daß der jüdische Laden nicht liquidiert worden ist, wie das an sich wünschens- und erstrebenswert gewesen wäre. Es bestand zumindest die Möglichkeit, daß die ausländischen Gläubiger die sofortige Rückzahlung von Stillhaltekrediten gefordert hätten, woran die Reichsbank im Interesse der deutschen Volkswirtschaft zur Zeit kein Interesse hatte. Zwar hätten die Interessen der ausländischen Gläubiger auch bei der Liquidation dieses jüdischen Bankhauses ohne weiteres sichergestellt werden können, indem eine Großbank, wie etwa die Deutsche Bank, vielleicht auch in Gemeinschaft mit den anderen Großbanken als Treuhänder eingesprungen wäre. Ueber die Art der Währung dieser Interessen konnte Deutschland aber nicht allein bestimmen. So ist es zu der Neugründung der Bankfirma Burkhardt & Co., KG. auf Aktien mit einem Kapital von 6,5 Millionen RM. gekommen, an der die beiden Geschäftsinhaber Burkhardt und von Falkenhausen mit je 500 000 RM. die Deutsche Bank mit 2,5 Mill. RM., die National-Bank mit 1 Mill. RM., die Bank für deutsche Industrieobligationen und das Privatbankhaus Merck, Finck & Co., München-Berlin, mit je 500 000 RM., sowie eine Tochtergesellschaft der Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke und Staatsrat Fritz Thyssen mit weiteren je 500 000 [...] Kommanditisten beteiligt sind. Die erste Frage, [...]er Zusammensetzung der Kommanditisten auftaucht, [...]ch der besonderen Interessennahme der Deutschen B[ank] [...]in Essen selbst und darüber hinaus im Revier b[esonders] [...]hon ausreichend vertreten ist. Es steht dies offensichtli[ch] [...]den ausländischen Gläubigerinteressen am Bankhau[s] [...]on Hirschland in Verbindung, wenn man nicht unterst[ellt], [...]vill. daß die Deutsche Bank als Filialgroßbank den re[gio]nalen Privatbankhäusern eine besondere Chance für die zukünftige Entwicklung einräumt. Sonst bleibt die starke Beteiligung unverständlich, denn im Grunde genommen kann auch [...] ein geschäftlich betrachtet durch die Bankneugründung nicht gewinnen. Die volkswirtschaftlichen Mittel erfahren durch das bloße Vorhandensein eines Instituts keine Vermehrung. Was an die neue Bank an Geschäften fällt, wird ihr wenigstens zum Teil bei ihren unmittelbaren Filialen wieder verloren gehen. Die Beteiligung der National-Bank mit 1 Mill. RM., die sie sich im Wege der Kapitalerhöhung um den gleichen Betrag beschafft, kann lediglich besagen, daß sie als aufwärtsstrebende Regionalbank die Entwicklung auf Grund der neuen Planung sehr aufmerksam mitverfolgen und bei etwaigen Konsortialgeschäften nicht einfach abseits stehen will. Die Firma Merck, Finck & Co. ist das erste und größte Privatbankgeschäft Deutschlands, woraus sich die Interessennahme ohne weiteres erklärt. Von den Industriefirmen aber, die wegen einer Beteiligung angegangen wurden, haben einige mit der plausiblen Begründung gedankt, daß das Bankgeschäft außerhalb ihres Aufgabengebietes liege und Mittel dafür nicht verfügbar seien. Soweit eine Beteiligung von Industriellen jetzt in die Erscheinung tritt, erfolgte sie

ohne Enthusiasmus

aus dem Gefühl der Beirksverbundenheit und der Gebundenheit durch die Stillhaltekredite. Nachdem jedoch die Bankfirma Burkhardt & Co. ins Leben getreten ist, kann man nur wünschen, daß sie ihre Aufgabe nicht in der Nachfolge des jüdischen Bankhauses Simon Hirschlands sieht, sondern ein ganz neues Geschäft im Geiste nationalsozialistischer Wirtschaftsauffassung, d. h. auf der Grundlage der deutschen Rechts- und Sittenordnung aufbaut, und eine [...]sprechende Entwicklung nimmt. Darüber aber dürfen wir [...]s keiner Täuschung hingeben, daß die notwendige und darum kommende Rationalisierung des deutschen Bankwesens nicht aufgehalten wird. In jedem Falle geben die volkswirtschaftlichen Erfordernisse und Zielsetzungen den Ausschlag, nicht dagegen etwaige privatwirtschaftliche Sonderinteressen oder solche, die außerhalb nationalwirtschaftlicher Ueberlegungen stehen. Mag hier auch ein besonders gelagerter Fall vorliegen: im allgemeinen bleibt die Liquidation der jüdischen Bankhäuser die ideale volkswirtschaftliche Lösung.

"N[ational-Zeitung] ... 10. 1938

Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co., Essen. —6,5 Mill. RM A.-K. Wie jetzt bekannt wird, beträgt das Kapital des aus der Umwandlung des Bankhauses Simon Hirschland hervorgegangenen Bankhauses Burkhardt & Co. K.-G. a. A. 6,5 Mill. Reichsmark. Beteiligt sind die Deutsche Bank mit 2,5 Mill. RM, die Nationalbank, Essen, mit 1 Mill. RM, die beiden Geschäftsinhaber Burkhardt und Dr. Freiherr von Falkenhausen sowie das Bankhaus Merck, Finck & Co., München, Berlin, die Bank für deutsche Industrie-Obligationen, Staatsrat Dr. Fritz Thyssen und die Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke über eine Tochtergesellschaft mit je 500 000 RM.

Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung 7 .1o.1938

Privatbankier und Ruhrrevier

Im Anfang war der Privatbankier. Der große Einfluß des Privatbankiers auf die deutsche Wirtschaft, auf den deutschen Anteil am Welthandel, ja auch auf die Entstehung vieler Aktienbanken jeder Größe darf nicht vergessen werden." Gelten diese Aeußerungen eines Privatbankiers auf dem diesjährigen Allgemeinen Deutschen Bankiertag als historische Tatsache, so kann darüber hinaus kein Zweifel bestehen, daß auch oder vielmehr gerade heute dem persönlich verantwortlichen und auf eigener Initiative aufbauenden privaten Bankierstand Aufgaben zufallen, deren Lösung besonders enge Beziehungen zwischen Bank und Kunden voraussetzt. Seine hervorragende Mitarbeit bei dem wirtschaftlichen Aufstieg Deutschlands läßt sich nicht leugnen. Vor allem im Ruhrrevier, wo auf engem Raum, wie sonst nirgends im übrigen Reich, die mannigfachsten wirtschaftlichen Kräfte zusammengeballt sind, ist sie immer wieder spürbar; die Geschichte der rheinisch-westfälischen Industrie ist reich an Beispielen für den engen Konnex zwischen dem industriellen Unternehmer und dem ihm zur Seite stehenden Bankier, einst in der Gründerzeit des vorigen Jahrhunderts, nicht weniger ausgeprägt aber auch in der Zeit des wirtschaftlichen Wiederaufbaues in der Nachkriegszeit. Wer die Entwicklung der einzelnen Konzerne im rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet kennt, weiß um die engeren Zusammenhänge, die Zusammenarbeit, die all' das geschaffen und trotz aller Stürme, die über die Industrie hinweggingen, auch erhalten hat. Hier bietet sich dem Privatbankier aber auch weiterhin ein umfangreiches Tätigkeitsgebiet, obgleich die Großbanken selbstverständlich stark vertreten sind. Auch heute noch sind dem Privatbankier die Eigenschaften, die ihn früher auszeichneten, von Nutzen: Unternehmungsgeist, gepaart mit hervorragendem Fachwissen und entsprechendem Verantwortungsgefühl. Dem Unternehmer und Kaufmann, der unter Einsatz seiner ganzen Persönlichkeit und, seines Ansehens hinauszog und der Heimat die Weltmärkte erschloß, legte man den Ehrentitel eines „Königlichen Kaufmanns" bei; gebührt nicht auch dem Bankier, der immer wieder neue Tätigkeitsgebiete aufspürt, so dem wirtschaftlichen Fortschritt dienend, diese Ehrung? Zweifellos sind seine Leistungen nicht minder von Nutzen für das Gemeinwohl wie die des Kaufmanns.

Diese Ueberlegungen mögen mitbestimmend gewesen sein, bei der Umwandlung des Bankhauses Simon Hirschland in Essen einen Weg zu gehen, der die Fortführung des Unternehmens als Privatbankhaus ermöglicht, um so den persönlichen Kontakt mit den Werken im industriellen Westen auch weiterhin zu pflegen. Gewiß kann man au fdie kommandistische Beteiligung der Großbanken und der Industrie, von denen insbesondere die an dem Hause beteiligten Interessen der Thyssen- und Flick-Gruppe zu nennen sind, hinweisen. Aber man wird trotzdem feststellen dürfen, daß hierdurch bei dem nunmehrigen Bankhause Burkhardt & Co. der Charakter eines Privatbankhauses keineswegs in einem Ausmaß geändert wird, welches das persönliche Moment in den Hintergrund treten läßt. Es ist damit eine Lösung gefunden, wie sic bereits bei zahlreichen anderen Umwandlungen privater Bankhäuser durchgeführt wurde. Die hierbei auftretenden Schwierigkeiten, größer vielleicht als diejenigen bei der Arisierung einer anderen industriellen Gesellschaft, sind nicht zu verkennen; sie mögen mehr im Personellen als im Finanziellen liegen. Es ist vielleicht einfacher und leichter, das erforderliche Kapital zu beschaffen als die zur Fortführung eines derartigen immerhin beachtlichen Bankhauses geeigneten Persönlichkeiten zu finden, zumal wenn es gilt, die Firma als selbständiges Bankhaus zu erhalten und — von einer Liquidation abgesehen — nicht etwa in eine Großbankfiliale oder eine Niederlassung eines anderen privaten Bankbetriebes umzuwandeln. Aber die Namen Burkhardt und von Falkenhausen sind ja nicht gerade unbekannt! Otto Burkhardt ist besonders hervorgetreten durch seine Tätigkeit beim Dierig-Hammersen-Konzern als Industrie- und vor allem als Textilkaufmann. Wenn nun die Auffassung vertreten wird, daß damit „ein Berufsfremder" in das Bankgewerbe eintritt, so trifft diese Auffassung nicht zu. Otto Burkhardt war u. a. längere Zeit vor und nach dem Kriege als A bteilungsleiter des A. Schaaffhausenschen Bankvereins in Krefeld tätig und ist so auch auf Grund seiner Vorbildung als Bankfachmann zur erfolgreichen Durchführung seiner neuen Aufgabe berufen. Dr. jur. Gottwald Freiherr von Falkenhausen ist als Direktor der Essener Filiale der Deutschen Bank mit den Verhältnissen im Revier besonders vertraut.

Mit der Beteiligung von Großbanken und Industrie ist ein Weg beschritten, der kennzeichnend ist für das Revier, nämlich der einer engen Zusammenarbeit aller Kreise, die an dem Bestehen des betreffenden Unternehmens interessiert sind, wie sie sich, wenn auch in etwas anderer Form, bei der bedeutenden Regionalbank des Reviers, der Westfalenbank, ebenfalls gezeigt hat.

Wenn nun das Bankhaus Burkhardt & Co. seine wohl wie bisher alle Zweige des Bankgewerbes umfassende Tätigkeit aufnimmt, so wird ihm dabei die Förderung aller interessierten und maßgebenden Stellen von Nutzen sein. Die Zusammenarbeit mit der Industrie, von der die Firma Krupp wohl auch in Zukunft in enger Verbindung zu dem neuen Hause stehen wird, ohne allerdings, wie wir hören, eine direkte Beteiligung einzugehen, dürfte weiterhin mitbestimmend für die Entwicklung des Hauses sein.

AR 25638 4/8 NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS & FAMILY MEMORABILIA UNDATED, 1874 ARCHIVES

Erster Lazarus-Abend.

Im großen Musikvereinssaal vor einem zahlreichen Publicum hielt letzten Sonntag Abends Geheimrath Professor Moritz Lazarus aus Berlin seinen angekündigten Vortrag. Unter den Gästen befanden sich unter Anderen: die Hofräthe Meznik, Schulz v. Straszniţky, Professor Doctor Zimmermann und Beer, Regierungsrath Winterniţ, Professor Dr. Josef Gruber, Großindustrieller David Ritter v. Gutmann, der Präses der israelitischen Cultusgemeinde, kaiserlicher Rath Klinger, mit den Vorstandsmitgliedern, der Generaldirector der Niederösterreichischen Escompte-Gesellschaft Ritter v. Borkenau, Architekt Fleischer, Landesschulrath Dr. Gustav Kohn, die Reichsraths-Abgeordneten Noske und Wrabeţ, Landtags-Abgeordneter Professor Kick, die Gemeinderäthe Dr. Vogler, Dr. Stern und Baurath Stiaßny, Handelskammerrath kaiserlicher Rath Wilhelm Pollak, Commercialrath H. Stiaßny, Secretär Emil Horner, viele Schriftsteller und Mitglieder der Advocatenkammer, Gelehrte und Abordnungen der jüdisch-akademischen Verbindungen. Auch aus der Provinz kamen zahlreiche Rabbiner und Gelehrte, um Prof. Lazarus zu hören. Allein man sah auch Gäste aus weiter Ferne und unter diesen befanden sich auch der Leiter der schweizerischen Cultusangelegenheiten Regierungsrath Govat und der Universitätsprofessor Dr. Stein aus Bern. Beide Herren sind speciell aus Anlaß des Doppelvortrages des Ehepaares Lazarus nach Wien gekommen.

Allgemein wurde das Verdienst des politischen Volksvereines und seines Präsidenten Herrn Dr. Fialla um die Veranstaltung dieser Abende anerkannt. Nicht leicht konnte ein höherer geistiger Genuß in vornehmerer Weise und in stylvollerer Umrahmung dargeboten werden. Der ganze Eindruck der durchgeistigten Persönlichkeit und der wie ein Gebet emporsteigenden und zur Andacht stimmenden Emanation dieses vom edelsten Wesen des Judenthumes wie durchleuchteten Greises, der duftige Hauch reinsten Idealismus, und der Accent herzenswarmer Innigkeit, die meisterhafte Illustration des Vortrages durch die wundervolle Harmonie spärlicher, aber eindrucksvoller Gesten, die Architektonik des Vortrages selbst, kurz Alles in Allem war von hinreißender Wirkung. Selten haben wir ein Publicum in so freudiger Bewegung gesehen, wie unter dem Eindrucke dieser mächtigen Kundgebung.

Redner definirt in der Einleitung die Aufgabe einer völkerpsychologischen Betrachtung des Judenthums dahin, die Stellung nachzuweisen, welche das Judenthum im idealen Haushalte der Menschheit einnimmt — allerdings nur andeutungsweise, in einigen Gedankenzügen — über Thatsachen, welche auf dem Wege zu diesem Ziele liegen.

Es ist ein feiner Zug der biblischen Darstellung, daß schon zu den Zeiten des Moses dieser Gedanke über die besondere Eigenart des jüdischen Stammes ausgesprochen wurde, aber daß er einem Nichtjuden in den Mund gelegt wird. Bileam ist's, der vom Volke Israel, das er vor sich schaut, sagt, daß es eben für sich allein wohne und mit den übrigen Völkern sich nicht gleich achte.

Feine Betrachtungen knüpft der Talmud auch daran, daß er sagt, Bileam, der Nichtjude, habe Lobreden auf den jüdischen Stamm gehalten, Moses aber habe seinem Volke die Strafreden gehalten.

Schon in alter Zeit erklärt ein Mann, der eine Art Vorläufer der Völkerpsychologie gewesen ist, Rabbi Acher bar Aba: Du wirst nicht leicht den Charakter dieses Stammes, der Juden nämlich, ergründen. Er scheint sich also mit dieser Frage der Prüfung des Volkscharakters beschäftigt zu haben.

Die starke Ausbildung seiner Eigenart im Laufe der Geschichte sollte aber nicht geschehen und geschah nicht für dieses Volk allein, sondern für die ganze Menschheit. In einer Allegorie haben die Rabbinen dies bereits zum Ausdruck gebracht, als sie sagten, Gott habe Moses befohlen, das Gesetz auf den Altar zu schreiben, aber in allen 70 Sprachen — man war damals der Ansicht, daß es überhaupt nur 70 Sprachen in der Menschenfamilie gebe — in allen Sprachen sollte das Gesetz aufgeschrieben werden. Es wurde Israel zuerst gegeben, gegeben aber für die ganze Menschheit. Israel selbst aber mußte sich absondern, damit es eben für seinen Beruf in seiner Eigenart sich vollkommen entwickeln kann.

Israel mußte particularistisch sein, weil es allein universalistisch war, weil der universalistische Gedanke der gesammten Menschheit hier zum ersten Male zur Anschauung gelangte, und weil dieser Gedanke beschützt sein mußte durch die ganze Denk- und Lebensweise dieses Volkes.

In aller Kürze angedeutet: Das Wesentlichste in der Eigenart des ganzen inneren Lebensinhaltes des Judenthums bestand schon früher darin, daß die Richtung auf Schöpfung von Einheitsgedanken vorwiegend war.

Der erste Gedanke ist die Einheit der Natur. Die heidnischen Völker alle hatten keine Vorstellung von einer Einheit der Welt oder des Universums. Sie konnten keine haben; wenn die Sonne, der Mond, die Erde besonders personificirte Wesen sind mit eigenen Bestrebungen und Neigungen, dann kann der Gedanke der Einheit ja nicht aufkommen.

Das Weiteste, was wir in der dramatischen Poesie haben, finden wir bei Sophokles in jenem sonst so wundervollen Monologe, womit Electra die Anrufung beginnt: „O, heiliges Licht, o, erdumfließende Luft.“ In der Schlußrede des Moses aber werden Himmel und Erde als Zeugen aufgerufen und ebenso bei Jesaias Himmel und Erde; das bedeutete im ganzen Alterthume das Ganze der Welt. Alexander von Humboldt hat im dritten Bande seines Kosmos, welcher den Weltansichten der antiken Völker gewidmet ist, mit allem Nachdrucke bezeugt, daß man in keiner Literatur wieder ein so vollkommenes, in sich geschlossenes und umfassendes Weltbild findet als im 104. Psalm.

Die zweite Einheit war die Einheit Gottes. Eines, was sonst so selten genügend beachtet wird, möchte ich hervorheben. Nicht die Zahl ein Gott oder viele Götter ist das Tiefste in der Unterscheidung von Begriffen des Göttlichen überhaupt. Ein anderer Mangel haftete den heidnischen Anschauungen an, welcher darin bestand, daß alle Gottheit localisirt war. Jeder Gott ist Gott nur in seinem Bezirke. Athene ist Gottheit nur für die Athenienser, für alle Anderen eine Erzählung, eine Dichtung, in Ephesus wird die Diana angebetet. Die Zuspitzung ist vielleicht am größten in Rom, wo z. B. Jupiter Capitolinus weithin herrschender Gott sein soll, weil es sich ja darum handelt, ihm alle Völker zu unterwerfen. Aber es gibt neben allen übrigen Gottheiten schließlich auch Laren und Penaten, Hausgötter in jedem Hause, in jeder Familie besondere Götter; begreiflich, da sie auch die nächsten waren, daß man ihnen am meisten ergeben war, auf ihre Eingebungen am Meisten horchte. Mochte Jupiter Capitolinus dem Menschen sagen und von ihm fordern, was er wollte — was die Penaten in die Seele legten, das war das Wichtigste. Eine merkwürdige kleine Geschichte, welche kaum zur Geschichte Israels, sondern zu der des israelitischen Landes gehört, hat uns das 2. Buch der Könige im 17. Capitel aufbewahrt.

Der König von Assyrien hatte Israel bekriegt und besiegt. Die Stämme wurden in Gefangenschaft, ins Exil nach Assyrien geführt; die leergewordene Provinz aber besetzte er mit Colonisten aus seinen verschiedenen Provinzen. Es werden da die verschiedenen Gegenden des assyrischen Reiches, aus welchen der König neue Bewohner hingeschickt hat, aufgeführt — kurz bald nachdem neue Colonisten da waren, brach als ein schweres Uebel eine übermäßige Anhäufung des Gewildes ins Land. Alle diese Völkerschaften, welche gekommen waren, hatten, wie erzählt wird, ihre Gottheiten mitgebracht.

Es waren fromme Leute, die mochten von ihren Göttern nicht lassen, sie hatten sie mitgebracht und beteten zu ihnen, aber die Plage wich nicht vom Lande. So brachte man die Sache denn vor den König. Der König von Assur sagte: „Ei, das ist ja sehr begreiflich! Alle diese Leute beten nur die Götter an, die sie aus ihrer früheren Heimat mitgebracht haben. Das sind ja keine Götter für das Land Israel. Man sende einen israelitischen Priester hin, daß er sie lehre den Gottesdienst des Landes Israel, dann wird die Plage weichen.“ Also das war die allgemeine Anschauung und es war das große Verdienst des Monotheismus, wie er hier ausgebildet worden ist, endlich eine Ueberwindung alles Endlichen in Raum und Zeit zu schaffen. Bereits Abraham, der Erzvater, der eigentliche Begründer des Volkes, zeichnet sich eben dadurch aus, daß er seine Wanderung antritt, von Ort zu Ort zieht und überall denselben Gott lehrt, nicht mehr locale Götter, sondern den einen Gott, den er in allen Ländern für alle Menschen zur Belehrung bringt.

Die dritte Einheit, welche das Judenthum gelehrt hat, ist die der Menschheit. Auch dieser Gedanke, daß alle Menschen eine Familie sind, ist nur bei den späteren Philosophen der anderen Völker, nicht in den alten Religionen hervorgetreten. Von Akiba ist uns ein Gespräch zwischen ihm und Rabbi ben Assai über-

Christenthum den Schlüssel zum Himmel an die Stelle der Wölfin gesetzt hat.

Bei den zarten Griechen ist Zeus, der Vater der Götter und Menschen, in derselben Gefahr, zu verhungern, er wird aber durch die Ziege Amalthea, durch jenes Thier sanft blickenden Auges genährt, ganz entsprechend der edlen, sittlichen Natur des hellenischen Stammes. Moses aber wird ernährt von seiner eigenen Mutter. (Lebhafter Beifall und Händeklatschen.) Das bedarf keines Commentars. Sie haben mit den Händen den Commentar geklatscht. Ich habe vorhin von der Continuität des Geistes gesprochen, hier haben wir die Continuität des Gemüthes. (Beifall.) Eine Generation gehört zur anderen, die Mutter zum Kinde, und einer jener glänzenden Zufälle, die es auch in der Geschichte der Literatur gibt, tritt uns hier entgegen, daß gerade des letzten Propheten, Maleachi, letztes Wort, das von der Verheißung spricht, daß Elias der Prophet wiederkehren werde vor dem großen Gottestage, verkündet: Und er wird zurückführen und hinwenden das Herz der Eltern zu ihren Kindern und das Herz der Kinder zu ihren Eltern. Wenn diese Continuität des Gemüthes unter den Juden erhalten bleibt, dann hat auch die Continuität des Geistes eine gewisse Berechtigung. (Lebhafter Beifall.)

Nun noch Eins. Alle alten Culturvölker haben eine Vorstellung von einem goldenen Zeitalter. Das ist sehr begreiflich. Wenn die Menschen in die Wirklichkeit des Lebens hineinblicken, sehen sie, daß das Dasein brüchig, mangelhaft, unzulänglich ist. Man sehnt sich nach einem Zustande der Vollkommenheit und was die Wirklichkeit nicht bietet, das erzeugt die dichtende Phantasie. So entsteht die Vorstellung von einem goldenen Zeitalter, welches einmal gewesen ist, von einem goldenen Zeitalter, das aber in der Vergangenheit liegt, und von welchem herab der Verfall immer tiefer und tiefer steigt. Auch das Judenthum hat aus dem Geiste seiner Propheten eine Vorstellung von dem goldenen Zeitalter geschaffen; es ist die Messianische Zeit, aber es unterscheidet sich dieses goldene Zeitalter dadurch, daß es nicht in der Vergangenheit liegt, sondern in der Zukunft. (Lebhafter Beifall.) Nicht absteigend von dem Ideal lebt die Menschheit, sondern aufsteigend soll sie leben. (Beifall.) Das goldene Zeitalter der messianischen Idee ist nicht eine Phantasie, sondern eine Aufgabe. Es ist die Aufgabe der Menschheit, die Messianische Zeit herbeizuführen. (Lebhafter Beifall.) Nun haben wir zwar in der Bibel auch eine Erzählung, welche gleich ist jenen Vorstellungen des goldenen Zeitalters, die Erzählung vom Paradies und vom Sündenfall; wiederum eine höchst merkwürdige literarische Thatsache. Ich glaube, man kann heute kein Buch, keine Novelle, keinen Roman oder ein wissenschaftlich ernstes Buch lesen, ohne daß man im Laufe der Lectüre einem Anklang an die Vorstellungen, Paradies, Schuld, die Schlange als Verführerin u. s. w. begegnet. Dahingegen aber, wenn wir die ganze Bibel durchlesen, finden wir mit Ausnahme der ersten Capitel der Genesis niemals wieder eine Erinnerung an das Paradies und was daran hängt. Kein Denker und Dichter, kein Prophet und kein Psalmist hat je wieder vom Paradies geschrieben oder auf dasselbe hingewiesen. Das Paradies der Vergangenheit entspricht nicht ganz dem jüdischen Geiste, das Paradies der Zukunft, der Menschheit, die Messianische Zeit, das war das Sinnen und die Sehnsucht des jüdischen Geistes. (Lebhafter Beifall.)

Es gibt in der That einen durchgreifenden Unterschied zwischen den Poesien der arischen Völker und der hebräischen. Bei den arischen Völkern überwiegen vorzugsweise Epos und Drama, Erzählung und Darstellung von Ereignissen, Schicksalen, Charakteren, Verwicklungen und ihre Lösungen und daneben allerdings auch lyrische Poesie. Das, was hier die Aufgabe der Poesie ist, wie sie in der That auf den Menschen wirkt, ist doch offenbar dies: Man erzählt oder stellt dar das, was nicht der Wirklichkeit angehört, man ist unbefriedigt von der Wirklichkeit, man verlangt nach etwas anderem als das, was uns das wirkliche Dasein darbietet, und so wird, wie Goethe sich ausdrückt, was nie und irgends sich hat begeben, zur Darstellung gebracht. Davon weiß die hebräische Poesie wenig. Ihre geistigen Formen, welche ebenfalls die Schönheit pflegen, wenden sich selbst, wo sie Erzählungen bietet, den wirklichen, den historischen Ereignissen zu, welche in poetischer Weise dargestellt werden, sonst aber ist sie nur eine Poesie des Gedankens und des Gemüthes. Nicht eine zweite, nichtige ersonnene Welt hinzustellen, sondern in diese wirkliche Welt hinein den Gedanken zu legen und zu heben das Gemüth hier innerhalb der Wirklichkeit hinaufzuleiten zu idealen Anschauungen, das ist die Sache der hebräischen Poesie.

Wir besitzen von Juda Halevi eine kleine Sammlung von Gedichten unter dem gemeinsamen Titel „Die Meerfahrt". Bekanntlich hat er, vor Sehnsucht getrieben, in späten Jahren seines Lebens sich noch aufgemacht, um das heilige Land aufzusuchen. Er fährt also auf dem Mittelmeer und hat da eine Anzahl von Gedichten unterwegs gedichtet, welche gesammelt „Die Meerfahrt" bezeichnet worden sind. Alle Dichter arischer Völker von Homer bis Goethe, würden, wenn sie eine Meerfahrt gedichtet hätten, eine Beschreibung, eine Schilderung dessen, was sie bei dieser Meerfahrt erlebt, gegeben haben. Was ihre Augen sehen und was ihre Seele so angeregt hat, diese Bilder würden wir deutlich zu schauen bekommen. Nichts davon bei Juda Halevi; sondern er bringt zur Darstellung, wie sein Herz bewegt worden ist, welche Gedanken in ihm angeregt wurden während der Fahrt, und so lautet denn eine Strophe, die Schlußstrophe seines Gedichtes, die er am Abend gedichtet; er ist auf dem Deck des Schiffes, es ist Nacht, er dichtet und die letzte Strophe, mit welcher ich auch diesen Vortrag schließen will, lautet, dem Deutschen angeeignet, also:

„Unter mir ein Meer und über mir ein Meer, dazwischen ein drittes Meer, mein Herz.
Unter mir ein Meer von Wasserwogen, über mir ein Meer von leuchtenden Sternen, dazwischen ein drittes Meer, mein Herz.
Wenn seine Wogen sich erheben, rauschen sie mächtiger als alle Wellen des Meeres,
Wenn seine Sterne leuchten, glänzen sie gewaltiger als alle Gestirne des Himmels,
Denn es wendet sich zu dir, o Gott!"

(Stürmischer, lang anhaltender Beifall und lebhaftes Händeklatschen.)

Zweiter Lazarus-Abend.

Die Convertitin Nahida Ruth Lazarus im Centrum der antisemitischen Bewegung Europas, in Wien, im großen Musikvereinssaal, war eine eigenartige und gewiß denkwürdige Erscheinung. In einer Zeit der Kleingeister, da die Fahnenflucht der Feigen und Engbrüstigen in unserer Mitte von Tag zu Tag in erschreckender Weise zunimmt, da werden Tausende die Erinnerung festhalten an jene Frau, die, durch ihre Abstammung einer strenggläubigen christlichen Familie angehörend, öffentlich auftritt und das aus tiefster Seele strömende Bekenntniß ablegt: „Ich habe nach schweren innerlichen religiösen Kämpfen im Judenthum jene Religion gefunden, die mich tröstet und erhebt, ich bin Jüdin geworden und erachte es als eine heilige Pflicht, dies öffentlich zu verkünden."

Dieser Vortrag, auf dessen Inhalt wir in der nächsten Nummer unseres Blattes nochmals zurückkommen wollen, war eine ganz eigenartige Beichte, eine Confession voll feiner seelischer Tiefblicke, eine Analyse, bei der eine scharfsichtige Psychologin ihr geheimstes, tiefstes Seelenleben enthüllte. Und aus dem Bilde, das die Vortragende von sich selbst entrollte, leuchtete der Grundzug ihres Wesens hervor: Frau Nahida Ruth Lazarus ist in unserer realistischen, dem Glauben abgewandten Zeit eine jener seltenen Naturen, denen die Religion kein äußerlicher Formelkram, sondern tiefstes Herzens- und Gemüthsbedürfniß ist. Dieser religiöse Drang ist mit einem hochfliegenden Idealismus vermält und mit einem heißen, edlen Glaubenseifer. Derartige Naturen sind eigentlich in unserer Zeit anachronistisch, aber gerade deshalb verdient der Muth, mit dem diese seltene Frau das, was sie als wahr erkannt hat, versicht, umsomehr Beachtung und Achtung. — Frau Nahida Ruth Lazarus schilderte zunächst ihre an allerhand Kümmernissen reiche Kindheit. Ihre Mutter, die aus Gesundheitsrücksichten in Palermo leben mußte, hatte sie als Kind einer strenggläubigen katholischen Gräfin Saint Germain in Pisa anvertraut. Die Gräfin, eine vornehme Dame, in deren Hause die Aristokratie von Pisa verkehrte, erzog ihr Pflegkind standesgemäß, aber gleichwohl gestaltete sich ihre bigotte Erziehungsmethode zu einem förmlichen Märtyrerthum für das Kind, das von einer religiösen Sehnsucht beseelt war, der die puren Aeußerlichkeiten der religiösen Uebungen keine Befriedigung bieten konnten.

Den Trieb nach geistiger Unabhängigkeit, der schon in dem Kinde rege war, suchte die Gräfin durch grausame Strafen zu ersticken. Es gelang ihr nicht. Das Kind hatte ein Buch gefunden, das es tröstete, und stärkte: Es war die Bibel. Die kleine Nahida verstand freilich nicht Alles darin. Aber jene Stellen, die von Gottes Gegenwart sprechen, von Geduld, Zuversicht, Vertrauen, las sie mit Eifer und Inbrunst und erquickte sich an ihnen; besonders gerne schlug sie die Psalmen auf, denn in ihnen hauptsächlich fand sie den Trost, den sie suchte. Dabei wurde ihr vornehmlich das Alte Testament lieb und theuer, weil sie hier überall das „Mütterliche" hervorstrahlen sah. Und so wurden ihre kindliche Sehnsucht nach der Mutter und ihr Suchen nach Gott allein im Alten Testament befriedigt.

Die Rednerin zeichnete in feinen Zügen einzelne Frauengestalten des Alten Testamentes, welche ihre kindliche Phantasie so lebhaft fesselten, und geißelte mit feiner, wenn auch sanfter Satyre, die Vernachlässigung der Bibellectüre von Seiten der jüdischen Frauen.

An diese Darlegung des außerordentlich entwickelten Seelenlebens des Kindes knüpfte die Vortragende die Erzählung eines ergreifenden dramatischen Vorganges. Die Gräfin hatte alle Briefe Nahida's an die Mutter unterschlagen. Die Mutter erfuhr schließlich doch von den Mißhandlungen, die ihr Kind erlitt und kam nach Pisa. Und nun entbrannte zwischen den beiden Frauen ein heißer Kampf um Nahida, da die Gräfin das Kind, das sie in ihrer Weise liebte, um keinen Preis von sich lassen wollte. Die Mutter mußte die Behörden anrufen und schließlich mit ihrer Tochter geradezu die Flucht ergreifen.

Die Jahre vergingen. Nahida wurde mündig, verheiratete sich mit dem Kunstschriftsteller Remy und versäumte dabei in Berlin, wo sie lebte, keine Gelegenheit, um ihren Drang nach religiöser Erbauung zu befriedigen. Aber die Eindrücke, die sie von den Predigten der verschiedensten Kanzelredner empfing, waren stets zwiespaltiger Natur. Da trat etwas Neues in ihr Leben. Die „Schmach des Jahrhunderts". Als die antisemitische Bewegung sich fühlbar machte und auch in ihrer eigenen Familie dadurch schwere Conflicte heraufbeschworen wurden, fing sie an, sich über die Juden und das Judenthum zu unterrichten. Sie las Schriften für und gegen die Juden; die letzteren stießen sie ab durch die gehässige Uebertreibung ihrer Polemik. Besonders waren es Wilhelm Herzberg's „Jüdische Familienpapiere", die einen tiefen Eindruck auf sie machten.

So begann sie, sich über die Juden und jüdische Dinge zu unterrichten. Das geschah anfangs ohne sichere Methode, bis sie Moriz Lazarus kennen lernte, ohne zu wissen, daß er, der Präsident der Schiller-Stiftung, der Verfasser des „Lebens der Seele", der Begründer der neuen Wissenschaft der Völkerpsychologie, ein Jude sei.

Bei diesen Worten hielt die Vortragende eine Weile tiefgerührt inne. Aller Blicke richteten sich auf die Loge, in der der berühmte Gelehrte saß, und ein minutenlanger stürmischer Beifall durchwogte den Saal.

Lazarus, fuhr die Rednerin fort, bewog sie, hebräisch zu lernen, um die Urschrift im Original zu lesen. Gar oft kam der Gelehrte, mit Büchern bepackt, in ihre bescheidene Wohnung. Und als ihr offenbar wurde, daß das Judenthum keine Dogmen kenne, sondern nur religiöse und ethische Gesetze, humanitäre und pädagogische Vorschriften, da wußte sie auch, daß sie im Herzen längst Jüdin sei. Es bedurfte nur noch des offenen Bekenntnisses. Ihr Uebertritt fand in Freiburg statt, und indem sie den Namen Ruth annahm, nahm sie auch den Namen Lazarus an — ihr Lehrer wurde ihr Gatte.

„So gehöre ich jetzt," schloß die Rednerin ihren Vortrag, „jenem Volke an, dessen Ahnen die Bibel geschaffen, welches das Wort gesprochen: Liebe Deinen Nächsten wie Dich selbst. Ich bekenne mich zur Religion des Judenthums frei und stolz, von ganzem Herzen, von ganzer Seele, mit ganzer Kraft." Rauschender Beifall folgte diesen Worten. Einen seltsamen Gegensatz zu diesem, von einer tiefen Glaubensinnigkeit durchglühten Vortrag bildete die Erscheinung der Rednerin. Frau Nahida Ruth Lazarus ist eine vornehme, elegante, noch jugendlich-schlanke Gestalt, das bleiche Antlitz von gewinnender Anmuth, aber die dunklen, leuchtenden Augen verkünden die Begeisterung dieser eigenartigen, von einer außerordentlichen Willensstärke beseelten Frau.

Die Erlösung durch Eintracht.

Wer von der Gesammtheit sich ausschließt,
leugnet den Grund. Agadah.

Ein Baum steht einsam auf hoher Bergeshalde; stark und stattlich; aber was frommt ihm all' sein Prangen; er wird doch eine Beute der Stürme werden, die von allen Seiten ihn bedrängen; als er vor Jahrhunderten, ein junges Reis, auf dieser steilen Höhe angepflanzt wurde, da stand er inmitten einer großen Reihe von Bäumen, die sich gegenseitig Schutz gewährten vor verheerendem Wetter; so konnte er Kraft gewinnen und sich herrlich entfalten; nun ist an die anderen Stämme die Axt gelegt worden oder sie sind ein Opfer des Alters geworden; damit ist auch über den letzten Stamm das Urtheil gesprochen trotz seiner gesunden Lebenskraft, trotz seines Prangens und Blühens; nicht weit davon steht gleichfalls auf hochragendem Abhange eine andere Anpflanzung, ein ganzer Wald, jeder einzelne Baum besäße nur eine geringe Widerstandskraft, aber da sie zusammenstehen, so werden die Stürme machtlos über sie hinwegwehen.

So gibt es keinen anderen Rath gegen Sturm und Wetter als den die Natur uns gibt: treu zusammenhalten in Noth und Gefahr, die Trennung ist der Tod, und die Treue ist die Rettung und das Leben.

Wir sehen so manche Familie in die Höhe kommen, zu Ansehen und Wohlstand gelangen; es ist nicht immer die hervorragende persönliche Tüchtigkeit der einzelnen Mitglieder, die solche Erfolge erzielt, sondern der Familiensinn ist es, der sie emporbringt. Der wagende Muth, auch an ein gefährliches und schwieriges Unternehmen kühn heranzutreten, regt sich ganz anders in Denen, welche mit Sicherheit darauf rechnen können, daß sie in Momenten der Noth nicht allein stehen werden; es ist nicht nur ein Act der Treue, sondern auch ein Act der Klugheit; es ist die wirksamste Versicherung auf Gegenseitigkeit, wenn eine Familie zusammenhält, wenn wie unsere Nächsten nicht fallen lassen; es kommt die Zeit, wo wir eine Stütze brauchen, wir suchen sie in der weiten Welt vergebens, wenn wir sie bei den Nächsten nicht finden; es ist ja auch die bequemste Ausrede des Fremden, der sich der Pflicht, zu helfen, entwinden möchte, auf den Bruder, den Vetter hinzuweisen, der die Hände nicht rühre um den Bedrängten aufzurichten, so daß die Anverwandten noch schaden statt zu nützen.

Welche Vortheile bringt das Verbindungswesen, das in der Welt so sehr im Schwange ist; hier heißt es: eine Hand wäscht die andere, obgleich, wenn man genauer hinsieht, man zuweilen eher sagen könnte, daß eine Hand die andere beschmutzt. Hier offenbart sich, wenn nur keine Unredlichkeit und keine Günstlingswirthschaft einreißt, der Segen so vieler geselligen Vereine; Menschen schließen sich in der Jugend zusammen, die dann nach allen Windrichtungen zerstreut werden; ist es nicht eine Freude und auch ein Nutzen, an so vielen Orten Freunde zu haben, die uns, wenn wir ihrer bedürfen, Rath und Auskunft ertheilen, die, wenn wir in ihre Gegend kommen, gastlich ihr Haus uns öffnen und das bange Gefühl der Fremdheit von uns fern halten.

Auch für unsere schwergeprüfte Glaubensgemeinschaft gibt es in diesen harten Zeiten kein anderes Heil, als daß wir sind, was wir uns nennen, daß wir eine Gemeinschaft bilden, daß Arm und Reich, Groß und Gering, Alt und Jung zu einem Bunde sich zusammenschließen, natürlich nicht zu dem Zwecke, den uns unsere Feinde andichten, um das Unrecht der Unsrigen zu decken und zu verhehlen, sondern um dem Rechte Nachdruck zu verleihen, um die Hand des Schwachen zu stärken, um uns widerstandsfähig zu machen gegen Unbill und Härte.

Der Jubel am Erlösungsfeste ist in unseren Tagen nicht so rein und laut, allerdings zuvörderst deswegen, weil jede Stunde uns das bittere Wort der Haggada bestätigt, daß sie in jedem Zeitalter wider uns sich erhoben haben, um uns ganz zu verderben, weil unsere Feinde mit einer fast unersättlichen Wuth wider uns anstürmen, sodann aber auch deswegen, weil so Viele unter uns angesichts der ungeheuren Gefahr allen Eifersüchteleien den breitesten Raum gewähren, Alles, was Autorität, hat in den Staub ziehen und Einigkeit und Zusammenhalt schwer vermissen lassen.

Jene Agada, welche in jüdischen Häusern an den Passahabenden gelesen wird, gilt bei den klugen Leuten von heute als ein Kinderbuch, weil ja allerdings hin und wieder auch manch wunderliches Wort darin sich findet, sie enthält aber in einem kurzen Satze den klarsten Hinweis, wo wir den schlimmsten Schaden zu suchen haben; da heißt es: „Wer von der Gesammtheit sich lossagt, leugnet den Grund": er ist der eigentliche Roscho, der Bösewicht, weit gefährlicher und verderblicher, als der Gegner im feindlichen Lager, den wir oft so nennen.

Nicht mit lautem Lärmen sind die Gegner zu besiegen, sondern durch Eintracht und Pflege der Gemeinschaft in unserer Mitte. Der große griechische Dichter meldet von seinen Volksgenossen, daß sie lautlos in den Kampf gezogen sind, während die Feinde, um die eigene Angst zu betäuben, schrieen und tobten. So ist es kein Zeichen von Kraft, wenn wir öffentlich und unter uns soviel vom Judenhaß reden und in Wirklichkeit am alten Schlendrian nichts ändern.

Wir haben zweifellos Widersacher, die nur Böses an uns sehen wollen, ja, die von unseren Tugenden noch mehr gekränkt werden, als von unseren Fehlern. Aber es gibt doch auch Leute, die mit kritischen, unbefangenen Augen auf uns blicken. Wenn wir oft ganz ohne Noth einen Streit zwischen Religionsgenossen, also doch zwischen Brüdern, an die große Glocke hängen, statt ihn durch gegenseitige Nachgiebigkeit zu schlichten, wenn die Conenrrenz zu einem wilden Kampf um's Dasein ausartet und der Glaubensgenosse oft noch härter angefeindet wird, als der Andersgläubige, so entgeht dieser Zwist dem scharfen Auge des Tadlers nicht und gibt ihm Anlaß, uns gering zu achten.

Noch mehr schadet uns in dem Urtheil der Welt die offenkundige Gleichgiltigkeit unserer Gebildeten gegen unsere religiösen Einrichtungen. Seit Jahrzehnten steht das Judenthum weit mehr, als es recht ist und wir es verdienen, im Vordergrunde des öffentlichen Lebens; sie wissen es drüben gerade so gut wie wir, daß viele unserer Gebildeten sich alljährlich besten Falls gleichsam mit einigen Staatvisiten im Gotteshause abfinden, sie sehen die Ohnmacht, die Zersplitterung, das Siechthum und verlieren den Respect vor uns, an dem uns unter Umständen noch mehr gelegen ist, als an der Freundschaft.

Wir möchten nicht glauben, daß unsere in der socialen Ordnung Höhergestellten sich nur, um in nichtjüdischen Kreisen sich anzufreunden, dem Judenthume entfremdet haben. Aber nehmen wir dies einmal an, so hätte diese Speculation sich als die denkbar verfehlteste erwiesen.

Welcher Trost, welche Befreiung wäre es, wenn unsere Gemeinde in Wahrheit ein Ganzes bildete. „Mächtig ist das Gesetz, mächtiger die Noth", sagt der Dichter. Vielleicht gelingt der Noth, was dem Gesetz, der Mahnung des Gewissens bisher nicht gelungen ist, uns Alle zusammenzuschließen, uns das Gefühl der Sicherheit zu geben, daß die Zusammengehörigkeit kein leeres Wort ist.

Wir fragen Keinen: Was glaubst Du, was betest Du, was ißt und trinkst Du?, sondern es genügt, daß er sich zu uns stellt, daß er die mächtige, heiligende Kraft des Judenthums anerkennt, wie sie in Jahrtausenden sich bewährt hat. Gäbe es in unserer Mitte das harte Joch eines Dogmas, eng umschlossener Glaubenslehren, so wäre es zu verstehen, wenn ein Nachdenklicher sagte: Unter dieses Joch kann ich mich nicht beugen. Aber wir üben und wir ertragen keinen Zwang, wir möchten auch nicht durch äußere Machtmittel den Schein der Zugehörigkeit erwecken, der nicht vorhanden ist, wir schelten und poltern nicht wider die Lauen und Matten, wir ersehnen nur mit ganzer Seele die Besserung, daß nicht gerade Diejenigen, die unsere festesten Stützen sein sollen, sich schwach und brüchig zeigen.

Unsere Weisen sagen (Taanit XI): Wer den Schmerz einer Gemeinde mitfühlt, der sieht und genießt auch ihre Tröstung. Achten wir wohl auf die Worte des Talmud, nicht für eine ferne Zukunft verheißt er die Tröstung: das wäre eine Prophetie, die wir ihm nicht zu glauben brauchten; nein, der Sinn des talmudischen Spruches ist: Schon im Mitgefühl liegt der Trost, die Erlösung; denn eine Gemeinschaft ist nicht verloren, so lange es Herzen gibt, die in Treue für sie sich regen.

Vor Allem, im Gotteshause offenbart sich das Gemeingefühl. Denken wir uns, eine Gemeinde hätte eine große Steuerkraft und würde gut und geschickt verwaltet, denken wir uns sogar, diese Gemeinde hätte für wohlthätige Zwecke eine Menge des Goldes, so sind dies wahrlich keine geringen Vorzüge; aber nun hätte diese Gemeinde ein Gotteshaus, das leer bleibt oder in das nur hin und wieder in einigen Stunden des Jahres die Betenden einziehen, ist dann diese reiche und wohlthätige Gemeinde nicht siech und dem Tode nahe? Das Gotteshaus ist das Herz, wenn dies still steht oder nur in matten Pulsen schlägt, wenn es seine Anziehungskraft verloren hat, dann ist das Leben und die Gemeinschaft geschwunden.

Auch der Gebildete, der Kenntnißreiche kann in sich allein den Halt nicht finden; er ist mit aller seiner Weisheit nicht widerstandsfähig, wenn er sich nicht an eine Gemeinde lehnt; er gleicht dem einsamen Baume auf steiler Höhe, der bei ruhigem Wetter uns umso eher ins Auge fällt und unsere Bewunderung erregt, weil er allein steht, der aber dem Sturme dennoch nicht gewachsen ist, der zusammenbricht, weil er keinen Gefährten hat.

Der zerstört den Grund, der sich ausschließt, und der baut und festet den Grund, der durch seine Gegenwart im Gotteshause bekundet, daß er vor aller Welt sich zu uns bekennt; wir können den Feinden von Außen nur widerstehen, wenn wir in uns geeint sind; nicht jetzt ist die Zeit, um über irgend eine Frage des Cultus und des Ritus sich zu entzweien; noch viel weniger darf der persönliche Ehrgeiz uns trennen; der Dienst für die jüdische Gesammtheit legt schwere Pflichten auf; Jeder, der sich die Kraft zutraut, soll sich ihm weihen, nicht um der Ehre willen, sondern weil das Gewissen es fordert. Wenn dieser heilige Eifer erwacht, dann wäre es Frühling in Israel, ob auch draußen die Stürme toben, dann käme es wie frischer Morgenthau auf die verzagten Herzen. Das ist die Erlösung, wenn in die fast erstorbenen Zweige vom Stamme Israel wieder Leben sprießt, wenn Jeder sich der Gesammtheit freudig anschließt.

B. R.

Der neueste antisemitische „Freisinn" der Breznovsky-Partei vor Gericht.

(Original-Bericht.)

Prag.

Der Busenfreund des jungczechischen Antisemiten Abgeordneten Wenzel Breznovsky, der Prager Stadtrath und Wagenfabrikant J. O. Jech, hatte Ende März eine hier und in ganz Böhmen vielbesprochene und sensationelle Gerichtsverhandlung mit dem jungczechischen Vertrauensmann und Mitarbeiter der „Narodni Listy", Redacteur J. S. Kraus. Diese Ehrenbeleidigungsaffaire, welche schon bei der ersten Verhandlung durch ihren persönlichen Hintergrund zu einem nicht gewöhnlichen, sehr „interessanten Falle" geworden war, zeigte nun bei der am 24. März durchgeführten Schlußverhandlung die czechischen Parteiverhältnisse in Prag, namentlich jedoch den factischen Werth des einst laut versprochenen „Freisinnes" der gegenwärtig clerical-antisemitischen Breznovsky-Partei in einem, jeden Zweifel für die Zukunft ausschließenden Tageslichte. Daher erklärt sich auch das allseitige Interesse, welches der Proceß Kraus-Jech in ganz Böhmen hervorrief, weil er die noch immer gläubigen jungczechischen Juden über die Verläßlichkeit der Breznovsky-Jech-Partei vollends aufklärte und knapp nach den Prager Stichwahlen am besten bewies, daß die Herren Redacteure J. S. Kraus und Abgeordneter Jacob Scharf, welche eben bei diesen Wahlen den Antisemitismus ihres Schützlinges Breznovsky den böhmischen Juden als so ganz harmlos und unschädlich darzustellen versucht hatten, nunmehr das gerade Gegentheil dieser Harmlosigkeit von Breznovsky und seinen ehrsamen Genossen direct an sich selbst zuerst verkosten müssen.

Es ist ein so überaus lehrreiches Capitel politischer Erziehungs-Geschichte für unsere böhmischen Glaubensgenossen in diesem Sensations-Processe zweier jungczechischer Parteimitglieder gegen einander, daß wir es für sehr lohnend erachten, den Verhandlungsgang der Kraus-Jech-Affaire wortgetreu nach den Gerichtssaal-Berichten der Prager böhmischen Blätter den geehrten Lesern vorzuführen.

Die „Narodni Politika" und „Hlas Naroda" berichten folgende ausführliche Nachrichten:

„Unter großem Andrange der neuen „Böhmischen Antisemitenpartei", welche mit weißen Nelken in den Knopflöchern erschienen waren, endigte gestern beim Bezirksgerichte für Uebertretungen am Prager Obstmarkte die Affaire, welche das Mitglied der Prager Stadtvertretung Wagenfabrikant J. O. Jech vor ungefähr 10 Wochen in einer Sitzung des jungczechischen „Altstädter Bürgerclub" mit dem Redacteur Jesaias S. Kraus gehabt hatte.

Der Verlauf dieser jungczechischen Vereins-Versammlung war in Kürze folgender:

In einer Vereinssitzung des „Altstädter Bürgerclubs" in Schurek's Restaurant „Koppmanka" hielt der Genossenschaftsvorsteher der Mehlhändler Herr Alois Kirchhof einen Vortrag „über die Verzehrungssteuer".

Nach dem Vortrage sprach das Clubmitglied der Israelit Jesaias S. Kraus, Redacteur der „Reznicke Listy" (Fleischhauer-Zeitung) und warf der Prager Stadtgemeinde in scharfen Ausdrücken vor, daß sie den Gewerbetreibenden gegenüber ärger vorgehe, als der frühere Verzehrungssteuer-Pächter, der Jude Pick, gethan hätte und führte zum Beweise an, daß die Prager Fleischhauer unter Pick bessere Vortheile gehabt hätten, als gegenwärtig unter der Gemeinde-Regieführung der Verzehrungssteuer.

Diese Ausführungen des Redacteurs J. S. Kraus erweckten in der Versammlung Widerspruch, der Vorsitzende der Sitzung, Stadtrath H. Lada wies die Anwürfe gegen die Gemeindeverwaltung zurück und bezeichnete die Sprachweise des Redacteurs Kraus als „fleischhackermäßig". Aber diese Anspielung mißdeutete wieder Herr Placek, Genossenschaftsvorsteher der Prager Fleischhauer und verließ die Sitzung. Als Herr J. O. Jech dies bemerkte, rief er ihm nach: „Herr Placek, bleiben Sie nur, ich werde ihm schon sagen, daß es für unsere Fleischhauer ein Scandal ist, wenn sie keinen besseren Redacteur haben, als einen Juden!"

Richtig ergriff auch Herr Jech das Wort und sagte unter Anderem:

„Den Jesaias Kraus betrachte ich überhaupt als am Wenigsten geeignet und dazu berufen, die Prager Fleischhauer zu vertreten und nach meiner Ueberzeugung ist es geradezu ein Schimpf für dieses altehrwürdige und seit Alters her czechische Gewerbe in Prag, daß es in seiner Mitte keine geeignetere und berufenere Personan zu suchen verstand, als den Juden Jesaias Kraus. — — —

Seit ich seine Vergangenheit kenne, war Kraus schon alles Mögliche eher, nur nicht Fleischhauer.

Jesaias Kraus war zuerst hebräischer Lehrer, dann Hadernhändler, darauf Buchbinder und erst jetzt zuletzt wurde er wackerer Vertreter der Fleischhauer-Interessen!"

Durch diese Auslassungen fühlte sich Herr Kraus an seiner Ehre schwer gekränkt und klagte den Herrn Jech wegen Ehrenbeleidigung beim Bezirksgerichte am Obstmarkte, wo schon am 18. Februar die erste Verhandlung stattfand und behufs weiterer Zeugeneinvernahme vertagt wurde.

Die gestrige Schlußverhandlung leitete Landesgerichts-Adjunct Rohn, den angeklagten Jech vertheidigte der jungczechische Landtagsabgeordnete und Prager Stadtrath Dr. Karl Černohorsky, als Anwalt des Klägers Redacteur J. S. Kraus fungirte Dr. Max Lengsfeld (derzeit Obmann des »Ceskožidovske druzstvo vydavaklske« („Czechisch-jüdische Verlags-Genossenschaft") und Vorstandsmitglied des »Or-Tomid« („Czechisch-jüdischer Tempelverein").

Als Zeuge Herr Sesina im Ganzen den Inhalt der Anklage bestätigt hatte, frug Herr Jech:

„Stimmen Sie nicht auch vollkommen mit mir darin überein, daß es wahr ist, was ich dem Kraus sagte?

Klägerischer Anwalt Dr. Lengsfeld: Ich ersuche den hohen Gerichtshof, ähnliche Fragen überhaupt nicht zu gestatten".

Herr Jech: „Ich wollte blos darauf hinweisen, daß nur die Fleischhauer beleidigt sein konnten, nicht aber Kraus.

Dr. Lengsfeld (für J. S. Kraus) will die eigentliche Ursache des Proeesses beweisen und behauptet, daß der Anlaß des ganzen Streites in einer Zeitungsnotiz lag. Redacteur J. S. Kraus schrieb nämlich in seinen „Rezniecke Listy", Organ der Fleischhauer-Genossenschaftsverbände in Böhmen und Mähren, am 28. Juni 1896:

„Der Verwaltungsrath des Prager Schlachthauses beschloß, die Vermiethung der Ställe sammt Zugehör für 3 Paar Pferde an das Mitglied dieses Verwaltungsrathes Herrn J. O. Jech für einen jährlichen Miethzins von ö. W. fl. 200. Dieser Beschluß erregte großes Staunen. Diese Ställe wurden nach dem Schlachthausplane lediglich zu dem Zwecke erbaut, damit die zu Markte in's Schlachthaus kommenden Fleischhauer ihre Pferde daselbst einstellen können. Diesem dringenden Zwecke sollten die Ställe auch belassen bleiben. Und wenn schon an eine Vermiethung der Pferdeställe gedacht wird, so sollte doch wenigstens eine öffentliche Offertausschreibung geschehen!"

Der Gerichtshof beschloß, daß diese Zeitungsnotiz mit dem gegenwärtigen Verhandlungsgegenstande in keiner Verbindung stehe und wies auch die bezügliche Fragestellung des Herrn Kraus ab.

Zeuge Herr Kalaš sagte wiederum anders aus, worauf der Richter constatirte, daß bisher jeder Zeuge anders den Sitzungsverlauf schilderte, als ihn die Klage darstellt.

Dr. Lengsfeld fragt hierauf den Zeugen, ob er sich erinnere, daß die von Herrn Jech gebrauchte Aeußerung gegen Redacteur Kraus schon lange vorher im „Hostimil" (Organ der Gastwirthe) gestanden habe und daß Redacteur Kraus auch dieses Blatt klagen wollte.

Herr Jech: „Das ist eine Lüge!"

Dr. Lengsfeld: „Ich bitte den hohen Gerichtshof um Schutz gegen solche „freisinnige" Ausdrücke!"

Der Richter verwarnt den Angeklagten.

Hierauf wird der Kläger J. S. Kraus selbst als Zeuge einvernommen. Dr. Černohorsky stellt dem Kläger folgende Fragen, um durch Redacteur J. S. Kraus persönlich festzustellen: 1. Was Herr Jesaias S. Kraus früher war. 2. Ob er Fachmann sei. 3. Ob er gezahlter Redacteur sei. Als der Richter dem Kläger erklärt hatte, daß die Beantwortung dieser Fragen blos von seinem guten Willen abhänge, sagte Herr Jesaias S. Kraus:

„Ich zahle Steuer (offenbar nur im Interesse der czechischen Wahlstimmen-Vermehrung in der früher noch deutschen Prager Judenstadt, zu deren Czechisirung eben Redacteur J. S. Kraus seit Jahren mithalf. Anmerkung der Redaction) von einem Hadergeschäfte, das ich aber schon seit 10 Jahren nicht mehr führe. Ich war seit dem Jahre 1873 Mitarbeiter der „Narodni Listy", also zu einer Zeit, wo es für dieses Journal noch keine Schande war, mich zu seinen Mitarbeitern zu zählen. (Deutliche Anspielung auf die bekannte Haltung der „Narodni Listy" als jungczechisches Parteiorgan eben gegen die Prager czechischen Juden anläßlich der Wahl Breznovsky's in der V. Curie. Die Red.) Damals schrieb ich national-ökonomische Referate. Hierauf wurde ich zur Redaction der „Reznicke Listy" berufen. Ich übernahm das Blatt in eigene Regie, weil dasselbe sonst eingegangen wäre, ich beziehe also keinen Gehalt!"

Darauf wurde das Beweisverfahren geschlossen. Nach dem klägerischen Anwalte sprach der Vertheidiger J. Jech's, Abgeordneter Dr. Černohorsky, der unter Anderem sagte: „Was den Umstand betrifft, daß der Kläger kein Fachmann ist, behaupte ich, dieses Factum erwiesen zu haben. **Weiters ist es wahr und als Factum unumstößlich, daß die böhmische Nationalität niemals einen Juden als ihren Angehörigen gleich achten wird,** was am besten bei den letzten Wahlen erwiesen wurde . . ."

Der Richter bemerkte zu dieser Aeußerung: „Dieser Umstand gehört gar nicht zur Sache!"

Als Dr. Černohorsky weiter seinen Zweifel an der Mitarbeiterschaft des Redacteurs J. S. Kraus bei den „Narodni sty" ausgesprochen, legt der Kläger Kraus eine der letzten Nummern der „Narodni Listy" vor, wo ein langer Artikel „Ueber die Schweineeinfuhr" veröffentlicht erscheint. Die Constatirung dieser Thatsache wird von der Zuhörerschaft mit lautem Lachen aufgenommen . . .

Das hierauf vom Richter gefällte Urtheil spricht den Angeklagten Jech von der Anklage frei, dagegen wurde Redacteur Kraus zur Zahlung der gesammten Proceßkosten verurtheilt. — — —

Zum besseren Verständniß des vielbemerkten antisemitischen Einschwenkens des Vertheidigers Abg. Dr. K. Černohorsky sei hier bemerkt, daß eben Abg. Dr. Černohorsky im Jahre 1895, also wohlgemerkt: **vor** den damaligen Landtagswahlen, gegen den Antisemiten P. Josef Simon (Kreuzherrn-Ordenspriester und Caplan bei St. Peter in Prag) bei dessen Wählerversammlung auf der Sophieninsel aufgetreten war, heuer aber, freilich erst **nach** der sattsam bekannten Wahl Breznovsky's plötzlich wild antisemitisch umstimmt.

Also hinaus, ihr Alle, auch die jungczechischen bewährten Juden, hinaus aus der czechischen Nation der Herren Dr. Černohorsky, Breznovsky, Jech und Dr. Baxa! . . .

Kein Pardon wird geübt! Selbst die jungczechischen Vertrauensmänner und Abgeordneten, welche als Juden für den Antisemiten Breznovsky gestimmt, agitirt, geschrieben und Versammlungen abgehalten haben, selbst diese Alle duldet Herr Doctor Černohorsky trotz Allem nicht als Seinesgleichen in der böhmischen Nation! Armer, bedauernswerther Redacteur Kraus, wie schwer und bitter muß es ihm jetzt erst recht ankommen, diesen patentirten „Freisinn" seiner Partei in den „Ceskozidovské Listy" in's gebührende Licht zu setzen! — Vivant sequentes!

Kundmachung.

Vom Vorstande der israelitischen Cultusgemeinde wird hiemit zur Kenntniß gebracht, daß zur Einrichtung temporärer Betlocalitäten für die hohen Feiertage durch Vereine und Privatpersonen im Sinne des § 86 des Statutes der Wiener israelitischen Cultusgemeinde die Bewilligung des Cultusvorstandes einzuholen ist und sind hiefür folgende Normen festgesetzt.

1. Die mit einem 50 kr.-Stempel versehenen Gesuche zur Erlangung der Erlaubniß sind **bis längstens 15. Mai d. J.** im Einreichungs-Protokolle der israelitischen Cultusgemeinde (I., Seitenstettengasse 4, I. Stock) zu überreichen. Auf später einlangende oder nicht gehörig belegte Gesuche wird keine Rücksicht genommen.
2. Die Gesuchsteller haben für sich und für die zu verwendenden Vorbeter (die Namen derselben sind in dem Gesuche anzugeben) genaue Ausweise über Charakter, Moralität und Befähigung zu erbringen.
3. An weibliche Personen wird weder direct noch indirect eine Bewilligung ertheilt.
4. Die als Betlocale einzurichtenden Räume müssen sich für diesen Zweck vollkommen eignen und ist die Zusicherung des Vermiethers, sowie des Hauseigenthümers wegen der diesfälligen Verwendung schriftlich beizubringen.
5. **In der Nähe von ständigen Bethäusern wird die Einrichtung eines temporären Betlocales nicht bewilligt.**
6. Der Vorstand beabsichtigt, lediglich dem Bedürfnisse in würdiger Weise zu entsprechen **und ist durch keinerlei andere Rücksichten verpflichtet,** die diesbezügliche Bewilligung zu ertheilen.
7. Mit der Bewilligung ist auch die Verpflichtung verbunden, der Cultusgemeinde für unbemittelte Personen (Männer und Frauen) zusammen den zwanzigsten Theil der von der Behörde genehmigten Sitzplätze unentgeltlich zur Verfügung zu stellen.
8. Der Text einer etwa beabsichtigten Annoncirung oder Placatirung ist dem Gesuche zur Genehmigung anzuschließen.
9. **Es ist Pflicht einer jeden Partei für eine entsprechende Polizei-Aufsicht auf eigene Kosten zu sorgen.**

Wien, im April 1897.

Der Vorstand der israel. Cultusgemeinde.

Med. Dr. Adolf und Emanuel Stern'sche Stiftung für Rigorosanten der Medicin und Chirurgie.

Der unterzeichnete Vorstand verlautbart, dass aus den Erträgnissen der obigen Stiftung sechs Plätze, jeder im Betrage von 105 fl. für das Jahr 1897 **an israelitische Rigorosanten der Wiener medicinischen Facultät** zur Verleihung gelangen.

Die Bewerber haben ihre mit dem Geburts- und einem Armuthszeugnisse, sowie mit den Studienzeugnissen der medicinischen Facultät belegten Gesuche bis **30. April 1897** (im Einreichungsprotokolle der israelitischen Cultusgemeinde I., Seitenstettengasse 4, I. Stock) zwischen 9 und 12 Uhr Vormittags zu überreichen. In dem Gesuche ist anzugeben, ob der Bewerber in dem Genusse eines Stipendiums steht und wie gross der Betrag desselben ist. Auf unvollständig belegte Gesuche wird gar keine Rücksicht genommen. Gesuchsblanquette sind im Einreichungsprotokolle unentgeltlich zu beheben.

liefert. Akiba sagt den biblischen Satz: „Liebe deinen Nächsten wie dich selbst". Dies ist der große Grundsatz der heiligen Schrift. Ben Assai aber sagt jene Worte des 8. Capitels im ersten Buche Moses', welche nur dahin lauten: „Dieses ist das Buch der Geschichte des Menschen". Dieser Grundsatz ist größer. Die Einheit der Menschheit, daß alle als Kinder Gottes von Einem Paare stammen, Eine Familie bilden, das war in seinem Sinne — und mit Recht — der höhere, der größere Gedanke.

Redner verweist ferner auf die nachwirkenden Einflüsse der alten Culturvölker, welche nach ihrem Vergehen Tochterculturen zurückließen.

Aber keines der alten Völker hat eine Tochterreligion hinterlassen. Die Religionen sind mit den Völkern, meist schon vor den Völkern abgestorben, verschwunden, vernichtet, und haben keine Nachfolger gefunden. Einzig und allein das Judenthum zeichnet sich als Religionsvolk dadurch aus, daß es, selbst noch bestehend und fortlebend, zwei, es selbst an Macht und Ausdehnung weit überragende Tochterreligionen geschaffen hat: Das Christenthum und den Islam. Und wie wirken die Ideen des Judenthums innerhalb dieser weiten Kreise fort, wie viele von dem innersten Bestande desselben erhalten sich innerhalb der Kirche! Man braucht ja nur mit offenen Ohren in jede Kirche zu gehen, um wahrzunehmen, wie selbst bis auf die Sprachform, das, was so scharf und tief im Alterthume ausgeprägt war, sich erhalten hat bis auf den heutigen Tag in der fremdgewordenen und doch zugleich wiederum heimisch gewordenen Sprachform. Hören wir nicht in jeder Kirche, daß das Aufjauchzen der Seele zum Preise Gottes „Halleluja" heißt, und der Aufschrei der geängstigten und um Hilfe flehenden Seele „Hosianna", und daß die stärkste und beste Bekräftigung dessen, was in der Seele des Menschen lebt, gegeben ist durch das hebräische Wort „Amen"? (Lebhafter Beifall.)

Bei allen alten Völkern finden wir, daß sie Kastenvölker sind. Die Theilung der Arbeit ist in allen öffentlichen Angelegenheiten eine Nothwendigkeit; es kann nicht Jeder Alles machen, wenn es irgendwie vollkommen gemacht werden soll. Eine der Formen, wie die Theilung unter den gesammten Mitgliedern eines Volkes geschehen soll, war früher die Theilung nach Kasten, und diese Form hat lange gedauert.

In Israel wurde der Geist des Kastenwesens aufgehoben; es gab keine eigentliche Kaste. Jeder aus jedem Stamme konnte Prophet werden, Jeder Richter und Führer des Volkes ꝛc. Mit dem Kastenwesen ist etwas anderes verbunden, was in moralischer Beziehung für den Lauf der Entwicklung in der Menschheit vielleicht noch wichtiger ist. Soviele Kasten in einem Volke, soviele verschiedene Rechte. Jede Kaste hat ihre Rechte, welche im Grunde genommen Vorrechte sind.

Dem trat nun die mosaische Gesetzgebung entgegen. Die Kasten wurden aufgehoben durch Aufstellung des Grundsatzes: „Eine Lehre und Ein Gesetz sei für Euch alle!"

Kein Unterschied der Person vor dem Rechte und vor dem Gesetze. Nun, nicht als ob in Wirklichkeit in Israel die verschiedenen Stände sich so gleichmäßig gebildet hätten und es an Unrecht durch Verschiedenheit der Machtverhältnisse gefehlt hätte! Die Propheten, wie Jesaias, und 100 Jahre später Jeremias, wissen genug zu klagen über die Agrarier ihrer Zeit. Aber das war eben auch nur Unrecht und wurde nie zu Recht erkannt. Zwar eine Art von Kasten hat es unter den Juden auch gegeben. Es gab ja doch einen Priesterstand.

Es zeigt sich aber ein Unterschied in dem Bestande dieser Priesterkaste gegenüber allen Priesterkasten der alten Culturvölker.

Nach dem Gesetze Moses durfte die Priesterkaste kein Vermögen besitzen. Die Macht und ihr Mißbrauch war sofort unterbunden, sobald die Priester des weltlichen Vermögens ein für allemal verlustig erklärt waren.

Noch ein anderer Gedanke kommt zu gleicher Zeit zum Ausdruck, welcher ebenfalls in der ganzen alten Welt Israel eigenthümlich war, nämlich: „Einerlei Recht für Alle", heißt es, „für Alle, auch für den Fremden". Im ganzen Alterthum gab es diesen Gedanken eines Rechtes für den Fremden nicht. Man hat vielfach, besonders bei den sanfteren Völkern, die Fremden mit Wohlwollen und Gastfreundschaft behandelt, aber ein Recht hatten sie nicht. Hier jedoch, in der jüdischen Gesetzgebung, wurde ausdrücklich gefordert, daß der Fremdling in Bezug auf das Gesetz und Recht den Einheimischen gleich sein soll.

Mit zwei Worten: kageir knesroch, mit diesen zwei Worten: „Wie der Einheimische, so der Fremdling", hat Israel einen tiefen Einschnitt in die Geschichte der moralischen Entwicklung der Menschheit gemacht. (Lebhafter Beifall und Händeklatschen.)

Abraham ist bereits gedacht, daß er von Ort zu Ort zog, auf besonderen Befehl Gottes, wie erzählt wird. Er trat eine Wanderung an und wir sehen denn auch im Laufe der Geschichte Israels, daß immer dort, wo sich ein Markstein befindet, wo ein neuer Fortschritt stattfindet, dies immer mit einer Wanderung geschieht. Viele der Wanderungen waren ein schweres Verhängniß aber zugleich eine Gnade für Israel, denn mit den Wanderungen sind immer auch Wandlungen verbunden. Die Griechen rühmten sich, Autochthonen zu sein, in dem Lande geboren. Sie waren es gar nicht, wie heute die Wissenschaft sehr wohl weiß, aber sie rühmten sich dessen, sie glaubten es. Israel hat nie behauptet, irgendwo und irgendwann autochthon zu sein.

In Israel kommt als Gast der Schwiegervater des Moses, und nun wird uns erzählt:

Das Volk, eben aus Egypten gezogen, war noch ohne irgend eine feste Organisation. Der Gedanke der Organisation, der Einrichtung der Magistraturen, wird nun von Jethro, dem Schwiegervater des Moses vorgeschlagen und acceptirt. Hätte je ein anderes Volk zugestanden, den wichtigsten Gedanken seines gesammten Lebens einem Fremden zu verdanken? Das ist auch eines der glänzendsten Zeugnisse für die Wahrheitsliebe der biblischen Darstellung, daß offen bekannt wird: Nicht von Moses, auch nicht von Gott kam dieser Gedanke dieses Reglements, dieser Einrichtung der Magistraturen, sondern von einem Fremden; Moses trägt sie vor Gott und sie wird angenommen.

Schwerlich hat je ein anderer Stamm so harte und so schwere Schicksale über sich ergehen lassen müssen, wie Israel und es ist dennoch bestehen geblieben eine unvergleichliche, aber auch fast unbegreifliche Lebenslust. Dieses israelitische Volk wird geplagt und gehetzt durch Jahrhunderte, zu Tode gegeißelt und geärgert von allen Seiten. Und doch an den allerwichtigsten Tagen des Jahres, in den feierlichsten Gesängen und Gebeten kehrt immer wieder das Gebet um Leben, immer wieder das Gebet um die Kraft, festzustehen, da, wo die Vorsehung das Volk hingestellt hat, immer das Gebet, es am Leben zu erhalten.

In Israel waltet seit alten Zeiten eine unvergleichliche Continuität des Geistes, eine Ueberlieferung von Generation zu Generation, um den einmal geschaffenen geistigen Gehalt nicht wieder verloren gehen zu lassen, ihn festzuhalten und durch Jahrhunderte zu tragen. Die Worte, mit denen jeder Priester und Prediger in der Synagoge, aber auch in jeder Kirche das Volk segnet: „Er segne und behüte dich" u. s. w., die Worte sind genau dieselben, welche Moses dafür eingesetzt hat: Also sollt Ihr das Volk segnen! Diese Worte haben sich durch all die Jahrhunderte und Jahrtausende erhalten. Boas heiratet die Ruth; seine Freunde und Nachbarn wünschen ihm Glück dazu. Und wie lautet der Glückwunsch? „Möge dein Haus werden wie das Haus des Perez." Eine alte historische Erinnerung an den Urahnen Perez wird festgehalten, indem man gratulirt. Was Ihnen doch Allen geläufig und bekannt ist: Wenn ein jüdischer Vater sein Kind segnet, mit welchen Worten segnet er es denn? Mit denselben Worten, mit welchen der Erzvater Jakob bereits seine Enkel gesegnet hat.

Auch die Griechen kannten den Werth der Continuität des Geistes sehr gut. Es gibt eine schöne Legende, welche heißt, die Kämpfer bei Marathon sahen die Heroen der Vorzeit in ihren Reihen kämpfen und dadurch siegten sie. In der That, die Heroen der Vorzeit haben mitgekämpft, denn die Erinnerung derselben lebte im Herzen und in der Seele der späteren Enkel und diese Erinnerung stählte die Kraft ihres Muthes, stählte ihre Nerven und sie sind dadurch siegreich geworden. Bei den Rabbinen finden wir aber auch eine Legende ganz anderer Art — die Verschiedenheit gegen den griechischen Geist machte sich sofort auch darin geltend — eine Legende über die Continuität des Geistes. Als die Kinder Israels durch die Wüste zogen, trugen sie bekanntlich zwei Laden mit sich. Die Völker der Welt standen am Rande der Wüste und fragten die Gemeinde Israels: Was sind denn das für zwei Laden, die Ihr da traget? Und man antwortete ihnen: Die eine ist die Bundeslade, die andere ist die Lade mit den Gebeinen Josefs." Und die Völker fragten: „Wie mögt Ihr doch die Lade eines Verstorbenen tragen neben der Lade des ewig lebenden Gottes?"

Es soll durch diese Allegorie ausgedrückt werden und tritt deutlich daraus hervor: Nur bei einem Volke, welches auch die Vergangenheit festhält, die Lade des Altvorderen durch die

Wüste des Lebens trägt — nur bei einem solchen Volke ist zu hoffen, daß es auch die Lade des ewigen Gesetzes, der ewigen Fortentwicklung ebenfalls mit Erfolg ehren wird. (Lebhafter Beifall und Händeklatschen.)

Findet nicht diese Continuität des Geistes bei allen Culturvölkern statt? Wäre es denn denkbar, daß eine Culturentwicklung stattfindet, ohne daß sie von einer solchen Continuität getragen ist? Nun wohl, im Allgemeinen findet sie statt, es gibt aber beträchtliche und sehr auffällige Ausnahmen.

Die Schicksale der Völker sollten ihr Lehrmeister sein, aber sie sind es sehr selten. Aber auch ganz bestimmte Erzeugnisse der Cultur, von denen man meinen sollte, sie müßten nothwendig von einem Geschlechte dem anderen überliefert werden, auch die können vergessen werden.

Wer weiß heute nichts von den Gedichten Parcivals und Tristans, wer kennt nicht die Namen Wolfram v. Eschenbach, Hartmann v. der Aue, Gottfried v. Straßburg, und nun vollends hier in Oesterreich und namentlich in Wien Walther von der Vogelweide? Wir wissen es alle, daß die Deutschen bereits um die Wende vom 12. und 13. Jahrhundert eine hohe Blüthe der mittelhochdeutschen Dichtung gehabt haben, und in vielen Uebertragungen, Bearbeitungen und Commentaren sind diese Dichtungen jetzt verbreitet. Aber vor etwa 150 Jahren, um die Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts gab es in ganz Deutschland nicht 10, vielleicht nicht 5 Menschen, welche von der Existenz dieser Dichtungen überhaupt nur eine Ahnung gehabt hätten und es gab nicht Einen, welcher sie lesen konnte. Sie mußten wie Schätze aus alten Trümmern erst ausgegraben werden, nur weil unter den Stürmen der Reformation ganz andere Gedankenzüge das Volk beherrscht haben und so diese Schätze in Vergessenheit gerathen ließen.

Das wäre in Israel nicht möglich gewesen. Hier war die Tradition für alle Schöpfungen des Geistes von jeher Volkssitte und Stammesart. Der Mittelpunkt aller dieser Traditionen war freilich und ist ja auch bis auf den heutigen Tag die Ueberlieferung der heiligen Schrift.

Bernhard Stade, Professor der christlichen Theologie in Gießen, weist in seiner „Geschichte des Volkes Israel" darauf hin, daß jene Thatsache, welche zur Feststellung einer heiligen Schrift, d. h. zur Aufstellung eines autoritativen Buches in Israel geführt hat, bis auf den heutigen Tag mit all' den Umständen, welche damals gewirkt haben, noch fortwirkt. Nachdem er die Gegensätze, welche zur Zeit des Jeremias gespielt haben, und diejenigen Gegensätze, welche heute in allen christlichen Kirchen und ich kann sagen, auch innerhalb des Judenthums stattfinden, lange Zeit besprochen hat, schließt er mit den Worten: „So stehen auch wir noch unter den Nachwirkungen der Ereignisse des Jahres 621 v. d. christl. Zeitrechnung.

Was für eine Thätigkeit aber hat zunächst das jüdische Volk aufgewendet, um eben die Bibel zu erhalten! Unter allen Wundern der Geschichte gibt es vielleicht kein größeres, als daß wir die Bibel heute noch besitzen. Wie hat Rom sie verfolgt, wie wurde Jeder, der darin gelesen oder daraus gelehrt hat, wie Jeder, bei dem man eine heilige Schrift vorgefunden hat, verfolgt, wie wurden die Schriften confiscirt, wie wurden die Menschen, wenn sie den Sinn der Märtyrer hatten — und sehr Viele haben diesen Sinn gehabt — deshalb, weil sie aus einer heiligen Schrift gelesen, hingeopfert!

Und dennoch haben sie die Schrift festgehalten und haben die Lehre überliefert.

Später hat auch in viel weiteren Kreisen als in denen des Judenthums sich die Wissenschaft der Erhaltung angenommen. Es ist ein sehr treffendes Wort, das Renan einmal ausgesprochen, als er sagte: „Die größte Huldigung, welche die Wissenschaft der jüdischen Volksseele darbringen konnte, besteht darin, daß sie nun seit etwa 2000 Jahren auf das Erzeugniß dieser Volksseele, auf die biblischen Schriften eine so unausgesetzte, eine so tiefdringende Arbeit verwendet." Da ist kein Buch und in keinem Buch kein Capitel und in keinem Capitel kein Satz, ja oft genug in keinem Satz kein Wort, sogar kein Buchstabe im Wort, über welchen nicht scharfsinnige Untersuchungen angestellt, sogar hitzige Kämpfe geführt worden wären.

So viel geistige Arbeit ist auf die Erhaltung verwendet worden, und mit Recht verwendet worden. Mehr oder minder klar, mehr oder minder deutlich gewußt haben es die Menschen immer, was sie an dem Buche haben, daß es der Halt und der Hort ist für alle religiöse Gesinnung, für Gesittung und Moralität. (Lebhafter Beifall und Händeklatschen.)

Beigetragen zur Erhaltung des Buches hat die Einrichtung daß das Gesetz vorgelesen wurde.

Alle Staaten haben den Grundsatz, daß sich Niemand mit der Unkenntniß des Gesetzes entschuldigen kann, wenn er dasselbe übertreten hat. Aber dafür zu sorgen, daß der Bürger das Gesetz auch kennen lerne, überläßt der Staat jedem Einzelnen. Bei den Juden aber wurde zuerst die Einrichtung getroffen — und die Kirche hat sie dann übernommen — daß regelmäßig an bestimmten Tagen aus der heiligen Schrift vorgelesen werde, damit die Kenntniß des Gesetzbuches dem Volke nicht fehle.

Wenn man so zuweilen einen Durchschnitt macht in der Geschichte, wenn man einen bestimmten Zeitpunkt herausgreift und sich nun verschiedene Völker um dieselbe Zeit ansieht, dann gelangt man oft zu sehr interessanten Beobachtungen. Ich will nur ganz kurz, ohne weit auszuholen, die Beobachtung auf ein solches Datum hinweisen.

Im Jahre 444 vor unserer Zeitrechnung — es war dieselbe Zeit, dasselbe Jahr, welches in das perikläische Zeitalter fällt, in das blühendste Zeitalter griechischer Cultur, wo unter Perikles vollendete Kunstwerke, aufblühende Wissenschaften, politische Macht und eine Fülle von Reichthum jeder Art in Athen waren — da ereignete es sich, daß nach unserer jetzigen Auffassung Eines fehlte: Der wahre Ernst des Lebens. Und weil dieser fehlte, ist dann alle diese Blüthe dennoch zu Grunde gegangen. In demselben Jahre, am 1. Tage des 7. Monates war zu Jerusalem auf dem Platze vor dem Wasserthore eine große Volksversammlung. Männer, Frauen und Kinder, sobald sie sprachverständig waren, waren versammelt. Da war eine Tribüne erbaut. Auf derselben befand sich Esra, und um ihn herum 13 andere von den hervorragenden Männern. Sie brachten die heilige Schrift und lasen dem Volke vor.

Wenn wir das Culturbild dieser Menschen mit dem Athens im perikläischen Zeitalter vergleichen, so erscheinen sie wie Bettelwesen, als ein armes, dürftiges Häuflein. Aber Eines hatten sie: Den wahren Ernst des Lebens und er fand seinen Ausdruck in der Verehrung des Gesetzbuches und darin, daß nunmehr eine öffentliche Vorlesung dieses Gesetzbuches stattfinden sollte.

In den homerischen Gedichten, in den beiden großen Epen, der Ilias und Odyssee, wird uns ein Bild des griechischen Lebens zu jener Zeit mit der größten Genauigkeit und Anschaulichkeit vorgeführt. Wir sehen das ganze Leben und Treiben der Menschen, auch das, was sie innerlich bewegt, was sie an Idealen erstreben, tritt vor unseren Augen deutlich hervor. Wenn wir aber diese beiden Gesänge von Anfang bis Ende sehr genau durchlesen, vermissen wir nach unserer heutigen Anschauung Eines. Zu den Bestrebungen der Menschen gehörte damals absolut noch gar nicht Wissen, Erkenntniß, theoretische Einsicht. Nirgends ist davon die Rede. Durch die ganze Bibel aber klingt es fort und fort „Vejodato", Du sollst erkennen (Lebhafter Beifall), freilich vorzugsweise das, was das Erhabenste ist, das der menschliche Geist erfassen kann: Erkenne das Unendliche! Die späteren Griechen, mehr als alle älteren Völker von Wissenstrieb ergriffen, haben ihre Erkenntniß ausgebildet, aber gegen ihre Religion.

Wenn wir die Poesie der Griechen und der Römer durchsehen und ihre religiösen Schriften, soweit von solchen die Rede sein kann, bemerken wir, keinem dieser war es möglich, daß zu sagen, was uns so geläufig geworden, wenn Einer seinen Blick zum Allerhöchsten wendet, zu sagen: Mein Gott!

Niemals konnte ein Grieche sagen: Mein Gott; es war der Geist des Judenthums, welcher dahin geführt hat, die Aneignung des Höchsten an die eigene Persönlichkeit zum Ausdruck zu bringen und sich selbst in der höchsten Weise ihm hinzugeben. (Lebhafter Beifall.)

Ein anderer Zug. Alle alten Völker haben Heroensagen, Geschichten und Erzählungen von den Stiftern und Gründern ihres Volkes. Eine Erzählung geht fast gleichmäßig bei allen Völkern nebenher, daß nämlich der Heros des Volkes in seiner Kindheit in Lebensgefahr ist, u. zw. daß er, weil von der Quelle seiner Nahrung abgeschnitten, in die Gefahr kommt, zu verhungern; und jeder dieser Heroen wird gerettet. In Rom werden Romulus und Remus, ausgesetzt, in Gefahr zu verhungern, durch eine Wölfin gesäugt, die Wölfin Roma; und das war ihr Wappenthier. Die Völker wissen davon zu sagen, wie Rom eine Wölfin war (lebhafter Beifall) und das jüdische Volk nicht am Wenigsten. (Beifall und Händeklatschen.) Rom blieb die Wölfin, bis das

Marie Daffinger'sche Armen-Stiftung.

Die Zinsen aus der Marie Daffinger'schen Stiftung für **vier arme Familien** der hiesigen israelitischen Cultusgemeinde, für jede im Betrage von 20 fl., kommen am Sterbetage des seligen Herrn Sigmund Edlen von Wertheimstein, am 25. Siwan, d. i. am 23. Juni d. J. zur Vertheilung.

Die diesfälligen Gesuche sind **bis 30. April 1897** in dem Einreichungs-Protokoll der israelitischen Cultusgemeinde (Stadt, Seitenstettengasse 4, I. Stock) in den Amtsstunden von 9—12 Uhr zu überreichen.

Anselm Freiherr von Rothschild'sche Waisenstiftung.

Bei der obigen Stiftung für die k. k. Reichshaupt- und Residenzstadt Wien für israelitische Waisen sind 21 Plätze von je 100 fl. **an solche Waisen israelitischer Religion zu vergeben, die in Wien zuständig sind** und von würdigen und armen Personen abstammen.

In Gemässheit der stiftbrieflichen Bestimmungen, werden von den zu betheilenden Waisen in erster Reihe solche bedacht werden, deren Väter entweder verarmte und nothleidende Kaufleute und Handelsgenossen, oder aber auch Künstler, d. h. Maler, Bildhauer, oder endlich Kunstgewerbe ausübende Handwerker waren.

Andere Waisen, bei welchen diese speciellen Vorbedingungen nicht eintreffen, sind dann unter übrigens gleichen Umständen in zweiter Reihe zu berücksichtigen.

Die mit einem solchen Stiftungsgenusse zu betheilenden Waisen **dürfen nicht weniger als 6 Jahre alt sein und sollen zur Zeit ihrer Bewerbung auch nicht das 18. Lebensjahr überschritten haben.** Die im schulpflichtigen Alter stehenden müssen die Schule besuchen, tadellose Sitten und mindestens einen guten Fortgang ausweisen.

Stiftlinge, die in ihrem 15. Lebensjahre in den Genuss dieser Stiftung gelangen, können den Betrag per 100 fl. bei ausgezeichneter Verwendung und sehr gutem Fortgang in ihren Ausbildungsstudien durch längstens drei aufeinander folgende Jahre ohne Unterbrechung beziehen, während die übrigen Bewerber den Stiftungsgenuss per 100 fl. in der Regel nur für ein Jahr erhalten.

Gesuche, welche mit dem Zuständigkeitsausweise, dem Armuthszeugnisse, dem Nachweise der Verwaisung, dem Geburtszeugnisse, eventuell mit den Schulzeugnissen des Bewerbers, und bei Geltendmachung des Vorzugsrechtes mit den Nachweisungen über dasselbe belegt sein müssen, sind bis **30. April d. J.** im Einreichungs-Protokolle der israelitischen Cultusgemeinde (I., Seitenstettengasse 4, I. Stock) zu überreichen. Auf später einlangende oder nicht gehörig belegte Gesuche wird keine Rücksicht genommen.

Moriz Todesco-Stiftung für Maler, Bildhauer und Operateur-Zöglinge.

Der Vorstand der hiesigen israelitischen Cultusgemeinde bringt hiemit zur Kenntniss, dass aus den Zinsen der obigen Stiftung ein Platz im Betrage von 500 fl. zur Verleihung gelangt.

Die Bewerber haben nebst ihrem **Wohlverhalten** und ihrer **Mittellosigkeit** nachzuweisen:

1. dass sie in einem Lande des Kaiserthums Oesterreich geboren wurden;
2. dass sie Israeliten sind, und
3. dass sie sich für die Maler- oder Bildhauerkunst heranbilden, oder Operateurzöglinge sind;
4. in dem Gesuche ist anzugeben, ob der Bewerber in dem Genusse eines Stipendiums steht, eventuell in welchem Betrage.

Die mit den verlangten Beilagen versehenen Gesuche sind bis **30. April d. J.** im Einreichungsprotokolle der israelitischen Cultusgemeinde (I., Seitenstettengasse 4, I. Stock), woselbst Gesuchsblanquette unentgeltlich zu beheben sind, während der Amtsstunden von 9 bis 12 Uhr Vormittags zu überreichen.

Auf unvollständig belegte Gesuche wird gar keine Rücksicht genommen.

Gesuchsblanquette sind im Einreichungs-Protokolle während der Amtsstunden von 9—12 Uhr unentgeltlich zu beheben.

Auszüge aus den Geburts-, Trauungs- und Todtenmatriken der **Wiener israelitischen Cultusgemeinde** sind als Gesuchsbelege **nicht** erforderlich und genügt die **genaue Angabe der betreffenden Daten.**

Wien, 1. April 1897.

Der Vorstand der israelitischen Cultusgemeinde.

Julie Beck
Dr. Siegmund Kanner
Verlobte.

Bukarest. Galatz.

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Erich Zweigert

Oberbürgermeister von Essen (Ruhr)

Mitglied des Herrenhauses.

Hochgeehrter Herr Professor!

ich habe heute vergeblich versucht, Sie im Conclave zu treffen, um Ihnen meinen herzlichsten Dank mündlich abzustatten. ich bin Ihnen sehr dankbar dafür, dass Sie mir volle Gelegenheit zu Beobachtungen gegeben haben, mit der ich zufrieden sein darf. Ihr ergebener

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Salate compotes.
Gefrorenes.

Intentional Second Exposure





Intentional Second Exposure



Intentional Second Exposure

H. Fleischhauer

PHOTOGRAPH

Linden-Allee 43

ESSEN.

No. 1. Cöln, den 12. August 1874. Jahrgang I.

Hochzeits-Kladderadatsch.

Flitterwochen-Kalender.

Donnerstag, 13. August.

Ein süßes Tagwerk wird vollbracht,
Es wird geküßt, geliebt, gelacht.

Freitag, 14. August.

Es wird geküßt, gelacht, geliebt,
Weil's auf der Welt nichts Schöneres giebt.

Sonnabend, 15. August.

Besuche gehen aus und ein,
Doch lieber bleiben sie zu zwei'n.

Sonntag, 16. August.

Was man vergang'ne Woch' gethan,
Fängt man in dieser wieder an.



Montag, 17. August.

Die Köchin leichte Arbeit hat,
Noch wird man von der Liebe satt.

Dienstag, 18. August.

In lauter Lust und Seligkeit
Vergeht die gold'ne Flitterzeit.

Mittwoch, 19. August.

Doch wenn die Liebe echt und wahr,
Ist gold'ne Zeit das ganze Jahr.

Kladderadatsch.

Humoristisch-satyrisches Hochzeitsblatt.

Dieses Blatt erscheint alle Jubeljahr einmal, nach 25 Jahren in Silber-, nach 50 Jahren in Golddruck. Die einzelne Nummer gratis. Im Abonnement billiger.

Zum 12. August 1874.

Der alten Sitte untreu, will ich heute
Des Spottes Geißel nicht verletzend schwingen,
Verfolgen nicht die aufgespürte Braut,
Nicht reden heute von polit'schen Dingen;
Ein schön'rer Stoff sei meines Dichtens Ziel —
Heut treib' ich Poesie nur „für's Gefühl."

Sei mir gegrüßt, Du Braut im Schmuck der Myrthe,
Sei Bräutigam gegrüßt im Festgewande!
Der Liebesgott, der Euer Herz verwirrte,
Er führt Euch lächelnd zum gelobten Lande,
Dem mild'ren und gesetzt'ren Bruder zu —
Nun, Hymen, Freudenbringer, herrsche du!

Geschlossen sei der Bund zur guten Stnnde,
Der Euch vereint durch dieses Leben leitet.
Zufriedenheit und Frohsinn geben Kunde,
Vom Himmel, der auf Erden Euch bereitet!
Das ist der Wunsch getreuer Freundesschaar —
In Aller Namen bring' ich ihn Euch dar

Kladderadatsch.

Isaac und Henriette.

Ein erzählendes Gedicht in 3 Gesängen.

I. Gesang.

In unsern schönen Mähren wird wundersviel erzählt,
Von kühner Ritter Werben um Damen auserwählt.
Von solchem heißen Minnen will ich auch hier Euch melden,
Und fange zu erzählen drum an von unserm Helden.

Da war im Städtchen Essen eines braven Mannes Kind,
Isaac war es geheißen; den Namen trug der Wind
Ob seines Leibes Schönheit, ob seiner Kühnheit Muth,
Ob seines Geistes Schärfe, in viele Lande gut.

Als Isaac war geworden nun neunundzwanzig Jahr,
Da lag sein hohes Streben wohl Jedem offenbar.
Doch denkt nicht, daß Philister er darum war o nein!
Nie war er Spielverderber in froher Brüder Reih'n.

Da gab es hohe Feste zu Essen an der Bern' —.
Wohl priesen ihn die Damen, wie hatten sie ihn gern!
Doch ach! zu Keiner fühlt er gezogen hin sein Herz,
Nie kannt er heißes Minnen, nie fühlt' er Liebesschmerz.

Von einem solchen Feste erzähl' ich sonder Harm,
Wie er der Frauen Beste gewann mit starkem Arm.
Es traut sich's zu verrathen fast nicht des Dichters Mund
Doch thut er Euch zu Liebe das Unbekannte kund.

II. Gesang.

Da war zu Cöln am Rheine ein braves Mägdelein,
Wie wohl in allen Landen kein beff'res mochte sein,
Mit Namen Henriette. Es pflegten ihr in Liebe
Die treuen Eltern beide die tugendhaften Trieben,

Es floss' dahin ihr Leben, ein zarter Jugendtraum,
Wie in dem Thal das Bächlein, mit bunten Blumen-Saum.
Mit Liebe von den Eltern umgeben, und mit Ehren
Von Freunden und Gespielen, was sollt' sie wohl entbehren!

Doch als die Zeit gekommen, da Minne fordert Raum,
Da hatte Henriette, die Holde, einen Traum.
Verlassen und verirret ist sie auf steilen Höh'n,
Und weiß nicht wohin wenden sie sich soll, wohin gehn.

Da tritt heraus aus Wolken, mit schönem Angesicht
Ein Jüngling hell von Blicken, der freundlich zu ihr spricht:
Reich mir die Hand, mein Liebchen, komm in mein Haus mit mir!
Ein Leben wie im Himmel; ich will's bereiten Dir.

Und plötzlich nun erwacht sie. Es scheint ihr öd' und leer
Die Welt, sie ist die Frohe, die Frühere nicht mehr.
Zerstreuung soll dem Kinde, Vergnügen soll ihm nahn,
So wollen es die Eltern, die tiefbetrübten han.

III. Gesang.

Gott Amor schüttelt' den Köcher aus
Und zählet seine Pfeile.
Mein Kind, rief ihm Frau Venus zu,
Mein Kind, warum die Eile?
Hoi Ho! ich muß recht rasch hinaus,
Sonst rücken am Ende die Beiden mir aus,
Der Isaac und Henriette.

Er spricht's und grüßt und schwingt sich kühn
Aufs Roß und bringts zum Traben,
Die Venus sie schüttelt den lockigen Kopf,
Wie mag er's so eilig nur haben?
Will schauen wohin er denn eigentlich geht
Und ob er sich eilend nicht kommet zu spät
Zu Isaac und Henriette.

Sie folget, sie flieget von Hellas Strand
Bis in des Drachenfels Nähe,
Wie hat sich der Junge so weit nur verrannt;
So denkt sie und schwebt aus der Höhe
Hernieder aufs schwärzliche Felsgestein,
Da sieht sie Gott Amor das Bübchen fein
Bei Isaac und Henriette.

Die Beiden sie hatten getroffen sich;
Der Traum er war glücklich erfüllet,
Gott Amor, er peinigt sie fürchterlich,
In rosige Wolken gehüllet;
Mit Pfeilen die Herzen im Sturme er nahm,
Vom Drachenfels glücklich herunter bald kam
Der Isaac und Henriette.

Was soll ich Euch melden noch weitere Mähr?
Das Ende Ihr vor Euch ja blicket,
Die als zwei Verlobte heut' kommen hierher
Von treuester Liebe beglücket,
Die sich schon so lange den Beiden that kund
Sie schwuren sich heute den ewigen Bund
Der Isaac und Henriette.



Müller: Schulze, was is denn hier los?
Was bedeut't der Trubel?
Schulze: Menschenskind, das weeßte nich?
Hier is Hochzeitsjubel.
Müller: Wer is denn der Bräutigam?
Schulze: Isaak Hirschland, jloob' ich.
Müller: Isaak? J, den kenn' ich ja;
Na, des freut mir klobig
Und wer is denn Jungfer Braut?
Schulze: Simon's ihre Kleene.
Müller: Der Geschmack is doch nich schlecht.
Schulze: Wäre ooch der meene.
Müller: Schulze, komm! Wir trinken druf,
Schrei'n aus kräft'ger Lunge:
Isaak hoch und Jettchen ooch!
Hoch das Paar, das junge!

Müller: Weeßte ooch, Schulze, was für ein Unterschied zwischen uns zwei Beide und die Familie Hirschland is?
Schulze: Los davor!
Müller: Na, wir zwei Beide sind in Trinken jroß, und die Familie Hirschland is in Essen jroß.
Schulze: Anauanan!

Kalendervers.

Ein Knäblein, das im Februar
Gekommen ist zur Erde,
Hat Aussicht, daß es Schwiegersohn
Bei Papa Simon werde.

Börsenbericht.

Nachdem eine Zeit lang große Geschäftsstille geherrscht hatte, wurden an heutiger Börse günstige Nachrichten, welche aus Essen eintrafen, sofort von den Haussiers escomptirt und machte sich starke Nachfrage auf allen Gebieten geltend. Die Contremine verhielt sich in Folge dessen passiv, und als auch animirende Depeschen aus der Comödienstraße anlangten, trat eine wilde Hausse ein, die bis zum Schlusse anhielt. Glückwünsche Anfangs stark angeboten, fanden später willig Nehmer.

Küsse gingen in Posten um, und blieben namentlich jüngere Emissionen stark Geld. In Champagner(Knall-)Effecten machte sich ein starker Absatz bemerkbar, obwohl einzelne Schwankungen nachher zu notiren waren. Toast-Rederei erlebte einen riesigen Aufschwung bei stündlich sich verbaisserender Stimmung. Nachbörslich fand eine kleine Abspannung statt. Als jedoch die Polka und Walzer Depeschen eintrafen, wurde die Stimmung wieder gehoben. Abends waren zwei Tonangebende Effecten vergeblich gesucht.

An das Brautpaar.

Stets mögt Ihr in der Wolle sein,
Und niemals in der Patsche!
Ein Solches wird Euch heut gewünscht
Vom Hochzeits **Kladderadatsche.**

Du hast so redlich stets mit uns getheilt
Die Sorge, die uns unf're Muse machte,
Bei der wir immer frohen Sinns geweilt;
Du hast verdient, daß dies vorttrefflich Spiel
Des Beifalls neue Salven stets Dir brachte;
Denn Aller Freude war Dein endlos Ziel,
Drum denken wir noch oft an Dich zurück,
Doch Du vermißt uns wenig oder nie;
In Deiner Ehe ungetrübtem Glück
Herrscht ganz gewiß die schönste

„Harmonie."

Des Essener Simeon's Klage.

Vor Zeiten prunktest Du mit stolzen Zahlen
Mit 14000 wurdest Du notirt.
Weh! Weh! Heut' kann ich nicht mehr mit Dir prahlen
Dein Cours ist auf 8000 reducirt.
Wie lange noch? Auch Du bist bei den Todten,
Statt Beut' zu geben, wirst Du ausgeboten;
Es schwindet hin der letzten Hoffnung Funken,
O „Hoffnung!" „Hoffnung" wie bist Du gesunken?

Der Junggesellen Trauer.

Du hast verlassen unsern heil'gen Stand,
Willst in den schöneren der Ehe treten;
So sei aus unserm Bunde denn verbannt!
Wir können Nichts mehr für Dich thun als beten.
Weh! immer mehr schmilzt unsere kleine Schaar
Wie Wachs im Feuer vor der Liebe Licht;
Am heut'gen Tag noch ward uns offenbar
Auch graues Haar, es schützt vor Thorheit nicht.

Briefkasten.

Commanditges. Cöln. Dem Vernehmen nach beabsichtigen Sie demnächst eine weibliche Commanditistin aufzunehmen. Wir bitten um sofortige Nachricht, falls sich das Gerücht bestätigen sollte.

Mariechen in E. Lassen Sie sich nicht irre machen, die Strophe

„O Maria hilf uns All'
Hier im ird'schen Jammerthal"

welches Ihnen die Essener Junggesellen zurufen, ist schon älteren Datums. Wir kennen das.

Dorchen S. Cöln. Auf Ihre Anfrage erwiedern wir, daß es unsrer Ansicht nach empfehlenswerth ist, zu jedem in Essen stattfindenden Balle mindestens 2 Paar Tanzschuhe mitzunehmen. Der Waggon Bouquets von Essen nach Cöln kostet übrigens nicht 13 sondern 14 Mark 50 Pfennige Deutsche Reichswährung. Näheres mündlich.

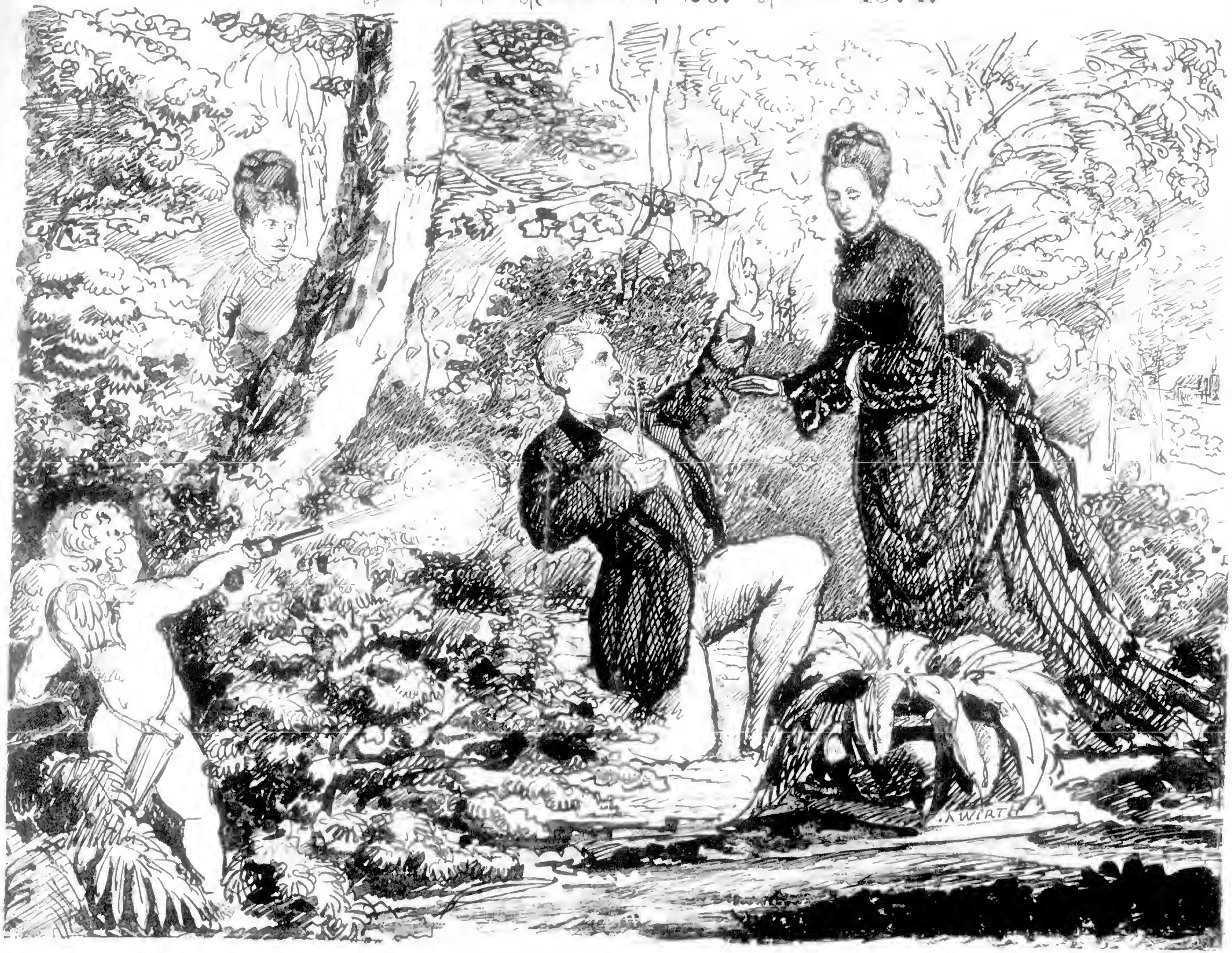
S. S. Cöln. Auf Ihr dringendes Ersuchen theilen wir Ihnen unter strengster Diskretion mit, daß das junge Ehepaar seinen nächsten Sommeraufenthalt in Lechenich nehmen wird. Der junge Ehemann hofft nämlich dort seiner Leidenschaft für frühes Aufsteh.n, was seine Eltern bisher mit allen möglichen Mitteln bekämpft haben, ungestört fröhnen zu können.

H. & F. in E. Es sind uns in letzter Zeit häufig Klagen über die schlechte Qualität Ihres Hühnerfutters zugegangen, und sollen Sie besonders Ihre Familie damit bevorzugen. Wir bitten Sie für die Folge das doch nicht so augenscheinlich zu Tage treten zu lassen, da Onkel Simon bereits gedroht haben soll, wenn das nicht anders würde, sich einen andern Lieferanten zu nehmen.

Bertha N. Cöln. Dafür giebt es Hilfe. Reisen Sie jede 14 Tage auf 4 Wochen nach Essen und Sie können sich mit ihr vollständig ausplandern.

Heinlein & Richter, Berlin, 5. Ober-Wallstraße 5. Buch- und Steindruckerei, Contobücherfabrik.

Das Cölner Attentat vom 26. Februar 1874.

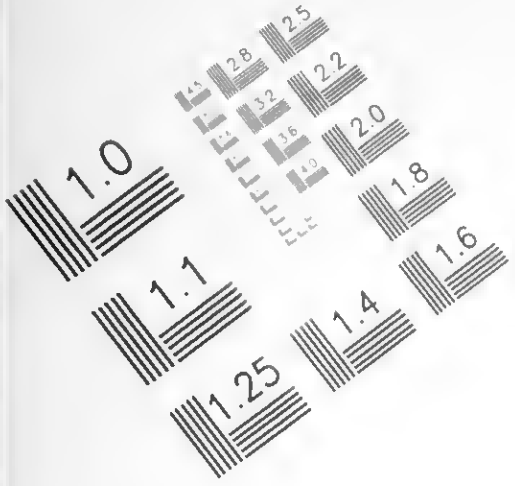


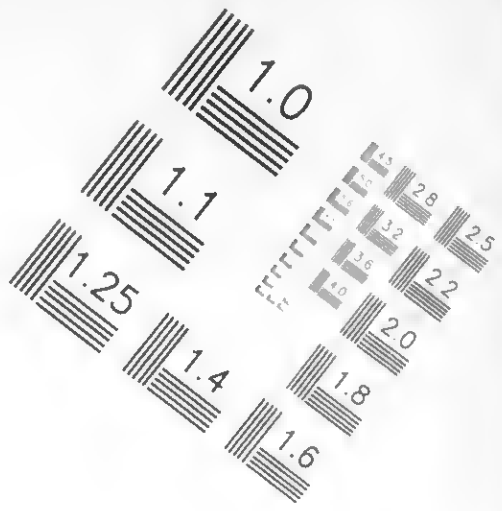
REDUCTION RATIO CHANGES

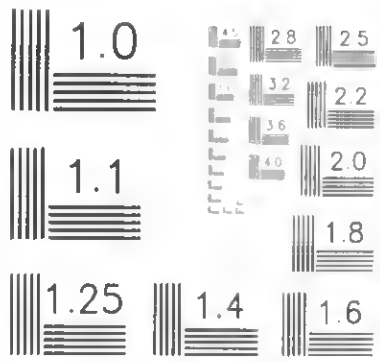
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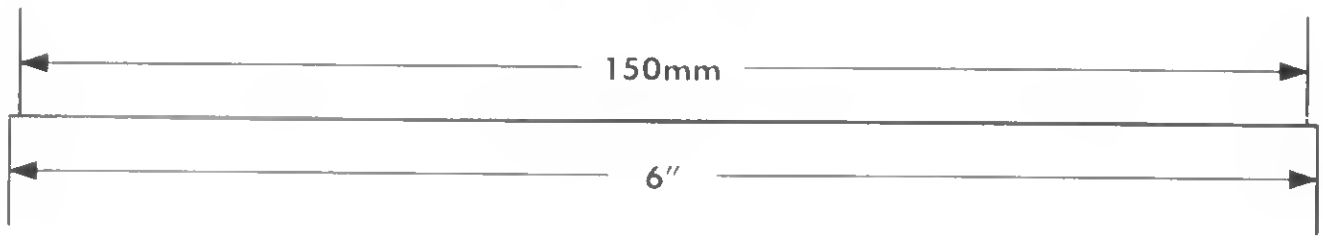
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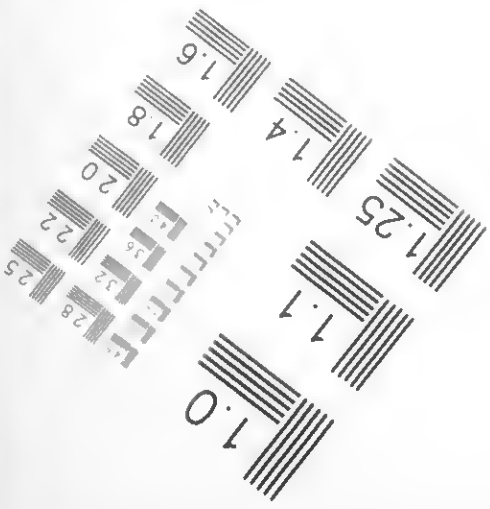
IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (QA-3)





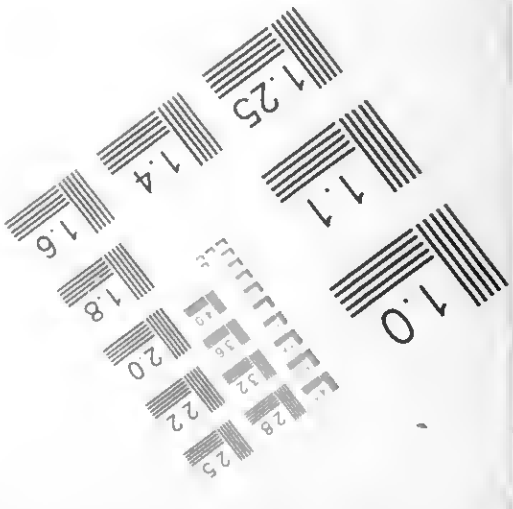






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NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

Freitag, 24. Juni

Kölnische Zeitung

Zweite Morgen-Ausgabe

1910 — Nr. 693

Verantwortlich für den allgemeinen Teil: Aug. Chamonin; für den Handels- und den Anzeigenteil: F. W. Dahm, Verleger und Drucker: M. DuMont-Schauberg, Chefredakteur: Ernst Hoene; alle in Köln.

Haupt-Expedition: Breite Straße 64.

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Fernsprecher: Nr. 5361 bis 5367. Redaktion, Anzeigenteil, Expedition und Druckerei sind durch jede dieser 8 Fernsprechleitungen zu erreichen. Postscheck-Konto Köln Nr. 220.

Geschäftsstunden: Redaktion von 9 Uhr vormittags bis 9 Uhr abends; Anzeigenteil und Expedition 8—12 Uhr vorm. und 3—7 Uhr nachm. Druckerei 8—1 Uhr und 3—6½ Uhr.

Bezugspreis in Köln 7 ℳ, in Deutschland 9 ℳ vierteljährlich. Anzeigen 45 ₰ die Zeile oder deren Raum, Reklamen 2.— ℳ. Für die Aufnahme von Anzeigen an bestimmt vorgeschriebenen Tagen oder in bestimmt bezeichneten Ausgaben wird keine Verantwortlichkeit übernommen.

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Bestellungen auf die Kölnische Zeitung

für das

dritte Vierteljahr 1910

werden angenommen von sämtlichen Postanstalten, Briefträgern und Landbriefträgern in Deutschland und in den deutschen Schutzgebieten zu 9 Mk., von den Postämtern in:

Aegypten	zu 690 Milliemes	Luxemburg	15 Fr. 20 c
Belgien	14 Fr. 57 c	Marokko (ausschl. Post)	12 Pes. 60 Cts.
Bulgarien	21 Fr. 70 c	Norwegen	9 Kronen 45 Oere
Dänemark	10 Kronen 47 Oere	Oesterreich	16 Kronen 94 Heller
Griechenland	durch das Postamt in Triest 20 Kronen 36 Heller	Portugal	3 Milr. 636 Reis
Holland	7 fl. 50 c	Rumänien	16 Lei 55 B.
Italien	15 L. 96 c	Rußland	4 Rubel 84 Kopeken
Konstantinopel und asiatische Türkei	(deutsche Postanstalten) 78½ Piaster Silber	Schweden	9 Kronen 5 Oere
		der Schweiz	14 Fr. 35 c
		Serbien	14 Fr. 32 c
		Ungarn	12 Kronen 42 Heller

Für alle übrigen Länder der Welt betragen die Bezugskosten bei täglich einmaligem Versand unter Kreuzband 15 Mk., bei zwei- oder mehr- aber einmaligem Versand 18 Mk. für das Vierteljahr.

Neu hinzutretenden Beziehern wird gegen Einsendung der Quittung die Zeitung bis Ende dieses Monats unentgeltlich zugesandt.

Deutschland.

Zum Rücktritt des Geheimrats Matthias.

Von einem Schulmann, der dem aus dem Amte scheidenden Geheimrat Matthias amtlich und freundschaftlich seit Jahren nahe steht, wird uns noch geschrieben:

Die Kunde von dem Rücktritt wird in weitesten Kreisen der deutschen Schulwelt und darüber hinaus Aufsehen und aufrichtiges Bedauern erwecken. Nicht werden es Gesundheitsrücksichten sein, die den Grund zum Scheiden bilden; erst vor wenig Wochen ist er von einem Urlaub mit frischen Kräften zurückgekehrt. Matthias ist ein Hauptträger der gesunden Schulreform, die gerade seit seinem Eintritt ins Ministerium (1900) so recht in Fluß gekommen ist, besonders auch des Reformschulwesens; er besindet sich hier in Übereinstimmung mit dem Standpunkte des Ministers, soweit man dies aus dessen bisherigen Maßnahmen auf dem einschlägigen Gebiete entnehmen darf. Es kann daher nur das Streben nach aller persönlicher Freiheit, nach voller Entfaltung der idealen Kräfte für solchen Entschluß maßgebend gewesen sein. Und Freiheit gerade ist von jeher Matthias' goldenes Losungswort auf allen Gebieten gewesen. Wer jemals amtlich und menschlich mit ihm in Berührung gekommen ist, weiß, mit welcher wahrhaft humanen Gesinnung er auf allen Gebieten jede berechtigte Eigenart schützte, jedes freiere Regung entgegenkam, in jedes Leistung das Gute herauszufinden und anzuerkennen verstand. So wehte auch seit Beginn seiner Berliner Wirksamkeit gleich ein freierer Wind durch die Akten des grünen Tisches, an dem zu Beginn des Jahrhunderts gerade die neuen Lehrpläne für die höhern Schulen zurechtgezimmert wurden; jeder der das Glück hatte, einmal mit ihm zusammen im Erziehungswerk tätig zu sein, konnte leicht an mehr als einer Stelle der fertigen Pläne (von 1901) seines Geistes einen Hauch verspüren. Und wie hat seine „Monatsschrift für höhere Schulen" in gleichem Sinne gewirkt! Daß wie heute auf dem Gebiete seelische Kräfte-Entfaltung innerhalb der Schule ein gut Stück weiter sind, das verdanken wir diesem Wirken zum guten, zu zum besten Teil. Freiere Unterrichtsgestaltung, freiere Stellung der Schüler (der Oberstufe) innerhalb des Schulstaats, ihre Mitwirkung an der Verwaltung, sinnstiftende Erziehung im wahrsten Sinne — das sind einige der edeln Ziele, die der Herausgeber der Monatsschrift in dieser Zeitschrift selbst wie in seinem sonstigen vielseitigen Schaffen verfolgt hat. Humanität und Humor vereinigen sich in ihm zu einer so feinen Seelenmischung, daß sich ihrer Wirkung niemand entzieht, ihr sich vielmehr gern gefangen gibt. Wenn er jetzt seine volle Kraft in den Dienst der deutschen Schulwelt stellt, so zieht er die Konsequenz seines Lebens, die darin besteht, daß er einst als Gymnasialdirektor wie später als Provinzial-Schulrat und Vortragender Rat zuerst und vor allem sich auf seine Standesgenossen zu stützen und in ihrem Glück und wachern Streben die Freude seines Lebens zu finden verstand. Wenn irgendeiner, so hat er uns wirkliche Liebe zur Jugend und zu erzieherischer Tätigkeit seinen Beruf ergriffen. So kennen ihn außerhalb der Schulwelt dankbaren Herzens auch zahllose Eltern, die seinem goldenen Büchlein: Wie erziehen wir unsern Sohn Benjamin? kräftliche Erziehungsweisheit entnommen haben. Auch die Gesammelten Aufsätze, die der Unermüdliche in stattlichem Bande neben seinen größern sachmännischen Arbeiten nach herauszugeben Zeit fand, greifen in ihre lebendigen, alle Grundfragen der heutigen pädagogischen Praxis berührenden Behandlungsweise weit über den Kreis der Schulmänner hinaus. Ein geradezu nationales Werk hat er noch in seinen Berliner Jahren in der Geschichte des deutschen Unterrichts, die zum ersten Male den ganzen gewaltigen Stoff geistig durchdrang, unserm Volke gebaten. Wenn jetzt der hervorragendste Vertreter einer freien Bewegung auf schulreformatorischem Gebiete sich selber die ganze Freiheit des Lebens schenkt, so dürfen wir hoffen, daß die Gesamtheit des deutschen Erziehungswesens noch reiche Früchte ernten werde. In dieser frohgemuten Voraussicht wird besonders die deutsche Oberlehrerschaft einen so allverehrten Führer auf den Pfaden hervorragender Ideale freudig weiter folgen.

Die städtischen Oberlehrer.

Die Tägliche Rundschau schreibt:

In der vielfach in jüngster Zeit umstrittenen Frage, welche rechtliche Stellung die an städtischen höhern Schulen angestellten Oberlehrer haben, hat das Kammergericht soeben Stellung genommen in Sachen II. U. 2014. 10. Die Entscheidung des Kammergerichts ist von erheblicher Bedeutung. Nach dem Erkenntnis gehören zwar die Oberlehrer an einer von einer Gemeinde unterhaltenen höhern Unterrichtsanstalt nicht zu den Kommunalbeamten, aber auch nicht zu den unmittelbaren Staatsbeamten. Sie seien mittelbare Staatsbeamte, da sie im Dienst einer dem Staat untergeordneten Gemeinde angestellt sind. (§ 69 II 10 ALR.) Diese Auffassung sei auch vom Reichsgericht vertreten worden (Band 37 S. 301, Band 70 S. 422). — Dieses am 14. Juni 1910 verkündete Urteil des kgl. Kammergerichts wird nicht verfehlen, in den beteiligten Kreisen großes Interesse zu erwecken. Der Oberlehrerverband hatte Gutachten von den Professoren Laband und Zorn eingeholt, die zu dem Ergebnis kamen, die Oberlehrer an städtischen Anstalten seien unmittelbare Staatsbeamte. Dieser Auffassung waren bereits Regierungsrat Weber und Dr. jur. Paul Hahn entgegengetreten. Die letztere Ansicht ist jetzt vom Kammergericht gebilligt worden.

Aus dem deutschen Reichstage.

Aus der Kommission für die Reichsversicherungsordnung.

)((**Berlin,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Kommission für die Reichsversicherungsordnung nahm heute die §§ 293 bis 301, die das Verfahren bei der Vereinigung, Auflösung und Schließung von Krankenkassen regeln, debattelos an. § 302 gibt im zweiten Absatz einer Kasse, die eine andere Kasse übernimmt und dadurch wesentlich belastet wird, das Recht, für die aufgenommenen höhere Beiträge durch ihre Satzung festzusetzen. Von mehreren Seiten wurde darauf hingewiesen, daß dadurch Unbilligkeiten entstehen können. Warum sollen die Arbeiter einer Wurstwarenfabrik, die keine Betriebskasse hatte, anders behandelt werden, als die Arbeiter einer andern Wurstwarenfabrik, die einer Betriebskrankenkasse angehörten? Daraufhin wurde dieser Absatz gegen die Stimmen der Konservativen und der Reichspartei gestrichen. § 303, der die Verhältnisse der Beamten und Angestellten der aufgenommenen Kasse regelt, wurde angenommen. § 304 erhielt nach einem Antrag der Fortschrittlichen Volkspartei im ersten Absatz folgende Fassung: „Den Beschluß des Oberversicherungsamts hat der Vorstand der aufzunehmenden Kasse den Ärzten und den Zahnärzten, zu denen die Kasse in einem Vertragsverhältnis steht, unverzüglich mitzuteilen. Getraut sich darauf ein Arzt oder ein Zahnarzt bereits, für die aufzunehmende Kasse tätig zu sein, so kann er unter den gleichen Bedingungen zugelassen werden, oder unter den Bedingungen, [illegible]

[illegible] scheidet, unter bestimmten Bedingungen auch weiterhin Kassenmitglied bleiben kann. Der zweite Absatz des § 326 besagt dazu: „Wer Mitglied bleiben will, muß es der Kasse binnen einer Woche nach dem Ausscheiden usw. anzeigen." Die Sozialdemokraten verlangten die Verlängerung der Frist auf sechs Wochen, die Konservativen auf zwei Wochen und die Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung auf drei Wochen. Der letzte Antrag wurde angenommen. Die Frist beträgt also drei Wochen. Ferner wurde festgesetzt, daß die Mitgliedschaft Versicherungsberechtigter erlischt, wenn sie nach Wochen nacheinander die Beiträge nicht entrichten. Die §§ 327 und 328 bleiben unverändert. Neu eingefügt wurde auf Antrag der Sozialdemokraten ein § 328a: „Hat eine Kasse für einen ungeblich Versicherungspflichtigen nach ausschließlicher Anmeldung drei Monate ununterbrochen und unbeanstandet die Beiträge angenommen und stellt sich, während der Versicherte die Krankenhilfe der Kasse beansprucht, heraus, daß er nicht versicherungspflichtig gewesen ist, so muß die Kasse trotzdem die satzungsgemäßen Leistungen gewähren; dies ist ausgeschlossen, wenn der Kasse absichtlich eine unrichtige Anmeldung gemacht worden ist." Die §§ 329 bis 331 über die Meldungen werden unter Ablehnung sozialdemokratischer Anträge nach der Regierungsvorlage angenommen, ebenso die §§ 332 bis 338 über die Satzung. Der nächste Abschnitt handelt von den Kassenorganen. Zunächst wurde über die Zusammensetzung des Orts- und Landkrankenkassen verhandelt. Bei § 339 wurde der zweite Absatz gestrichen, wonach bei der Landkrankenkasse die Satzung von der Bildung eines Ausschusses absehen oder die Vorstandsgeschäfte dem Kassenvorsitzenden allein übertragen kann. Die §§ 340 und 341 treffen Festsetzungen über die Wahl des Vorsitzenden des Vorstandes. Die Regierungsvorlage bestimmt in § 340: „Die Vorstandsmitglieder der Ortskrankenkasse wählen aus ihrer Mitte den Vorsitzenden des Vorstandes. Gewählt ist, wer die Mehrheit der Stimmen sowohl aus der Gruppe der Arbeitgeber als auch der Versicherten im Vorstande erhält." § 341 trifft Festsetzungen für den Fall, daß die Wahl nicht gleich zustande kommt. Die Sozialdemokraten beantragten folgende Fassung des § 340: „Die Vorstandsmitglieder wählen aus ihrer Mitte mit Mehrheit den Vorsitzenden des Vorstandes und einen oder mehrere Stellvertreter." Ferner forderten sie Streichung des § 341. Ein Mitglied der Reichspartei erklärte, daß bei der Ablehnung der Hälftetzung der Beiträge (§ 412) Bürgschaften geschaffen werden müssen, um den Einfluß der Unternehmer auf die Vorstandswahl zu sichern. Darauf wurde der § 412, der die Hälftetzung der Beiträge vorsieht, mit zur Verhandlung gestellt. Die einzelnen Parteien haben bereits im Plenum zu dieser Frage Stellung genommen. Ein Zentrumsredner lehnte die Hälftetzung im Namen seiner Partei ab. Er empfahl die §§ 340 und 341 nach der Regierungsvorlage, hielt aber Kautelen im Sinne des Redners der Reichspartei für notwendig. Ein Vertreter der Sozialdemokraten trat für Beibehaltung der bestehenden Verhältnisse ein. Darauf vertagte sich die Kommission. Nächste Sitzung Freitag.

Die Strafprozeßkommission.

((**Berlin,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Kommission für Strafprozeßordnung setzte heute die Beratung der die Hauptverhandlung betreffenden Paragraphen fort. Beim § 225 wurde unter Ablehnung der Regierungsvorlage, die das Kontumazialverfahren auf Strafe bis zu sechs Wochen Gefängnis ausdehnen wollte, ein Antrag des Zentrums mit Hilfe der Linken angenommen, der das geltende Recht aufrechterhält. Eine Anzahl von Anträgen, die den Grundsatz der Regierungsvorlage abschwächen wollten, wurden damit hinfällig. § 226 wurde angenommen. Zum § 227 wurde ein Zentrumsantrag angenommen, wonach bei der Stellung eines Kontumazialurteils der Verurteilte auf sein Recht aufmerksam zu machen ist, unter gewissen Umständen Wiedereinsetzung in den vorigen Stand zu verlangen. Die §§ 228 bis 230 fanden nach der Regierungsvorlage Annahme. § 231 gibt dem Vorsitzenden die Möglichkeit, die Vernehmung des Angeklagten und die Beweisaufnahme einem beisitzenden Richter zu übertragen. Die Mitglieder des Gerichts sollen vermeiden, ihre Ansicht über die Schuld oder Nichtschuld des Angeklagten kundzugeben. Bestrafungen, die der Angeklagte erlitten hat, sind nur insoweit festzustellen, als sie für die Entscheidung von Bedeutung sind. Bei diesem Paragraphen kam es zu langen Auseinandersetzungen. Schließlich wurden aber sämtliche Abänderungsanträge mit wechselnden Mehrheiten abgelehnt und die Regierungsvorlage unverändert angenommen. Ebenfalls abgelehnt wurde ein sozialdemokratischer Antrag, die Soll-Vorschrift, wonach die Mitglieder des Gerichts ihre Ansicht über die Schuld oder Nichtschuld des Angeklagten nicht kundzugeben haben, in eine Muß-Vorschrift zu verwandeln. Die Beratung über § 232, der von den Beweiserhebungen handelt, wurde nicht zu Ende geführt. Nächste Sitzung Freitag.

Oesterreich-Ungarn.

✡ **Wien,** 23. Jan. (Telegr.) Das Abgeordnetenhaus durchlebte heute wieder einen tritischen Tag. Es wurde über Resolutionen zum Budget abgestimmt, etwa 600 an der Zahl. Von deutscher Seite wurde vorgeschlagen, sie einfach der Regierung abzutreten. Die Tschechen wollten davon nichts wissen, weil sie hofften, daß sie bei den verschiedenen Abstimmungen über ihre nationalen Wünsche mit Hilfe der Sozialdemokraten und Polen die Mehrheit erlangen könnten. Die Italiener, die begründete Furcht hegen, daß ihre Rechtsfakultät auch diesmal nicht mehr zur Verhandlung gelangt, hatten sich alle entfernt. Die Tschechen hatten aber ihre Rechnung ohne die deutschen Sozialdemokraten gemacht, die bei verschiedenen wichtigen Abstimmungen, so bei der Frage der Subventionierung der Wiener tschechischen Schulen sich von ihren tschechischen Genossen trennten und wiederholt zugunsten der Deutschen entschieden. Die Tschechen lärmten, und lachten und schrien, daß das Abstimmungsergebnis von den deutschen Schriftführern gefälscht worden sei. Es kam zu großen Lärmszenen. Die tschechischen Agrarier begannen mit Anträgen auf namentliche Abstimmung zu obstruieren, bis sich die Führer der Slawischen Vereinigung ins Mittel legten, die einsahen, daß die Verhinderung der für morgen auf der Tagesordnung stehenden dritten Lesung des Budgets in der Bevölkerung doch einen gar zu schlechten Eindruck machen müßte. Der Rest der Sitzung verlief ruhig.

((**Wien,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) In der heutigen Sitzung des Abgeordnetenhauses erhob der tschechische Agrarier Abg. Stanek, bei einer Abstimmung den Vorwurf, früher sei bei der Auszählung des Hauses unrichtig gezählt worden, insbesondere sei die Zahl der Christlichsozialen von den Schriftführern zu hoch angegeben worden. Unter heftigem Widerspruch von links trgten Abg. Prachazka im Namen der Christlichsozialen Vereinigung und Abg. Dr. a. Mühlwerth im Namen der Sozialisten gegen diese Behauptung Verwahrung ein. Der Präsident bezeichnete das Vorgehen Staneks, das nicht scharf genug zurückgewiesen werden könne, für durchaus unzulässig. Darauf wurde die Abstimmung zu Ende geführt.

✡ **Wien,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Heute vormittag zogen etwa 400 sudetendeutsche deutschnationale Studenten vor dem Parlament auf, entsandten eine Abordnung an den deutschnationalen Verband und forderten ihn auf, gegen die Errichtung einer tschechischen Rechtsfakultät in Wien zu stimmen, widrigenfalls die deutsche Studentenschaft die Verantwortung für die naheliegenden Folgen dieses Schrittes ablehne und ausschließlich auf jene Abgeordnete wälze, die durch ihr Verhalten diese Schädigung des deutschen Charakters der Reichshauptstadt und eine Gefahrdung ernstiger wissenschaftlicher Arbeit heraufbeschwören. Der Abgeordnete Präsessar Waldner wies in seiner Antwort auf die zwingenden politischen Gründe hin, die den deutschen Nationalverband bewegen, den Kompromißabschluß der Regierung anzunehmen. Er erklärte der Abordnung, er würdige den Standpunkt der deutschen Studentenschaft, aber die verantwortlichen deutschen Vertreter im Abgeordnetenhaus müßten am Prinzip vorübergehen, wenn durch Festhalten daran dem deutschen Volk ein nicht wieder gutzumachender Schaden erwachsen würde. Die Studenten nahmen diese Erklärung zur Kenntnis und entfernten sich ruhig.

)((**Serajewo,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) In der heutigen Landtagssitzung hat eine Anzahl Abgeordneter im Namen der Arbeitsparteien einen Antrag eingebracht, der dem Herrscher ihre Dankbarkeit für die Gewährung der Verfassung ausdrückt, aber einige Abänderungen verlangt, damit sie dem Zeitgeist und den Bedürfnissen des Landes entspreche. Diese Antrag wurde zur Beratung gestellt und schließlich angenommen.

Belgien.

((**Brüssel,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Staatssekretär Deldeük, Handelsminister Sydow, Ministerialdirektor Dr. v. Körner vom Auswärtigen Amt und Geh. Oberregierungsrat Danhaff vom Handelsministerium haben heute vor- und nachmittags die deutsche Abteilung der Weltausstellung, namentlich die Eisenbahnhalle, die Maschinenhallen und die Ausstellung für Wasserbau eingehend besichtigt und sich außerordentlich lobend über das gleich im Staatshaushalt aufrechtzuerhalten und den Saldo zugunsten der Bank von Spanien in laufender Rechnung zu bezahlen", Reform der Grund- und Gebäudesteuer, der Einkommensteuer, der Bergwerks- und Tonsportsteuer, der Stempel- und Erbschaftssteuer, der Personalsteuer, der Zucker-, Verzehr- und Wachszündersteuer, Bildung der Gemeindefinanzen, Verwaltung der Erträgnisse des Quecksilberbergwerks von Almaden. Der Finanzminister legt zuzeit die letzte Hand an folgende weitere Gesetzentwürfe: über Beziehungen zwischen dem Staatsschatz und der Bank von Spanien, über staatliches Rechnungswesen, über die Depositenkasse, über die fiskalischen Beamten, über die Tilgung der äußern Schuld mit jährlich 7 Mill. Pesetas Gold und über die Ausgabe von 1500 Mill. für Verbesserungen und Bauten in den verschiedenen Verwaltungszweigen.

Großbritannien.

((**London,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Premierminister Asquith zeigte im Unterhause an, daß er am 28. d. M. einen Gesetzentwurf einbringen werde, wodurch gewisse Wendungen in der Erklärung des Königs bei der Thronbesteigung geändert werden sollen. Das Budget für 1910/11 soll am 30. d. M. eingebracht werden.

Rußland.

((**Charbin,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) In der vorigen Nacht wurde gegen den Stadtkommandanten ein Mordanschlag verübt. Ein Oberst wurde leicht verwundet. Der Übeltäter ist entkommen.

Balkanstaaten.

Serbien. ((Belgrad, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Regierung hat den serbischen Gesandten in Konstantinopel beauftragt, neuerdings bei der Pforte nachdrücklich Schritte zu unternehmen, damit den seit einiger Zeit durch türkische Soldaten und einzelne Behörden an der serbischen Bevölkerung im Wilajet Kossawa verübten Grausamkeiten Einhalt getan werde. — Die neuesten Nachrichten aus Üsküb bezeichnen die Lage der Serben im ganzen Wilajet Kossowa als im höchsten Maße beunruhigend.

Türkei.

England, Frankreich und die Kreter.

✡ **London,** 22. Juni. Von der kretischen Angelegenheit ist es neuerdings hier wieder sehr still geworden. Höchstens wird von einem oder andern der Berichterstatter von englischen Blättern des bekannten Preßzusammenhangs, die sich als Spezialisten in der Deutschenhetze einen Namen gemacht haben, dies oder jenes aus französischen Blättern derselben Kategorie herübergemeldet, das allenfalls als Bestätigung ihrer Beobachtungen sich verwerten ließe. Von maßgeber Seite hier wird indessen aus Paris bestimmter fast als vorher die Verschiedenheit der Anschauungen zwischen Paris und London betont. So hebt der Pariser Berichterstatter der Pall Mall Gazette hervor, daß zwar die mohammedanischen Abgeordneten auf Kreta, ohne den Eid für den König von Griechenland geleistet zu haben, zur Nationalversammlung am 28. zugelassen werden sollen, daß aber dieses Zugeständnis eine reine Formsache sein werde, da die Versammlung ohne weiteres vertagt werden falle.

Der französische Vorschlag — heißt es dann weiter — der die Vertreter der vier Schutzmächte instand gesetzt hätte, in London Konferenz zu halten, ist in Downing Street nicht angenommen worden, und die Dinge bleiben wieder beim alten. Allerdings haben die Mächte im Grundsatz den britischen Aktionsplan angenommen, der darin besteht, die Flotteneinheiten zu verstärken und darauf zu bestehen, daß den Ansprüchen der mohammedanischen Beamten auf der Insel Genugtuung zuteil werde, allein einstweilen liegt nicht das geringste Anzeichen dafür vor, daß diese Entscheidung auch praktisch durchgeführt werden wird. In den französischen, italienischen und russischen Werften werden nach keinerlei Vorbereitungen getroffen, und der „große Stock" bleibt nach sorgfältig in Sir Edward Greys Aktenschrank verschlossen. Ebenso wenig Erfolg hat der russische Vorschlag gehabt, die Insel militärisch zu besetzen. So hält Kreta die Diplomatie im Schach. In amtlichen Kreisen hier hat man die Empfindung, daß England mit seiner Behandlung der Angelegenheit einen schweren Fehler gemacht hat. Die französische Anschauung geht dahin, daß der Augenblick der Lösung gekommen sei und daß die Kompromißpolitik ein überwundener Standpunkt sei. Ein hervorragender Diplomat sagte mir soeben: „Vor zehn Jahren hat die Türkei uns eine Bombe in den Arm gelegt. Es ist uns sehr darum zu tun, sie zurückzuwerfen. Sie kann jeden Augenblick platzen und uns mit in das Unheil verwickeln." Die Franzosen sind Anhänger des status quo ante. Zwischen Oktober 1906 und Oktober 1908 war die Insel ganz ruhig und alle Welt zufrieden. Jede andere Regierungsform, einschließlich der der Admirale, die sich nun drei Monate behauptet hat, ist fehlgeschlagen. Daher ist es nach französischer Ansicht angezeigt, zum frühern Zustande zurückzukehren. Die Hauptgefahr erwarten die am weitesten blickenden Diplomaten weniger für den Augenblick als im August, wo eine kretische Abordnung durch die Forderung, in der Nationalversammlung zu Athen zugelassen zu werden, alles verwickeln könnte. Man hat in Frankreich keine Lust zu militärischen Expeditionen auf Kreta, die durch Verschleppung unvermeidlich werden könnten. Die Erklärung der Krisis liegt in dem Verlangen eines ehrgeizigen Häufleins von Politikern, „Griechenland in Kreta einzuverleiben". Diese Leute sehen sich bereits im Geiste als leitende Minister in Athen. Sir Edmund Greys Erklärungen waren kriegerisch genug, daß die Türkei möchte auch Taten sehen. Die Verschleppung und Stockung kommt Deutschland sehr gelegen. Warum zögert England, die von Frankreich vorgeschlagene gesunde und logische Lösung, die gründliche Erörterung und Erledigung der Sache anzunehmen. Fürchtet das Foreign Office, daß die jungtürkische Regierung auf schwachen Füßen und daß in Konstantinopel eine neue Umwälzung nur der Tür stehe?

Amerika.

Eine neuartige Arbeitsprämie.

Argentinien. ⚓ Buenos Aires, 20. Mai. Fahrpreisaufschläge, mit deren Ertrag man Arbeitswillige belohnen will, sind die neueste Einrichtung einer Straßenbahngesellschaft in Buenos Aires. Hier hatte man gar kurzer Zeit an den unangenehmen Wirkungen einer allgemeinen Arbeitseinstellung zu tragen, gan der sich nur die Angestellten der englisch-argentinischen Straßenbahngesellschaft fern gehalten hatten. Es liegt auf der Hand, daß gerade das Verhalten dieser Leute, von deren Dienst- oder Nichtdienstun so ungeheuer viel für die Bequemlichkeit des Publikums abhängt, ihnen die Sympathien der Öffentlichkeit gewann, und dementsprechend hat der Stadtrat von Buenos Aires der Gesellschaft durch eine Verfügung das Recht erteilt, für die Dauer einer Woche den Fahrgästen Zuschlagsbillets von je zehn Cents anzubieten, deren Zahlung in das Belieben der Fahrgäste gestellt sein soll. Der Gesamtertrag soll nun der Nationalbank hinterlegt und dann unter die Wagenfahrer und Schaffner verteilt werden. Es ist nicht bekannt, auf welchen Ertrag man hierbei rechnet; da jedoch der Verkehr auf der Bahn außerordentlich stark ist — die Wocheneinnahmen bewegen sich um 40 000 Pf. St. herum — und da ferner die Stimmung sehr für die braven Straßenbahner ist, so kann wohl ein ganz erkleckliches Sümmchen herauskommen. Es ist jedenfalls ein ganz eigenartiger Vorgang, daß eine Stadtverwaltung in solcher Weise an die Öffentlichkeit appelliert, um einer bestimmten Klasse von Angestellten den Dank für geleistete Dienste in klingende Münze umzusetzen.

Von der Kieler Woche.

((**Kiel,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Das Wetter ist regnerisch. Beim Einlaufen der Hohenzollern stand der Kaiser auf der Kommandobrücke und grüßte die fremden Dampfjachten und Rennboote durch Abnehmen der Mütze. Unmittelbar hinter der Hohenzollern lief die Dampfjacht Alice mit dem Fürsten von Monaco ein. Im Hinnibuch hatte sich auf der Hohenzollern der Gesandte Graf Götzen eingeschifft. Gestern abend empfing der Kaiser auf der Hohenzollern den Präsidenten des Kanalamts, Dr. Kautz, und den Kommissar für den Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal, Konteradmiral v. Bredow. Beide waren zur Abendtafel geladen. Nachdem die Hohenzollern festgemacht hatte, nahm der Kaiser eine Reihe militärischer Meldungen entgegen, darunter die der Admirale v. Tirpitz, v. Fischel, Graf Baudissin, v. Prittwitz und Goffron und v. Holtzendorff, ferner die des bisherigen französischen Marineattachés Fregattenkapitäns d'Andrezel und die des neuernannten französischen Marineattachés Vicomte de Faramond de Lafagalle. d'Andrezel erhielt den Kronenorden 2. Kl. Der Kaiser empfing die Meldung des Generalmajors Kämpffer.

((**Kiel,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Der Kaiser empfing heute nachmittag den Besuch des Fürsten von Monaco. Zur Abend- [illegible]

Tanz VII. den dritten Preis; Nr. 72, Kismet, war nicht gestartet. In der Sechs-Meter-Klasse erhielt Nr. 52, Gypätos, den ersten Preis; Nr. 63, Agnes II, den zweiten Preis; Nr. 56, Aster, den dritten Preis; Nr. 69, Harald IV, den vierten Preis; Nr. 67, Vajazzo, den fünften Preis; Nr. 65, Badrauilelle, hat aufgegeben und Protest erhoben; Nr. 6a, Feinsliebchen V, war nicht gestartet; Nr. 61, Anra Mais, wurde nicht gezeitet und hat Protest erhoben. In der Sechs-Meter-Schwerterklasse erhielt Nr. 61, Ariadne II, den ersten Preis. In der Fünf-Meter-Klasse erhielt Nr. 5, Nixe, den ersten Preis; Nr. 1, Elsbeth III, den zweiten Preis; Nr. 9, Wam, den dritten Preis. Bei den Wettfahrten der Sonderklasse auf der Kieler Förde erhielt Nr. 36, Tilly X, den ersten Preis; Nr. 39, Rest III, den zweiten Preis; Nr. 35, Margarete, den dritten Preis; Nr. 34, Jenny, den vierten Preis; Nr. 45, Maleparius, den fünften Preis; Nr. 33, Lunatic, den sechsten Preis; Nr. 37, Sanderling, Nr. 40, Wittelsbach VI, und Nr. 41, Stipper IV, gaben das Rennen auf.

Die Entwaffnung Albaniens.

⌂ **Saloniki,** 15. Juni.

Es ist bekannt, daß in Albanien nicht nur die Albanier an das Tragen der Waffen gewohnt waren. Jeder Bewahner, der Christ so gut wie der Türke hatte sein Gewehr; nur der Unterschied war vorhanden, daß der Arnaute den Schießprügel offen trug, während der Christ ihn gut verwahrte und versteckte, doch so, daß er ihn immer im Notfall zur Hand hatte. Während die Albanier zum größten Teil mit Maschinengewehren bewaffnet waren und diese Waffen manchmal zu sicherlich hohen Preisen sich selbst kaufen mußten, erhielten Serben, Bulgaren und Griechen nicht selten unentgeltlich das allerneueste System des betreffenden Militärgewehres von den Komitees der ihnen national nahestehenden Regierungen zugesteckt. Der ottomanischen Regierung war das natürlich bekannt, sie stellte sich aber, als wisse und sehe sie nichts, zumal die Christen und besonders die Serben seit Einführung der Verfassung und mit dem Nachlassen des Bandenunwesens ihre Waffen weder zeigten noch benutzten. Man wollte daher keine neuen Verwicklungen heraufbeschwören. Als die Entwaffnung der Albanier begann, atmete die christliche Bevölkerung auf; sie war mit den Maßnahmen der türkischen Regierung zufrieden. Da wurde aber plötzlich die Losung ausgegeben: Gleiches Recht für alle! also auch Entwaffnung der Christen, und sofort verwundelte die zu scheu geäußerte Freude sich in die größte Erregung. Dem Wort folgte alsbald auch die Tat, und heute, wo die albanischen Ortschaften fast durchweg entwaffnet sind, beginnt man, die gleiche Operation in den christlichen Dörfern vorzunehmen. Aber die Christen haben von den Albaniern gelernt; auch sie leugnen den Besitz ihrer Waffen und haben diese in richtiger Berahnung der kommenden Ereignisse zum Teil vergraben, zum Teil über die Grenze geschleppt. Sie sind nicht wie die meisten Albanier in der Lage, sich durch Abgabe einer Flinte vorläufig dem Gesetze wenigstens äußerlich zu unterwerfen, denn sie besitzen meistens nur eine einzige moderne Waffe. Auch in diesen Kreisen wird daher in letzter Zeit ein förmlicher Handel mit Steinschloßflinten getrieben, die teilweise mit 2 türk. Pfd. das Stück bezahlt wurden, aber der vorhandene Vorrat genügte bei weitem nicht dem Bedarf. Die mit der Entwaffnung beauftragten Truppenabteilungen glauben den Beteurungen, daß keine Waffen vorhanden seien, nicht und beginnen Gewaltmaßregeln vorzunehmen. So verlangte man im Dorfe Rokawaz, nahe der serbischen Grenze, von dem Vater eines frühern Bandenführers, der jetzt in Serbien lebt, die Herausgabe seines Munitionsgewehrs. Als der Mann leugnete und behauptete, ein solches Gewehr nie gesehen zu haben, steckte man sein Haus in Brand, indem man darauf achtete, daß niemand etwas hinaustragen konnte. Kaum zehn Minuten vergingen, so ertönten aus dem brennenden Gebäude heftige Detonationen, ein Beweis für das Vorhandensein von Munition. Wo Munition sich befindet, da muß auch ein Gewehr sein, lautete die Folgerung, und so verhaftete man den Besitzer des verbrannten Hauses, der nach Verabfolgung einer gehörigen Tracht Prügel gestand, seine Waffe vergraben zu haben. So fand man im Felde gut verwahrt das neueste serbische Mitrailleusengewehr. Die Bewahner eines andern Dorfes, Lapanike, das auch nahe der serbischen Grenze liegt, leugneten ebenfalls das Vorhandensein von Gewehren. Die Verhaftung von fünfzehn der angesehensten Bauern dürfte hier auch zu einem Geständnis führen. Diese Vorfälle ereigneten sich in rein serbischen Dörfern, eine halbe Stunde von der Grenze entfernt. Daher ist es sicher, daß die serbische Presse sie aufgreifen und in heftigen Artikeln gegen die türkische Regierung ausschlachten wird.

Ob die Türkei gut daran tut, mit diesen scharfen Mitteln zu arbeiten, mag dahingestellt bleiben; Freunde wird sie sich damit gerade nicht gewinnen, und eben jetzt, wo in Albanien nach lange nicht in allem geregelte Verhältnisse herrschen, erscheint es keineswegs klug, auch mit den Bewahnern, die seit der Einführung der Verfassung keinen ernsten Anlaß zur Klage geboten hatten, in dieser steengen Weise zu verfahren. Man muß sich mit leisem Zweifel fragen, ob die junge Türkei sich denn doch nicht zu viel Kraft zutraut. Falls die Ausdehnung dieser

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werden angenommen von sämtlichen **Postanstalten, Briefträgern** und **Landbriefträgern** in **Deutschland** und in den **deutschen Schutzgebieten** zu 9 Mk., von den **Postämtern** in:

Aegypten	zu 9.90 Milliemes
Belgien	11.50 Fr.
Bulgarien	11.70 Fr.
Dänemark	10 Kronen 37 Oere
Britisch-Indien	durch das Postamt in Triest 20 Kronen 30 Heller
Holland	7.50 Fl.
Italien	14 L.
Konstantinopel und **asiatische Türkei**	(deutsche Postanstalten) 75½ Piaster Silber
Luxemburg	11.50 Fr.
Marokko	(deutsch. Post) 12 Pes. 60 Cts.
Norwegen	9 Kronen 45 Oere
Oesterreich	10 Kronen 24 Heller
Portugal	5 Milr. 650 Reis
Rumänien	16 Lei 350.
Rußland	4 Rubel 60 Kopeken
Schweden	9 Kronen 5 Oere
der Schweiz	11.50 Fr.
Serbien	11.50 Fr.
Ungarn	12 Kronen 42 Heller

In alle **übrigen Länder der Welt** betragen die Bezugskosten bei täglich einmaligem Versand unter Kreuzband 15 Mk., bei **zweimaligem** oder **allermaligem** Versand 18 Mk. für das Vierteljahr.

Den hinzutretenden Bezehern wird gegen Einsendung der Quittung die Zeitung bis Ende dieses Monats unentgeltlich zugesandt.

Deutschland.

Zum Rücktritt des Geheimrats Matthias.

Von einem Schulmann, der dem aus dem Amte scheidenden Geheimrat Matthias amtlich und freundschaftlich seit Jahren nahe steht, wird uns noch geschrieben:

Die Kunde von dem Rücktritt wird in weitesten Kreisen der deutschen Schulwelt und darüber hinaus Aufsehen und aufrichtiges Bedauern erwecken. Nicht werden es Gesundheitsrücksichten sein, die den Grund zum Scheiden bilden; erst vor wenig Wochen ist er von einem Urlaub mit frischen Kräften zurückgekehrt. Matthias ist ein Hauptträger der gesunden Schulreform, die gerade seit seinem Eintritt ins Ministerium (1908) so recht in Fluß gekommen ist, besonders auch des Reformschulwesens; er befindet sich hier in Übereinstimmung mit dem Standpunkte des Ministers, soweit nun dies aus dessen bisherigen Maßnahmen auf dem einschlägigen Gebiete entnehmen darf. Es kann daher nur das Streben nach voller persönlicher Freiheit, nach voller Entfaltung der idealen Kräfte für solchen Entschluß maßgebend gewesen sein. Und Freiheit gerade ist von jeher Matthias' goldenes Losungswort auf allen Gebieten gewesen. Wer jemals amtlich und menschlich mit ihm in Berührung gekommen ist, weiß, mit welcher wahrhaft humanen Gesinnung er auf allen Gebieten jede berechtigte Eigenart schätzte, jeder freieren Regung entgegenkam, in jeder Leistung das Gute herauszufinden und anzuerkennen verstand. So wehte auch seit Beginn seiner Berliner Wirksamkeit gleich ein freierer Wind durch die Akten des grünen Tisches, an dem zu Beginn des Jahrhunderts gerade die neuen Lehrpläne für die höhern Schulen zurechtgezimmert wurden; jeder der das Glück hatte, einmal mit ihm zusammen im Erziehungswerk tätig zu sein, konnte leicht an mehr als einer Stelle der fertigen Pläne (von 1901) seines Geistes einen Hauch verspüren. Und wie hat seine „Monatsschrift für höhere Schulen" in gleichem Sinne gewirkt! Daß wir heute auf dem Gebiete freierer Künste-Entfaltung innerhalb der Schule ein gut Stück weiter sind, das verdanken wir diesem Wirken zum guten, ja zum besten Teil. Freiere Unterrichtsgestaltung, freiere Stellung der Schüler (der Oberstufe) innerhalb des Schulstaats, ihre Mitwirkung an der Verwaltung, staatsbürgerliche Erziehung im wahrhaften Sinne — das sind einige der edeln Ziele, die der Herausgeber der Monatsschrift in dieser Zeitschrift selbst wie in seinem saustigen vielfältigen Schaffen verfolgt hat. Humanität und Humor vereinigen sich in ihm zu einer so feinen Seelenmischung, daß sich ihrer Wirkung niemand entzieht, ihr sich vielmehr gern gefangen gibt. Wenn er jetzt seine volle Kraft in den Dienst der deutschen Schulwelt stellt, so zieht er die Konsequenz seines Lebens, die darin besteht, daß er einst als Gymnasialdirektor wie später als Provinzial-Schulrat und Vortragender Rat zuerst und vor allem sich auf seine Standesgenossen zu stützen und in ihrem Glück und wackern Streben die Freude seines Lebens zu finden verstand. Wenn irgendeiner, so hat er aus wirklicher Liebe zur Jugend und zu erziehlicher Tätigkeit seinen Beruf ergriffen. So kennen ihn außerhalb der Schulwelt dankbaren Herzens auch zahllose Eltern, die seinem goldenen Büchlein: Wie erziehen wir unsern Sohn Benjamin? tröstliche Erziehungsweisheit entnommen haben. Auch die Gesammelten Aufsätze, die der Unermüdliche in stattlichen Bande neben seinen größern schriftstellerischen Arbeiten noch herauszugeben Zeit fand, greifen in ihrer lebendigen, alle Grundfragen der heutigen pädagogischen Praxis berührenden Behandlungsweise weit über den Kreis der Schulmänner hinaus. Ein geradezu nationales Werk hat er auch in seinen Berliner Jahren in der Geschichte des deutschen Unterrichts, die zum ersten Male den ganzen gewaltigen Stoff geistig durchdrung, unserm Volke geboten. Wenn jetzt der hervorragendste Vertreter einer freiern Bewegung auf schulreformatorischem Gebiete sich selber die ganze Freiheit des Lebens schenkt, so dürfen wir hoffen, daß die Gesamtheit des deutschen Erziehungswesens noch reiche Früchte ernten werde. In dieser frohgemuten Voraussicht wird besonders die deutsche Oberlehrerschaft einen so allverehrten Führer auf den Pfaden hervorragender Idrole freudig weiter folgen.

Die städtischen Oberlehrer.

Die Tägliche Rundschau schreibt:

Zu der vielfach in jüngster Zeit umstrittenen Frage, welche rechtliche Stellung die an städtischen höhern Schulen angestellten Oberlehrer haben, hat das Kammergericht jetzt eine Stellung genommen in Sachen II. R. 2914. 10. Die Entscheidung des Kammergerichts ist von erheblicher Bedeutung. Nach dem Erkenntnis gehören zwar die Oberlehrer an einer von einer Gemeinde unterhaltenen höhern Unterrichtsanstalt nicht zu den Kommunalbeamten, aber auch nicht zu den unmittelbaren Staatsbeamten. Sie seien mittelbare Staatsbeamte, da sie im Dienst einer dem Staat untergeordneten Gemeinde angestellt sind. (§ 69 II 10 ALR.) Diese Auffassung sei auch vom Reichsgericht vertreten worden (Band 37 S. 301, Band 70 S. 422). — Dieses am 14. Juni 1910 verkündete Urteil des kgl. Kammergerichts wird nicht verfehlen, in den beteiligten Kreisen großes Interesse zu erwecken. Der Oberlehrerverband hatte Gutachten von den Professoren Laband und Zorn eingeholt, die zu dem Ergebnis kamen, die Oberlehrer an städtischen Anstalten seien unmittelbare Staatsbeamte. Dieser Auffassung waren bereits Regierungsrat Weber und Dr. jur. Paul Hahn entgegengetreten. Die letztere Ansicht ist jetzt vom Kammergericht gebilligt worden.

Aus dem deutschen Reichstage.

Aus der Kommission für die Reichsversicherungsordnung.

(|| **Berlin**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Kommission für die Reichsversicherungsordnung nahm heute die §§ 293 bis 301, die das Verfahren bei der Vereinigung, Auflösung und Schließung von Krankenkassen regeln, debattelos an. § 302 gibt im zweiten Absatz einer Kasse, die eine andere Kasse übernimmt und dadurch wesentlich belastet wird, das Recht, für die Aufgenommenen höhere Beiträge durch ihre Satzung festzusetzen. Von mehreren Seiten wurde darauf hingewiesen, daß dadurch Unbilligkeiten entstehen können. Warum sollen die Arbeiter einer Bleiweißfabrik, die keine Betriebskasse hatte, anders behandelt werden, als die Arbeiter einer andern Bleiweißfabrik, die einer Betriebskrankenkasse angehörten? Daraufhin wurde dieser Absatz gegen die Stimmen der Konservativen und der Reichspartei gestrichen. § 303, der die Verhältnisse der Beamten und Angestellten der aufgenommenen Kasse regelt, wurde angenommen. § 304 erhielt nach einem Antrag der Fortschrittlichen Volkspartei im ersten Absatz folgende Fassung: „Den Beschluß des Oberversicherungsamts hat der Vorstand der aufzunehmenden Kasse den Ärzten und den Zahnärzten, zu denen die Kasse in einem Vertragsverhältnis steht, unverzüglich mitzuteilen. Erklärt sich daraufhin ein Arzt oder ein Zahnarzt bereit, für die aufzunehmende Kasse tätig zu sein, so kann er unter den gleichen Bedingungen zugelassen werden, wie unter den Bedingungen, die die aufnehmende Kasse mit ihren Kassenärzten oder ihren Kassenzahnärzten vereinbart hatte, aber er muß entschädigt werden. Erfolgt eine solche Erklärung nicht binnen 14 Tagen, so kann von diesem Zeitpunkt ab das Vertragsverhältnis von beiden Seiten unter Einhaltung einer dreimonatigen Kündigungsfrist, jedoch frühestens zu dem Tage der Aufnahme gekündigt werden." Die weitern Paragraphen über das Verfahren, nämlich die §§ 305 bis 318, wurden unverändert genehmigt. Darauf wurde ein neuer Abschnitt beraten, der von der Verfassung und der Mitgliedschaft handelt. Die §§ 319 bis 325 wurden nach der Regierungsvorlage angenommen. § 326 legt fest, daß ein Mitglied, das aus der versicherungspflichtigen Beschäftigung ausscheidet, angezeigt. Die Sozialdemokraten beantragten die Verlängerung der Frist auf sechs Wochen, die Kanservativen auf zwei Wochen und die Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung auf drei Wochen. Der letzte Antrag wurde angenommen. Die Frist beträgt also drei Wochen. Ferner wurde festgesetzt, daß die Mitgliedschaft Versicherungsberechtigter erlischt, wenn sie acht Wochen nacheinander die Beiträge nicht entrichten. Die §§ 327 und 328 blieben unverändert. Neu eingefügt wurde auf Antrag der Sozialdemokraten ein § 328a: „Hat eine Kasse für einen angeblich Versicherungspflichtigen nach pflichtmäßiger Anmeldung drei Monate ununterbrochen und unbeanstandet die Beiträge angenommen und stellt sich, während der Versicherte die Krankenhilfe der Kasse beansprucht, heraus, daß er nicht versicherungspflichtig gewesen ist, so muß die Kasse trotzdem die satzungsgemäßen Leistungen gewähren; dies ist nicht geschehen, wenn der Kasse absichtlich eine unrichtige Anmeldung gemacht worden ist." Die §§ 329 bis 331 über die Meldungen werden unter Ablehnung sozialdemokratischer Anträge nach der Regierungsvorlage angenommen, ebenso die §§ 332 bis 338 über die Satzung. Der nächste Abschnitt handelt von den Kassenarten. Zunächst wurde über die Zusammensetzung bei Orts- und Landkrankenkassen verhandelt. Bei § 339 wurde der zweite Absatz gestrichen, wonach bei der Landkrankenkasse die Satzung von der Bildung eines Ausschusses absehen oder die Vorstandsgeschäfte dem Kassenausschusse allein übertragen kann. Die §§ 340 und 341 treffen Festsetzungen über die Wahl des Vorsitzenden des Vorstandes. Die Regierungsvorlage bestimmt in § 340: „Die Vorstandsmitglieder der Ortskrankenkasse wählen aus ihrer Mitte den Vorsitzenden des Vorstandes. Gewählt ist, wer die Mehrheit der Stimmen sowohl aus der Gruppe der Arbeitgeber als auch der Versicherten im Vorstande erhält." § 341 trifft Festsetzungen für den Fall, daß die Wahl nicht gleich zustande kommt. Die Sozialdemokraten beantragten folgende Fassung des § 340: „Die Vorstandsmitglieder wählen aus ihrer Mitte mit Mehrheit den Vorsitzenden des Vorstandes und einen oder mehrere Stellvertreter." Ferner forderten sie Streichung des § 341. Ein Mitglied der Reichspartei erklärte, daß bei der Ablehnung der Hälftelung der Beiträge (§ 412) Bürgschaften geschaffen werden müssen, um den Einfluß der Unternehmer auf die Vorstandswahl zu sichern. Darauf wurde der § 412, der die Hälftelung der Beiträge vorsieht, mit zur Verhandlung gestellt. Die einzelnen Parteien haben bereits im Plenum zu dieser Frage Stellung genommen. Ein Zentrumsredner lehnte die Hälftelung im Namen seiner Partei ab. Er empfahl die §§ 340 und 341 nach der Regierungsvorlage, hielt aber Kautelen im Sinne des Redners der Reichspartei für notwendig. Ein Vertreter der Sozialdemokraten trat für Beibehaltung der bestehenden Verhältnisse ein. Darauf vertagte sich die Kommission. Nächste Sitzung Freitag.

Die Strafprozeßkommission.

(| **Berlin**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Kommission für Strafprozeßordnung setzte heute die Beratung der die Haupthandlung betreffenden Paragraphen fort. Beim § 225 wurde unter Ablehnung der Regierungsvorlage, die das Kontumazialverfahren auf Strafe bis zu sechs Wochen Gefängnis ausdehnen wollte, ein Antrag des Zentrums mit Hilfe der Linken angenommen, der das geltende Recht aufrechterhält. Eine Anzahl von Anträgen, die den Grundsatz der Regierungsvorlage abschwächen wollten, wurden damit hinfällig. § 226 wurde angenommen. Zum § 227 wurde ein Zentrumsantrag angenommen, wonach bei der Stellung eines Kontumazialurteils der Verurteilte auf sein Recht aufmerksam zu machen ist, unter gewissen Umständen Wiedereinsetzung in den vorigen Stand zu verlangen. Die §§ 228 bis 230 fanden nach der Regierungsvorlage Annahme. § 231 gibt dem Vorsitzenden die Möglichkeit, die Vernehmung des Angeklagten und die Beweisaufnahme einem beisitzenden Richter zu übertragen. Die Mitglieder des Gerichts sollen vermeiden, ihre Ansicht über die Schuld oder Nichtschuld des Angeklagten kundzugeben. Bestrafungen, die der Angeklagte erlitten hat, sind nur insoweit festzustellen, als sie für die Entscheidung von Bedeutung sind. Bei diesem Paragraphen kam es zu langen Auseinandersetzungen. Schließlich wurden aber sämtliche Abänderungsanträge mit wechselnden Mehrheiten abgelehnt und die Regierungsvorlage aufrecht erhalten. Ebenfalls abgelehnt wurde ein sozialdemokratischer Antrag, die Soll-Vorschrift, wonach die Mitglieder des Gerichts ihre Ansicht über die Schuld oder Nichtschuld des Angeklagten nicht kundzugeben haben, in eine Muß-Vorschrift zu verwandeln. Die Beratung über § 232, der von den Beweiserhebungen handelt, wurde nicht zu Ende geführt. Nächste Sitzung Freitag.

Oesterreich-Ungarn.

✡ **Wien**, 23. Jan. (Telegr.) Das Abgeordnetenhaus durchlebte heute wieder einen kritischen Tag. Es wurde über Resolutionen zum Budget abgestimmt, etwa 600 an der Zahl. Von deutscher Seite wurde vorgeschlagen, sie einfach der Regierung abzutreten. Die Tschechen wollten davon nichts wissen, weil sie hofften, daß sie bei den verschiedenen Abstimmungen über ihre nationalen Wünsche mit Hilfe der Sozialdemokraten und Polen die Mehrheit erlangen könnten. Die Italiener, die begründete Furcht hegen, daß ihre Rechtsforkullät auch diesmal nicht mehr zur Verhandlung gelangt, hatten sich alle entfernt. Die Tschechen hatten aber ihre Rechnung ohne die deutschen Sozialdemokraten gemacht, die bei verschiedenen wichtigen Abstimmungen, so bei der Frage der Subventionierung der Wiener tschechischen Schulen sich von ihren tschechischen Genossen trennten und wiederholt zugunsten der Deutschen entschieden. Die Tschechen lärmten, und tobten und schrien, daß das Abstimmungsergebnis von den deutschen Schriftführern gefälscht worden sei. Es kam zu großen Lärmszenen. Die tschechischen Agrarier begannen mit Anträgen auf namentliche Abstimmung zu obstruieren, bis sich die Führer der Slawischen Vereinigung ins Mittel legten, die einsahen, daß die Verhinderung der für morgen auf der Tagesordnung stehenden dritten Lesung des Budgets in der Bevölkerung doch einen gar zu schlechten Eindruck machen müßte. Der Rest der Sitzung verlief ruhig.

|| **Wien**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) In der heutigen Sitzung des Abgeordnetenhauses erhob der tschechische Agrarier Abg. Stanek, bei einer Abstimmung den Verwurf, früher sei bei der Auszählung des Hauses unrichtig gezählt worden, insbesondere sei die Zahl der Christlichsozialen von den Schriftführern zu hoch angegeben worden. Unter heftigem Widerspruch von links legten Abg. Prachazka im Namen der Christlichsozialen Vereinigung und Abg. Dr. v. Mühlwerth im Namen der Schriftführer gegen diese Behauptung Verwahrung ein. Der Präsident bezeichnete das Vorgehen Staneks, das nicht scharf genug zurückgewiesen werden könne, für durchaus unzulässig. Darauf wurde die Abstimmung zu Ende geführt.

✡ **Wien**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Heute vormittag zogen etwa 400 farbentragende deutschnationale Studenten vor dem Parlament auf, entsandten eine Abordnung an den deutschnationalen Verband und forderten ihn auf, gegen die Errichtung einer italienischen Rechtsfakultät in Wien zu stimmen, widrigenfalls die deutsche Studentenschaft die Verantwortung für die nothelegenden Folgen dieses Schrittes ablehne und ausschließlich auf jene Abgeordnete wälze, die durch ihr Verhalten diese Schädigung des deutschen Charakters der Reichshauptstadt und eine Gefährdung ruhiger wissenschaftlicher Arbeit herbeiführten. Der Abgeordnete Professor Wotdner wies in seiner Antwort auf die zwingenden politischen Gründe hin, die den deutschen Nationalverband bewegen, den Kompromißvorschlag der Regierung anzunehmen. Er erklärte der Abordnung, er würdige den Standpunkt der deutschen Studentenschaft, nöer die verantwortlichen deutschen Vertreter im Abgeordnetenhaus äußerten am Prinzip vorübergehen, wenn durch Festhalten daran dem deutschen Volk ein nicht wieder gutzumachender Schaden erwachsen würde. Die Studenten nahmen diese Erklärung zur Kenntnis und entfernten sich ruhig.

|| **Serajewo**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) In der heutigen Landtagssitzung hat eine Anzahl Abgeordneter im Namen der Arbeitsparteien einen Antrag eingebracht, der dem Herrscher ihre Dankbarkeit für die Gewährung der Verfassung ausdrückt, aber einige Abänderungen verlangt, damit sie dem Zeitgeist und den Bedürfnissen des Landes entspreche. Dieser Antrag wurde zur Beratung gestellt und schließlich angenommen.

Belgien.

|| **Brüssel**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Staatssekretär Delbrück, Handelsminister Sydow, Ministerialdirektor Dr. v. Körner vom Auswärtigen Amt und Geh. Oberregierungsrat Dönhoff vom Handelsministerium haben heute vor- und nachmittags die deutsche Abteilung der Weltausstellung, namentlich die Eisenbahnhalle, die Maschinenhallen und die Ausstellung für Wasserbau eingehend besichtigt und sich außerordentlich lobend über das Gesehene ausgesprochen.

Spanien.

Spanische Finanzpläne.

△ **Madrid**, 21. Juni. Die Gesetzentwürfe, die der Finanzminister an dem Tage, wo sich der Kongreß gebildet haben wird, vorzulegen beabsichtigt, behandeln folgende Gegenstände: Den Staatshaushalt für 1911, verschiedene außerordentliche Kredite, Ausgabe von 81 Millionen Schatzschuldscheinen, „um den Ausfall der Bergwerks- und Transportsteuer, der Stempel- und Erbschaftssteuer, der Personalsteuer, der Zucker-, Verzehr- und Wachszündersteuer, Bildung der Gemeindefinanzen, Verwaltung der Erträgnisse des Quecksilberbergwerks von Almaden. Der Finanzminister legt zurzeit die letzte Hand an folgende weitere Gesetzentwürfe: über Beziehungen zwischen dem Staatsschatz und der Bank von Spanien, über staatliches Rechnungswesen, über die Depositenkasse, über die fiskalischen Beamten, über die Tilgung der äußern Schuld mit jährlich 7 Mill. Pesetas Gold und über die Ausgabe von 1500 Mill. für Verbesserungen und Bauten in den verschiedenen Verwaltungszweigen.

Großbritannien.

|| **London**, 24. Juni. (Telegr.) Premierminister Asquith zeigte im Unterhause an, daß er am 28. d. M. einen Gesetzentwurf einbringen werde, wodurch gewisse Bestimmungen in der Erklärung des Königs bei der Thronbesteigung geändert werden sollen. Das Budget für 1910/11 soll am 30. d. M. eingebracht werden.

Rußland.

|| **Chwrbin**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) In der vorigen Nacht wurde gegen den Stadtkommandanten ein Mordversuch verübt. Ein Oberst wurde leicht verwundet. Der Übeltäter ist entkommen.

Balkanstaaten.

Serbien. || Belgrad, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Regierung hat den serbischen Gesandten in Konstantinopel beauftragt, neuerdings bei der Pforte nachdrücklich Schritte zu unternehmen, damit den seit einiger Zeit durch türkische Soldaten und einzelne Behörden an der serbischen Bevölkerung im Wilajet Kossowo verübten Grausamkeiten Einhalt getan werde. — Die neuesten Nachrichten aus Üsküb bezeichnen die Lage der Serben im ganzen Wilajet Kossowo als im höchsten Maße beunruhigend.

Türkei.

England, Frankreich und die Kreter.

London, 22. Juni. Von der kretischen Angelegenheit ist es neuerdings hier wieder sehr still geworden. Höchstens wird von einem oder andern der Berichterstatter von englischen Blättern des bekannten Preßzusammenhangs, die sich als Spezialisten in der Deutschenhetze einen Namen gemacht haben, dies oder jenes aus französischen Blättern derselben Kategorie herübergemeldet, das allenfalls als Bestätigung ihrer Verdächtigungen sich verwerten ließe. Von anderer Seite her wird indessen aus Paris bestimmter fast als vorher die Verschiedenheit der Anschauungen zwischen Paris und London betont. So hebt der Pariser Berichterstatter der Pall Mall Gazette hervor, daß zwar die mohammedanischen Abgeordneten auf Kreta, ohne den Eid für den König von Griechenland geleistet zu haben, zur Nationalversammlung am 28. zugelassen werden sollen, daß aber dieses Zugeständnis eine reine Formsache sein werde, da die Versammlung ohne weiteres vertagt werden solle.

Der französische Vorschlag — heißt es dann weiter — der die Vertreter der vier Schutzmächte instand gesetzt hätte, in London Konferenz zu halten, ist in Dawning Street nicht angenommen worden, und die Dinge bleiben wieder beim alten. Allerdings haben die Mächte im Grundsatz den britischen Aktionsplan angenommen, der darin besteht, die Flottenleistungen zu verstärken und darauf zu bestehen, daß den Ansprüchen der mohammedanischen Beamten auf der Insel Genugtuung zuteil werde, allein einstweilen liegt nicht das geringste Anzeichen dafür vor, daß diese Entscheidung auch praktisch durchgeführt werden wird. In den französischen, italienischen und russischen Werften werden nach keinerlei Vorbereitungen getroffen, und der „große Stock" bleibt nach sorgfältig in Sir Edward Greys Aktenschrank einschlossen. Ebenso wenig Erfolg hat der russische Vorschlag gehabt, die Insel militärisch zu besetzen. So hält Kreta die Diplomatie im Schach. In amtlichen Kreisen hier hat man die Empfindung, daß England mit seiner Behandlung der Angelegenheit einen schweren Fehler gemacht hat. Die französische Anschauung geht dahin, daß der Augenblick der Lösung gekommen sei und daß die Kompromißpartikel ein überwundener Standpunkt sei. Ein hervorragender Diplomat sagte mir soeben: „Vor zehn Jahren hat die Türkei uns eine Bombe in den Arm gelegt. Es ist uns sehr daeum zu tun, sie tanzwerden. Sie kann jeden Augenblick platzen und uns mit in das Unheil verwickeln." Die Franzosen sind Anhänger des status qua ante. Zwischen Oktober 1906 und Oktober 1908 war die Insel ganz ruhig und alle Welt zufrieden. Jede andere Regierungsform, einschließlich der der Admirale, die sich nur drei Monate behauptet hat, ist fehlgeschlagen. Daher ist es nach französischer Ansicht angezeigt, zum frühern Zustande zurückzukehren. Die Hauptgefahr erwarten die am weitesten dickenden Diplomaten weniger für den Augenblick als im August, wo eine kretische Abordnung durch die Forderung, in der Nationalversammlung zu Athen zugelassen zu werden, alles verwickeln könnte. Man hat in Frankreich keine Lust zu militärischen Expeditionen auf Kreta, die durch Verschleppung unvermeidlich werden könnten. Die Erklärung der Krisis liegt in dem Verlangen eines ehrgeizigen Häufleins von Politikern, „Griechenland in Kreta einzuverleiben". Diese Leute sehen sich bereits im Geiste als leitende Minister in Athen. Sir Edward Greys Erklärungen waren kategorisch genug, doch die Türkei möchte auch Taten sehen. Die Verschleppung und Stockung kommt Deutschland sehr gelegen. Warum zögert England, die mit Frankreich vorgeschlagene gesunde und tägliche Lösung, die gründliche Erörterung und Erledigung der Sache anzunehmen. Fürchtet das Foreign Office, daß die jungtürkische Regierung auf schwachen Füßen und daß in Konstantinopel eine neue Umwälzung vor der Tür stehe?

Amerika.

Eine neuartige Arbeitsprämie.

Argentinien. ⚓ Buenos Aires, 20. Mai. Fahrpreisaufschläge, mit deren Ertrag man Arbeitswillige belohnen will, sind die neueste Einrichtung einer Straßenbahngesellschaft in Buenos Aires. Hier hatte man vor kurzer Zeit zu den unangenehmen Wirkungen einer allgemeinen Arbeitseinstellung zu tragen, vor der sich nur die Angestellten der englisch-argentinischen Straßenbahngesellschaft fern gehalten hatten. Es liegt auf der Hand, daß gerade das Verhalten dieser Leute, von deren Dienst- oder Nichtdienstun so ungeheuer viel für die Bequemlichkeit des Publikums abhängt, ihnen die Sympathien der Öffentlichkeit gewann, und daraufhin hat der Stadtrat von Buenos Aires der Gesellschaft durch eine Verfügung das Recht erteilt, für die Dauer einer Woche den Fahrgästen Zuschlagsbillets von je zehn Cents anzubieten, deren Zahlung in das Belieben der Fahrgäste gestellt sein soll. Der Gesamtertrag soll auf der Nationalbank hinterlegt und dann unter die Wagenführer und Schaffner verteilt werden. Es ist nicht bekannt, auf welchen Ertrag man hierbei rechnet; da jedoch der Verkehr auf der Bahn außerordentlich stark ist — die Wageneinnahmen betragen sich um 40 000 Pf. St. herum — und da ferner die Stimmung sehr für die braven Straßenbahner ist, so kann wohl ein ganz erkleckliches Sümmchen herauskommen. Es ist jedenfalls ein ganz eigenartiger Vorgang, daß eine Stadtverwaltung in solcher Weise an die Öffentlichkeit appelliert, um einer bestimmten Klasse von Angestellten den Dank für geleistete Dienste in klingende Münze umzusetzen.

Von der Kieler Woche.

|| **Kiel**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Das Wetter ist regnerisch. Beim Einlaufen der Hohenzollern stand der Kaiser auf der Kommandobrücke und grüßte die fremden Dampfjachten und Rennboote durch Abnehmen der Mütze. Unmittelbar hinter der Hohenzollern lief die Dampfjacht Alice mit dem Fürsten von Monaco ein. In Hamburg hatte sich auf der Hohenzollern der Gesandte Graf Götzen eingeschifft. Gestern abend empfing der Kaiser auf der Hohenzollern den Präsidenten des Kanalamts, Dr. Kantz, und den Kommissar für den Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal, Konteradmiral v. Bredow. Beide wurden zur Abendtafel geladen. Nachdem die Hohenzollern festgemacht hatte, nahm der Kaiser eine Reihe militärischer Meldungen entgegen, darunter die der Admirale a. Tirpitz, v. Fischel, Graf Baudissin, v. Prittwitz und Gaffron und v. Holtzendorff, ferner die des bisherigen französischen Marineattachés Fregattenkapitäns d'Andrezel und die des neuernannten französischen Marineattachés Vicomte de Faramont de Lasayolle. d'Andrezel erhielt den Kronenorden 2. Kl. Der Kaiser empfing die Meldung des Generalmajors Kämpffer.

|| **Kiel**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Der Kaiser empfing heute nachmittag den Besuch des Fürsten von Monaco. Zur Abendtafel auf der Hohenzollern sind geladen: der Kronprinz, die Kronprinzessin, Prinz Adalbert, die Admirale a. Fischel, Graf Baudissin und v. Prittwitz u. Gaffron. Die Kronprinzessin von Griechenland ist heute von hier nach England abgereist.

|| **Kiel**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die heutige Binnenwasserfahrt des Kaiserlichen Jachtklubs im Kieler Hafen wurde bei regnerischem Wetter, aber gutee Brise ausgesegelt. In der Acht-Meter-Klasse erhielt Nr. 83, Decima, den Ehrenpreis der Stadt Kiel; Nr. 70, Meteline II, den ersten Preis; Nr. 88, Wage IV, den zweiten Preis; Nr. 81, den fünften Preis; Nr. 65, Badrauillette, hat aufgegeben und Protest erhoben; Nr. 61, Feinsliebchen V, war nicht gestartet; Nr. 60, Nara Nais, wurde nicht gezeitet und hat Protest erhoben. In der Sechs-Meter-Schwerklasse erhielt Nr. 64, Ariadne II, den ersten Preis. In der Fünf-Meter-Klasse erhielt Nr. 5, Nixe, den ersten Preis; Nr. 1, Elsbeth III, den zweiten Preis; Nr. 9, Wum, den dritten Preis. Bei den Wettfahrten der Sonderklasse auf der Kieler Förde erhielt Nr. 36, Tilly X, den ersten Preis; Nr. 39, Resi III, den zweiten Preis; Nr. 35, Margarete, den dritten Preis; Nr. 34, Jenny, den vierten Preis; Nr. 45, Matepartus, den fünften Preis; Nr. 33, Lunula, den sechsten Preis; Nr. 37, Sanderling, Nr. 40, Wikelsbuch VI, und Nr. 41, Slipper IV, gaben das Rennen auf.

Die Entwaffnung Albaniens.

⊙ **Saloniki**, 15. Juni.

Es ist bekannt, daß in Albanien nicht nur die Albanier an das Tragen der Waffen gewohnt waren. Jeder Bewohner, der Christ so gut wie der Türke hatte sein Gewehr; nur der Unterschied war vorhanden, daß der Arnaute den Schießprügel offen trug, während der Christ ihn gut verwahrte und versteckte, doch so, daß er ihn immer im Notfall zur Hand hatte. Während die Albanier zum größten Teil mit Martinigewehren bewaffnet waren und diese Waffen manchmal zu lächerlich hohen Preisen sich selbst kaufen mußten, erhielten Serben, Bulgaren und Griechen nicht selten unentgeltlich das allerneueste System des betreffenden Militärgewehrs von den Komitees der ihnen national nahestehenden Regierungen zugesteckt. Der ottomanischen Regierung war das natürlich bekannt, sie stellte sich aber, als wisse und sehe sie nichts, zumal die Christen und besonders die Serben seit Einführung der Verfassung und mit dem Nachlassen des Bandenunwesens ihre Waffen weder zeigten noch benutzten. Man wollte daher keine neuen Verwicklungen heraufbeschwören. Als die Entwaffnung der Albanier begann, atmete die christliche Bevölkerung auf; sie war mit den Maßnahmen der türkischen Regierung zufrieden. Da wurde aber plötzlich die Losung ausgegeben: Gleiches Recht für alle! also auch Entwaffnung der Christen, und sofort verwandelte die zu früh geäußerte Freude sich in die größte Erregung. Dem Wort folgte alsbald auch die Tat, und heute, wo die albanischen Ortschaften fast durchweg entwaffnet sind, beginnt man, die gleiche Operation in den christlichen Dörfern vorzunehmen. Aber die Christen haben von den Albaniern gelernt; auch sie leugnen den Besitz ihrer Waffen und haben diese in richtiger Vorahnung der kommenden Ereignisse zum Teil vergraben, zum Teil über die Grenze geschleppt. Sie sind nicht wie die muslim Albanier in der Lage, sich durch Abgabe einer Flinte veralteten Systems dem Gesetze wenigstens äußerlich zu unterwerfen, denn sie besitzen meistens nur eine einzige moderne Waffe. Auch in diesen Kreisen wird daher in letzter Zeit ein förmlicher Handel mit Steinschloßflinten getrieben, die teilweise mit 2 türk. Pfd. das Stück bezahlt wurden, aber der vorhandene Vorrat genügte bei weitem nicht dem Bedarf. Die mit der Entwaffnung betrauten Truppenabteilungen glauben den Betrugungen, daß keine Waffen vorhanden seien, nicht und beginnen Gewaltmaßregeln vorzunehmen. So verlangte man im Dorfe Rakowaz, nahe der serbischen Grenze, von dem Vater eines frühern Bandenführers, der jetzt in Serbien lebt, die Herausgabe seines Mausergewehrs. Als der Mann leugnete und behauptete, ein solches Gewehr nie gesehen zu haben, steckte man sein Haus in Brand, indem man darauf schoß, daß niemand etwas hinaustragen konnte. Kaum zehn Minuten arrgingen, so krönten aus dem brennenden Gebäude heftige Detonationen, ein Beweis für das Vorhandensein von Munition. Wo Munition sich befindet, da muß auch ein Gewehr sein, lautete die Folgerung, und so verhaftete man den Besitzer des verbrannten Hauses, der nach Verabfolgung einer gehörigen Tracht Prügel gestand, seine Waffe vergraben zu haben. So fand man im Felde gut verwahrt das neueste serbische Militärgewehr. Die Bewohner eines andern Dorfes, Loparnike, das auch nahe der serbischen Grenze liegt, leugneten ebenfalls das Vorhandensein von Gewehren. Die Verhaftung von fünfzehn der angesehensten Bauern dürfte hier auch zu einem Skandals führen. Diese Vorfälle ereigneten sich in rein serbischen Dörfern, eine halbe Stunde von der Grenze entfernt. Daher ist es sicher, daß die serbische Presse sie aufgreifen und in heftigen Artikeln gegen die türkische Regierung ausschlachten wird.

Ob die Türkei gut daran tut, mit diesen scharfen Mitteln zu arbeiten, mag dahingestellt bleiben; Freunde wird sie sich damit gerade nicht gewinnen, und eben jetzt, wo in Albanien noch lange nicht in allen geregelte Verhältnisse herrschen, erscheint es keineswegs klug, auch mit den Bewohnern, die seit der Einführung der Verfassung keinen ernsten Anlaß zur Klage geboten hatten, in dieser strengen Weise zu verfahren. Man muß sich mit leisem Zweifel fragen, ob die junge Türkei sich denn doch nicht zu viel Kraft zutraut. Falls die Ausdehnung dieser Entwaffnungsaktion auf Mazedonien Unruhen dort hervorrufen sollte, dürften vielleicht auch die Albanier wieder unruhig werden. Dann möchte man sich wohl wundern, wieviele Gewehre trotz der jetzigen Entwaffnung den Albanern noch zur Verfügung stehen.

Die türkischen Truppen sind jetzt aus der Ebene ins Gebirge vorgerückt. Aller Voraussicht nach sind noch weitere Schwierigkeiten zu erwarten. Vor einigen Tagen, als eine sechs Bataillone starke Truppenabteilung in das Gebiet von Sna Reka in der Nähe Dschakowas zog, um hier mit der Entwaffnung zu beginnen, stieß man auf Widerstand. Es entspann sich sofort ein Gefecht; hierbei traten auch die Geschütze während mehrerer Stunden in Tätigkeit; über den Ausfall des Kampfs, Verluste usw. war nichts zu erfahren; einesteils weil der Kampfplatz zu weit abgelegt und anderenteils, weil die Geheimniskrämerei der amtlichen Kreise von Tag zu Tag zunimmt. Gewiß ist soviel, daß alle unzufriedenen Elemente Albaniens, wie auch solche, die infolge von Vergehen Strafen zu erwarten haben, sich im Gebiete von Matrisiu versammelt haben, wo anscheinend auch die Albanier aus Ljuma und Didra sich zusammenziehen. Der Kriegsminister hat bei einem Interview in Saloník selbst zugeg

Katholiken — im ganzen etwa 40 Personen, denen er in einer überzeugungstreuen Rede die Notwendigkeit darlegte, daß die Bevölkerung unterschiedslos den Behörden ihre Waffen abliefere, ehe das Militär aus Dschakowa einträfe, da bei einem Eingreifen der Truppen nur die Stadt und ihre Bürgerschaft leiden werde. Diese Berufung an die Vernunft verhallte keineswegs eindruckslos, denn alsbald nach dem Auseinandergehen der Notabeln begann die Bevölkerung mit der freiwilligen Waffenabgabe in den Moscheen und den Kirchen. Wohl sah man meistens alte und wertlose Stücke und nur wenige Martini- und Mausergewehre. Aber jeder mußte mit seiner Unterschrift bekräftigen, daß er keine andere Waffe mehr besitze.

Über die Tätigkeit der Truppen, worüber Einzelheiten nur sehr schwer zu erhalten sind, erfährt man aus privaten Quellen, daß das Militär mit der Besetzung und Entwaffnung der einzelnen Ortschaften fortfährt. In den Dörfern Welika Otscha, Moln Otscha und Preschowa wurde vor einigen Tagen je ein Haus niedergebrannt. In Dschakowa sind 20 Häuser in Brand gesteckt worden, darunter die der bedeutendsten albanischen Führer, wie Selim Matuh, Bairam Hursan, Mur Kajseh und Nuim Suladin Ibrahim. Endlich im Dorfe Granitsche das Haus eines der hervorragendsten albanischen Häuptlinge, des Suleiman Ugn Bajrsch. Einige Bataillone sind gegen Reka vorgerückt. Die Waffenabgabe in Dschakowa selbst soll noch nicht beendet sein; die Albanier haben ihre Gewehre meistens versteckt. Viele warfen sie in den Fluß, was die Soldaten bemerkten, so daß sie eine beträchtliche Anzahl herausfischen konnten. In der Umgegend von Dschakowa stehen die Häuser der einzelnen Dörfer zumeist leer. Viele Albanier haben ihre Familien in die Stadt zu Freunden gebracht. Die waffenfähigen Männer sind ins Gebirge geflohen, wo sie sich für einen längern Aufenthalt eingerichtet haben. Im Gebirge hinter Dschakowa ist eine große Menge von Albaniern versammelt, die noch über genügende Munition verfügen sollen und vorzügliche Stellungen innehaben. Sa sind vom Bezirke Haß die bekanntesten Führer, wie z. B. der Hodscha von Ljumiza, ferner der Bajraktar (Fahnenträger) und andere Häuptlinge nach Ljuma gegangen, um zu beraten, wie man einander am besten zu unterstützen und Widerstand zu leisten imstande sei. Auch sind Boten nach Dibra geschickt worden, die einen gemeinsamen Widerstand dieser Stämme gegen das Militär vorbereiten sollen.

5. Internationaler Kongreß für Bergbau- und Hüttenwesen.

Z **Essen**, 23. Juni.

Letzte Sitzung und Kundgebungen.

Im großen Saale des Kohlensyndikates eröffnete heute gegen Abend Kommerzienrat Springorum die Schlußsitzung des Kongresses. Der Saal war dicht gefüllt, besonders zahlreich waren wieder die auswärtigen Vertreter vom Bergbau und Hüttenwesen und der ausländischen Regierungen erschienen. Der Vorsitzende begann zunächst unter überaus lebhafter Zustimmung der Versammlung mit einer Huldigung für den Grafen Zeppelin, den der Kongreß zu seiner großen Freude gestern habe begrüßen können, der aber leider der an ihn ergangenen Einladung zu der heutigen Sitzung nicht habe Folge leisten können, weil ihn seine Pflichten vorzeitig wieder abgerufen hätten. Diejenigen Mitglieder des Kongresses, die gestern den Vorzug gehabt hätten, dem traumdervollen Schauspiel der Rheinnierderleuchtung bei Düsseldorf beizuwohnen, würden ihm, dem Vorsitzenden, recht geben, daß der schönste Augenblick dieses Schauspiels gewesen sei, als Exzellenz Graf Zeppelin auf dem hellerleuchteten Deck des Festschiffes gestanden habe und ihn die Jubelrufe von 30- bis 40 000 Menschen vom Ufer her umtönt hätten. Dieser Augenblick werde den Teilnehmern des Kongresses unvergeßlich sein, es habe dieser Augenblick ja auch dem Feste eine ganz besondere Weihe gegeben.

Kommerzienrat Springorum leitete dann die Schlußverhandlungen mit folgenden Worten ein: Es gereicht mir zur herzlichen Freude und hohen Genugtuung, festzustellen, daß der Kongreß sich nach jeder Hinsicht als ein voller Erfolg gestaltet hat. Unsere einzelnen Abteilungen waren durchweg stark besucht und auch zum Teil sogar überfüllt; die dort gehaltenen Vorträge haben die an sie geknüpften Erwartungen zum Teil weit übertroffen, die Herren Diskussionsredner boten interessantes Material dargeboten, und so sind wir wohl berechtigt, anzunehmen, daß unser Kongreß auch in wissenschaftlicher Hinsicht im Berg- und Hüttenwesen einen Markstein des Fortschrittes bilden wird.

Von den Vertretern Englands ist der Antrag gestellt worden, den nächsten Kongreß im Sommer 1915 in London abzuhalten. Sehr hübsch war die Bemerkung des Begründers des Antrags, des Professors Lewis-Newcastle on Tyne, daß die Entfernung vom rheinisch-westfälischen Industriebezirk nach London so nu und für sich nicht so groß sei und überhaupt werde man in fünf Jahren mit dem Luftschiff hinüberfahren können. Diese Bemerkung rief stürmischen Beifall und große Heiterkeit in der Versammlung hervor. Professor Lewis fügte dann in ernsten Worten hinzu: „Wir hegen in England die aussichtige Hoffnung, daß Sie die Einladung annehmen werden und uns Gelegenheit geben, die in Paris, Lüttich und Düsseldorf genossene Gastfreundschaft zu erwidern. Auch wir Engländer wünschen die internationale Eintracht zu fördern; wir wünschen auch ein Stück anzuschließen an das Stahlband der Nationen, von dem in dem Düsseldorfer Festspiel die Rede gewesen ist. Wir wünschen an die Kettenreihe von Frankreich, Belgien und Deutschland wieder ein Kettenglied anzuschließen. Deshalb bitten wir, die uns von uns herzlich gebotene Einladung anzunehmen. Unter großen Zustimmungskundgebungen wurde der englische Antrag einmütig angenommen.

In der Berichterstattung der Vertreter aus den einzelnen Abteilungen wurde mit Befriedigung eifrige, erfolgreiche Arbeit festgestellt und einmütig großer Dank an die Werke ausgesprochen, die die Besichtigung ihrer modernen Anlagen gestatteten. In der ersten Abteilung für Bergbau konnte leider ein angekündigter Vortrag des Assessors Dr. Jüngst in Essen über Vereinheitlichung der Bergbaustatistik nicht gehalten werden. Die Anregung ist aber zu wichtig und die auswärtigen Vertreter haben dieser Frage so viel Bedeutung beigelegt, daß sie auf diesem Kongreß nicht übergangen werden konnte. Es wurde deshalb heute der vom Generaldirektor Randebrock begründete Antrag angenommen, einen Sonderausschuß mit der Prüfung der Frage und mit Vorschlägen für den nächsten Kongreß zu betrauen. In den Sonderausschuß werden alle auf dem jetzigen Kongreß vertretenen Staaten Mitglieder entsenden. Auf eine Anregung der englischen Vertreter wird für diese Kongresse eine internationale Organisation geschaffen, durch die die Verbindung zum nächsten Kongreß hergestellt wird.

Zum Schlusse sprachen dann Vertreter einer Reihe auswärtiger Staaten ihren Dank für das hier Gebotene aus. Wenn man diese mit Überzeugung und herzlichen Worten aargetragenen Schlußansprachen verfolgte, mußte man sagen, daß dieser Kongreß in der Tat viel ersprießliche Arbeit für Fortschritte in der Technik geleistet hat und als großes Friedenswerk zu beurteilen ist. Aus diesen Kundgebungen seien nur einige herausgegriffen. Der Vertreter der französischen Regierung, Kuß-Paris, betonte nochmals, daß die französischen Vertreter erfüllt seien von Bewunderung für die Werke der rheinisch-westfälischen Industrie. Auch der Vertreter der nach jungen italienischen Eisenindustrie erklärte dasselbe. Ein Vertreter Österreichs erklärte, wie es keine Reichsgrenze für Corbon gebe, so gebe es auch keine Reichsgrenze für wissenschaftliche Erforschung und industrielle Arbeit. Vertreter Ungarns, Schwedens, Spaniens und der Vereinigten Staaten schlossen sich allen Anerkennungen und Wünschen an.

Kommerzienrat Springorum stattete dann wohlverdienten besonders warmen Dank den beiden Geschäftsführern des Kongresses, Ing. Schraedter und Assessor van und zu Löwenstein ab, ohne deren unermüdliche Arbeit ein so großer Erfolg dieses Kongresses nicht festzustellen wäre, und schlug den Kongreß mit folgenden Worten: Die Spuren dieses Kongresses werden unverwischbar sein. Meinen Dank richte ich insbesondere an die Herren Vertreter der in- und ausländischen Staatsregierungen, die in so zahlreicher und anerkennenswerter Weise an unsern Beratungen Anteil genommen haben. Durch die kräftige Unterstützung, die wir überall gefunden haben, durch ihr einmütiges Zusammenwirken, das durch keinen Mißklang gestört war und das heute in allendeler Harmonie ausklingt, haben wir den beabsichtigten Zweck unseres Kongresses erreicht. Die Internationale Stahlhütte, in der bei dem Festspiel in Düsseldorf ausgetern abend das stählerne Band geschmiedet wurde, das die Völker der Erde zu umschlingen bestimmt ist, ist schon wieder in Trümmer gesunken, aber ihr Werkstück bleibt fortbestehen, und nichts Besseres vermag ich zu tun als die Worte des Dichters zu wiederholen:

Was euch in ernster Arbeit hier,
In fröhlichem Genuß die Stunde bringt —
Es dien' der Stärkung jenes Bunds aus Stahl,
Das alle Völker unsres Erdballs eint.

Luftschiffahrt.

@ **New York**, 21. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Blätter widmen der Zeppelinfahrt lange, bewundernde Leitartikel. Die Aeronauten bezeichnen die Fahrt einmütig als epochemachend.

Nachrichten aus Westdeutschland.

⊙ **Aachen**, 22. Juni. Der Erpressung angeklagt, stand der 30jährige Kaufmann Joseph Jüssen aus der Strafkammer. Im Mai Braut verschiedene wertvolle Schmuckgegenstände, die er in Verwahrung hatte. Kurz darauf wurde infolge verschiedener Unstimmigkeiten die Verlobung mit gegenseitigem Einverständnis aufgehoben, worauf Jüssen von dem Vater seiner frühern Braut 2000 ℳ Entschädigung verlangte unter der Begründung, diese habe die Scheidung an der Seelen- und Erwerbslosigkeit des Jüssen. Falls seiner Forderung nicht entsprochen würde, drohte Jüssen, Briefe, die für seine frühere Braut sehr bloßstellend seien, zu veröffentlichen, außerdem würde er seine „Entlobungsbroschüre", die er schon fertiggestellt habe, drucken lassen und der Öffentlichkeit übergeben. Darauf wurde Anzeige wegen Erpressung erstattet, Jüssen verhaftet und heute nun der Strafkammer zu 18 Monaten Gefängnis verurteilt. Der Staatsanwalt hatte drei Jahre Gefängnis beantragt.

= **Bl.-Gladbach**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Strafkammer verhandelte heute gegen den Bauunternehmer Kremer aus Rheydt und den Chemiker Hauptmann aus Mülhausen i. Elsaß wegen Steuerhinterziehung. Die Angeklagten sollen beim Verkauf der Rheydter Zeugdruckerei den Kaufpreis um 90 000 ℳ zu gering angegeben haben und erhielten wegen Hinterziehung der Stempelsteuer einen Strafbescheid über 14 500 ℳ. Hiergegen hatten sie Berufung eingelegt; die Strafkammer sprach sie frei, da sie glaubhaft nachwiesen, daß sie nichts anderes vereinbart hatten, als was in dem notariellen Akt stand.

= **Burgwaldniel**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Ein großer Waldbrand, der in Holland dadurch entstanden war, daß ein Arbeiter ein Stück Heide abbrennen wollte und die Gewalt über das Feuer verlor, griff bei Elmpt über die deutsche Grenze und vernichtete sechzig Morgen Kiefern des dortigen Gemeindewaldes und größere Privatwaldungen. Der beträchtliche Schaden ist nur zum Teil durch Versicherung gedeckt.

= **Kempen**, 22. Juni. In seiner gestrigen Sitzung stimmte der Kreistag der Aufnahme einer Anleihe von 800 000 ℳ zu, die mit 4,1 Prozent verzinst und mit 1 Prozent getilgt werden soll. In der Begründung der Vorlage wurde ausgeführt, daß die Landesbank der Rheinprovinz bereit sei, für den Bau der Überlandzentrale der fünf niederrheinischen Kreise zum Kostenbetrage von 10½ Millionen Mark die erforderlichen Gelder zu stellen, wenn die Kreise die Bürgschaft übernehmen. Der Betrag soll in Einzelbeträgen entnommen werden, und zwar 4 Millionen Mark am 1. Juli d. J., 4 Millionen Mark am 1. Juni 1911 und der Rest im Jahre 1912. Die Anleihe ist für die Landesbank unkündbar. Die Tilgung soll um fünf Jahre aufgeschoben werden, da man bis dahin mit einem Überschuß des Werkes rechnet. Weiter genehmigte der Kreistag die Aufnahme einer Anleihe von 750 000 ℳ zum Ankaufe von Aktien des Rheinisch-Westfälischen Elektrizitätswerkes im Nennwerte von 500 000 ℳ und zum Kurse von 150, wobei betont wurde, daß dieser Übernahmepreis außerordentlich günstig sei, da der Kurs der Aktien an der Börse zurzeit 178 bis 180 sei. Dem Kreise Kempen wird auf Grund dieses Aktienkaufes eine Aufsichtsratsstelle bei dem Rheinisch-Westfälischen Elektrizitätswerk eingeräumt.

△ **Elberfeld**, 23. Juni. Die von den Stadtverordneten beschlossene Besoldungsordnung für die Leiter, Lehrer und Lehrerinnen an den höhern Schulen der Stadt Elberfeld hat in verschiedenen Punkten nicht die Genehmigung der Schulaufsichtsbehörde gefunden. Die Stadtverordneten beschlossen daher in geheimer Sitzung mehrere Änderungen. Mit der vom Minister geforderten Gleichstellung der Oberlehrerinnen in bezug auf den zu gewährenden Wohnungsgeldzuschuß erklärte man sich einverstanden. Für die Besoldung der an den höhern Schulen beschäftigten seminarisch gebildeten Lehrer wurde beschlossen, die Sätze des staatlichen Normal-Etats einzuführen, der zwei Gehaltsklassen vorsieht, je nachdem die Lehrer die Prüfung als Zeichenlehrer, Musiklehrer oder Mittelschullehrer abgelegt haben oder nicht. Wegen der Pflichtstundenzahl der Elementarlehrer an den höhern Schulen, die die Vorschullehrerprüfung abgelegt haben, soll die endgültige Entscheidung des Ministers abgewartet werden. Gleichzeitig wurde beschlossen, auch die in der Besoldungsordnung vom 20. Juli vorigen Jahres allgemein auf 24 Wochenstunden festgesetzte Pflichtstundenzahl der Zeichenlehrer dahin abzuändern, daß für sie, ebenso wie für die alle andern Lehrergruppen, eine Staffelung der Pflichtstundenzahl Platz greift. In der Frage der Übernahme von entgeltlicher Nebenbeschäftigung durch die Lehrpersonen haben sich die Aufsichtsbehörde und die Stadt jetzt auf folgenden Wortlaut geeinigt: Die Übernahme von entgeltlicher Nebenbeschäftigung, abgesehen von schriftstellerischer und wissenschaftlicher Tätigkeit, bedarf der Genehmigung der Aufsichtsbehörde nach Anhörung des Kuratoriums. Das Kuratorium wird sich in allen Fällen gegen die Erteilung der Genehmigung aussprechen, wo die betreffende Lehrkraft aus in ihrer Person liegenden Gründen nicht zur vollen Pflichtstundenzahl herangezogen ist.

△ **Barmen**, 22. Juni. Die Soziale Kommission der vereinigten kaufmännischen und technischen Vereine Barmens besteht sich mit der Frage des seelen Hilfskassen in der Reichsversicherungsordnung und gab ihrer Ansicht dahin Ausdruck, daß ein Fortbestand der kaufmännischen freien Hilfskassen bei der Annahme der Regierungsvorlage unmöglich sei. Beschlossen wurde, folgende Entschließung an den Reichstag zu richten: „Die Soziale Kommission der vereinigten kaufmännischen und technischen Vereine Boemens sieht in dem Abschnitt »Ersatzkassen« in der Reichsversicherungsordnung den regierungsseitigen Versuch, die Lebensmöglichkeit auch der kaufmännischen freien Hilfskassen vollkommen zu unterbinden. Die Bestimmungen über die Mitgliederzahl widersprechen dem Grundsatze des gleichen Rechts für alle, diejenigen über die Zuweisung des Beitragsanteils der Prinzipale für Hilfskassenmitglieder an die Ortskrankenkassen, die hierfür absolut nichts zu leisten haben, stellen eine unerhörte Bereicherung der Ortskrankenkassen auf Kosten der Hilfskassenmitglieder dar und stehen im krassen Gegensatz zu dem sonst in der RVO. zum Ausdruck kommenden regierungsseitigen Bestreben, den Einfluß der Ortskrankenkassenvorstände zu brechen. Durchdrungen von der Notwendigkeit der Erhaltung der kaufmännischen freien Hilfskassen, deren segensreiche Wirksamkeit lange vor Einführung der reichsgesetzlichen Krankenversicherung bestand, die sich nach Einführung der Versicherungspflicht für kaufmännische Angestellte erst recht Geltung verschafft hat, richtet die Soziale Kommission an den hohen Reichstag das dringende Ersuchen, der Regierungsvorlage über die Ersatzkassen die Zustimmung zu versagen. Die Kommission erwartet, daß der Reichstag den Bestimmungen über die Hilfskassen eine solche Fassung gibt, die den kaufmännischen Krankenkassen eine von Prinzipalen und Angestellten gleichermaßen gewünschte weitere Lebensmöglichkeit in jeder Beziehung gewährleistet." Die Kommission beschloß ferner, an die Handelskammer das Ersuchen zu richten, bei allen die Angestellten betreffenden Fragen auf sozialem und wirtschaftlichem Gebiete einen Gehilfenausschuß mit beratender Stimme hinzuzuziehen, wie sich solche u. a. in Bayern gut bewährt hätten.

* **Kastrop**, 23. Juni. Der Verband Rheinisch-Westfälischer Konsumvereine (Unterverband Schulze-Delitzschscher Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften) hat hier seine diesjährige Jahresversammlung abgehalten. Der Verband umfaßt nach 37jährigem Bestehen 38 Vereine mit 23 100 Mitgliedern; davon sind 70 Prozent Fabrik- und Bergarbeiter, Post- und Eisenbahnbeamte, dazu kommt noch eine große Zahl von Mitgliedern aus andern Gruppen unselbständiger Berufe. Der Verkaufserlös belief sich im Berichtsjahre auf 7 213 182 ℳ, wobei ein Gewinn von 781 765 ℳ erzielt wurde, der den Mitgliedern zum größten Teile in Form von Rückvergütung wieder zufließt. Namhafte Beträge werden indes auch verschiedenen Vereinen auch für soziale Bestrebungen, für Volksbildung und Wohltätigkeitseinrichtungen verschiedenster Art ausgegeben. Nach der Verbandsstatistik führten die Konsumvereine im Geschäftsjahre 10 Prozent des Reingewinns für Steuer- und Kommunalsteuern ab. Die zweitägigen Verhandlungen, denen als Vertreter der Regierung zu Arnsberg Regierungsrat Dr. Koch beiwohnte, verliefen belehrend und anregend und lieferten den Beweis, daß auch der „kleine Mann" in der Verwaltung der Vereine, die sich teilweise zu Großbetrieben ausgewachsen haben, unter genossenschaftlicher Direktion Nutzergutiges zu leisten vermag. Der nächste Verbandstag wird nach Iserlohn einberufen werden.

△ **Gelsenkirchen**, 23. Juni. Zum den Teilnehmern des Internationalen Kongresses für Bergbau und Hüttenwesen, die heute vormittag nur gemeldet, hier eintrafen, hat ein Teil auch der Zeche Consolidation einen längern Besuch zum Zwecke der Besichtigung angestoltet. Gegen 5 Uhr haben die Gäste die Stadt wieder verlassen.

Vermischtes.

Studenten-Ulkiug.

W **München**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Der Münchener Polizeibericht meldet: Vergangene Nacht kamen 150 bis 200 Verbindungsstudenten in Couleur mit der Eisenbahn aus Großhesselohe. Während der Fahrt benahmen sie sich höchst ungebührlich. Ein stud. ing. kletterte auf die Lokomotive, machte sich am Stellhebel zu schaffen und setzte wiederholt die Dampfpfeife in Tätigkeit. Die Bahnbeamten hatten Mühe, den Zug ordnungsgemäß zu fahren. Im Münchener Hauptbahnhof, wo der stud. ing. durch einen Schutzmann angehalten wurde, versuchten die adligen Studenten seine Festnahme zu verhindern. Die Ruhe konnte erst durch das Eingreifen weiterer Schutzleute hergestellt werden, wobei eine größere Anzahl Studenten zur Personalfeststellung verhaftet wurde.

Das Verbrechen von Moltrasio.

♂ **New York**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Porter Charlton ist bei seiner Ankunft aus Europa in Hoboken verhaftet und nach New York übergeführt worden. Es wird behauptet, er habe seine Frau im Comersee ertränkt und habe das Verbrechen schon eingestanden. Die Verhaftung hängt mit dem Verbrechen von Moltrasio zusammen. Bei Moltrasio am Gamersee zogen am 9. Juni Fischer in ihren Netzen einen Koffer ans Land, in dem eine weibliche Leiche lag. Der ärztliche Befund ergab, daß die Frau lebend in den Koffer gezwängt und dann im See ertränkt worden war. Die Ermordete war die 35jährige amerikanische Schauspielerin Mary Scott, die, wie sich später herausstellte, heimlich mit dem 11 Jahre jüngern Porter Charlton verheiratet war. Seit der Tat war dieser verschwunden. Sein angeblicher Mordgenosse, ein Russe Ispolotaw, wurde unmittelbar nach dem Funde der Leiche verhaftet. [Nach einer weitern Depesche hat Charlton eingestanden, seine Gattin ermordet zu haben.]

W **Smolensk**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) In Gshatsk stehen drei Hauptstraßenzüge in Flammen. Infolge des heftigen Windes dehnt der Brand sich immer weiter aus.

Nach Schluß der Redaktion eingegangen.

W **Karlsruhe**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) In der Villa Hochfeld fand heute nachmittag eine Trauerfeier für die verstorbene Prinzessin Feodora zu Schleswig-Holstein statt, der die Kaiserin mit den übrigen dort weilenden Verwandten der Verstorbenen sowie die nächste Umgebung beiwohnten. Darauf erfolgte die Überführung der Leiche nach dem Bahnhof Achern, wo der Sarg nach Primkenau übergeführt wird. Gegen 7½ Uhr trafen die Kaiserin und die übrigen Fürstlichkeiten aus Ober-Sasbach dort ein und fuhren mit dem bereitstehenden Hofzuge nach Karlsruhe weiter, wo sie um 8½ Uhr ankamen. Auf dem Bahnhof war die Großherzogin Hilda zur Begrüßung erschienen. Die Kaiserin und Prinz August Wilhelm begaben sich zu kurzem Besuche der Großherzogin Luise in das Residenzschloß. Um 9 Uhr geleiteten der Großherzog und die Großherzogin die Kaiserin und den Prinzen wieder zum Bahnhof, von wo darauf die Weiterreise nach Primkenau erfolgte.

‡ **Zürich**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Freisinnige Fraktion der schweizerischen Bundesversammlung will in Anbetracht der klerikalen Unduldsamkeit den Antrag einreichen, der den Bundesrat ersucht, in Vollziehung des Artikels 50, Absatz 2 der Bundesverfassung bundesrätliche Maßnahmen zu treffen gegen die Eingriffe kirchlicher Behörden in die Rechte der Bürger.

W **Haag**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die internationale Konferenz zur Vereinheitlichung des Wechselrechtes ist heute vom Minister des Äußern im Namen der Regierung in Gegenwart des diplomatischen Korps eröffnet worden. Zum Präsidenten wurde Staatsminister Asser gewählt. Dieser zollte der Initiative Anerkennung, die Deutschland und Italien zum Zustandekommen der Konferenz ergriffen hätten, und gab der Hoffnung Ausdruck, England werde seine Spezialgesetze dem auf dem Festland geltenden Recht anpassen.

W **Paris**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) König Ferdinand empfing nach seiner Rückkehr ins Auswärtige Amt die Chefs der in Frankreich beglaubigten diplomatischen Missionen.

* **Lissabon**, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Auch Anselmo Andrade und Wenceslau Lima haben die Kabinettbildung abgelehnt; nun ist Jutia Vithenn, der frühere Obmann der Regeneradores, dazu berufen worden. Maßgebende progressistische Kreise versichern jedoch, Vilhena habe die Unterstützung der Partei nicht; daher darf die Mission als gescheitert angesehen werden. — Der Rentenverwalter Jose Belto vom Credito Predivis ist wegen Unterschlagung von 26 Contos verhaftet worden; der Abteilungschef Bruno de Miranda hat sich der ihm drohenden Festnahme durch Selbstmord entzogen.

W **London**, 23. Juni, (Telegr.) Unterhaus. Premierminister Asquith erklärte, die Regierung habe beschlossen, Gelegenheit zu geben, über den Gesetzentwurf betreffend die Ausdehnung des parlamentarischen Wahlrechts auf die Frauen in zweiter Lesung zu beraten und abzustimmen, jedoch auf die weitern Beratungsstadien zu verzichten. Bei der Beratung des Postetats erklärte der Generalpostmeister, er hasse, daß es in nicht allzu ferner Zeit einen vollständigen Ring um Stationen für drahtlose Telegraphie um das britische Reich geben werde. In betreff der vorgeschlagenen Penny-Parzellage mit Feontkeelch wies der Redner darauf hin, daß diese Frage nicht als eine solche betrachtet werden könne, die sich nur auf ein Abkommen mit Frankreich beziehe. Der Briefverkehr Englands mit Deutschland sei ebenso groß wie der mit Frankreich; überdies sei die französische Regierung zurzeit nicht in der Lage, eine weitere Herabsetzung der ausländischen Parzellsätze in Erwägung zu ziehen. Diese Reform, die übrigens einen Ausfall von 95 000 Pf. St. zur Folge haben würde, müsse daher vorläufig in der Schwebe bleiben.

London, 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Wie Reuters Bureau erfährt, könne die Lage auf Kreta als gebessert angesehen werden, da die Kreter ihre Bereitwilligkeit zu erkennen gegeben hätten, den Ratschlägen der vier Schutzmächte, die gegenwärtig über die Entsendung einer gemeinsamen Note an Kreta unterhandeln, Folge zu leisten. In der Note werde die Forderung aufrecht erhalten, die mohammedanischen Abgeordneten ohne Eidesleistung auf den König der Hellenen zur Nationalversammlung zuzulassen. Sodann würden die Rechte des Sultans von neuem bestätigt. Die Mächte seien sich über den Inhalt der Note vollständig einig; die gegenwärtigen Unterhandlungen bezögen sich lediglich auf die Fassung der Note. Über die Entsendung von weitern Kriegsschiffen in die kretischen Gewässer vor Eröffnung der Nationalversammlung sei unter den vier Schutzmächten ebenfalls eine Einigung erzielt worden.

Handel, Gewerbe und Verkehr.

≏ **Ostafrikanische Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft in Berlin.** Nach dem Geschäftsbericht für 1909 sind wieder größere Kosten durch vermehrten Schotterbedarf entstanden, weil sich die Dämme, namentlich während der großen Regenzeit, noch erheblich setzen. Auch muß auf die größern Anforderungen des Baudetriebs und auf die schweren Fahrzeuge Rücksicht genommen werden. Die Fahrzeuge sind zur Beförderung der Baumaterialien für den Weiterbau der Bahn weiter vermehrt worden. Die Anschaffungskosten werden aus dem Neubaubestand bestritten. Am 1. Januar 1910 ist die Strecke Morogoro-Kilossa (81km) von der Baultruppe übernommen und dem öffentlichen Betriebe übergeben worden. Die Arbeiten an der Weiterbaustrecke haben gute Fortschritte gemacht. Die Trassierungsarbeiten sind zu Ende; das Gleis liegt bis Kilometer 240. Soweit angetan, befördern auch die Banzüge, die täglich verkehren, Personen und Güter. Die elektrische Zentrale hat im vergangenen Geschäftsjahre den Ansprüchen noch genügt, doch für den in diesem Jahre infolge weiterer Anschlüsse zu erwartenden größern Stromverbrauch ist die ursprünglich nur für den eigenen Bedarf eingerichtete Anlage unzureichend. Eine neue Anlage wird voraussichtlich Ende dieses Jahres in Betrieb gesetzt werden. Der Stromverbrauch betrug im Jahre 1909 etwa 92 000 Kilowattstunden und die Rohstromeinnahmen etwa 55 000 ℳ. Die Betriebseinnahmen beliefen sich auf 1 536 202 ℳ (i. V. 322 361 ℳ), die Zinserträgnisse auf 101 033 ℳ (81 204 ℳ); anderseits erforderten Betriebsausgaben 1 261 805 ℳ (310 354 ℳ). Ferner sind abzusetzen für Kursverluste auf Wertpapiere der Fundsverwaltung 17 172 ℳ, für den Erneuerungsbestand 267 673 ℳ (26 340 ℳ) und für die außerordentliche Rücklage 80 548 ℳ, so daß ein Ueberschuß wieder nicht erzielt worden ist, der für den Zinsen- und Tilgungsdienst der Anteile an das Reich abzuführen wäre. Das Reich hat also die Gewährleistungssumme von 713 255 ℳ den Anteilseignern ganz zu zahlen.

Drahtberichte vom 23. Juni.

≏ **Berlin.** Das Bezugsrecht auf die neuen Aktien der Banca Generala Romana notierte heute 1,00%.

Das Bezugsrecht auf die neuen Aktien der Deutschen Tiefbohr-A.-G. wird von 1. Januar d. J. ab an der Dividende teilnehmen, soll morgen zum ersten Male an der hiesigen Börse notiert werden.

Die 4prozent. Anleihe von 1910 der Stadt Helsingfors gelangt morgen an der hiesigen Börse zum ersten Male zur Notierung.

Der Aufsichtsrat der Zuckerfabrik Glauzig schlägt eine Dividende von 14% (i. V. 11½%) bei den üblichen reichlichen Abschreibungen und Rücklagen (i. V. 97 575 ℳ) vor.

Auf der Tagesordnung der außerordentlichen Hauptversammlung der Kremmen-Neuruppin-Wittstocker Eisenbahngesellschaft steht ein Antrag auf Erweiterung des Unternehmens bis Wittstock nach Meyenburg, und Aufbringung des Baukapitals durch eine Anleihe.

In das Handelsregister zu Ohlau wurde die Ohlauer Kleinbahn A.-G. mit einem Grundkapital von 1 588 000 ℳ eingetragen. An der Gesellschaft sind der preußische Staat und der Kreisverband Ohlau maßgebend beteiligt. Gegenstand des Unternehmens ist der Bau und der Betrieb der vollspurigen Kleinbahn mit Lokomotivbetrieb von Ohlau über Thomaskirch nach Waldchen mit Abzweigung von Thomaskirch nach Höckricht.

Der Vorstand der Pfenniger Maschinenfabrik und Eisengießerei teilt mit, daß im laufenden Geschäftsjahr der Auftragseingang besser gewesen ist als im Vorjahr, indes seien die Preise schlechter, und es lassen sich daher noch nicht sagen, ob der Abschluß die Ausschüttung einer Dividende (i. V. 0%) zulassen werde.

Die Akkumulatorenfabrik vorm. Büse beruft jetzt eine ordentliche Hauptversammlung ein, auf deren Tagesordnung u. a. der Antrag steht, die Aktien, auf die eine Zozahlung noch geleistet worden ist, im Verhältnis von 10 zu 1 zusammenzulegen.

Der Liquidator der Terrain-Gesellschaft Berlin-Halensee in Liq. veröffentlicht jetzt die Schlußrechnung. Danach betrug die Liquidations-Kapitalrechnung am 31. Dezember 1909 2 350 376 ℳ; davon gehen ab als 9. Liquidationszahlung (seit 7. Januar 1910) sowie an Aufsichtsrats-Gewinnanteilen 388 888 ℳ, so daß 1 961 487 ℳ bleiben. Hiervon treten Hypotheken- und Bankzinsen mit 38 512 ℳ, so daß sich insgesamt 1 922 975 ℳ ergeben. Davon gehen ab: Steuern und Verwaltungskosten seit 1. Januar 1910, Zinsenvergütung auf begebene 1 921 500 ℳ Hypotheken unter Verrechnung von 22 512 ℳ Hypotheken-Rückklagen mit 34 000 ℳ, sowie Vergütungen an Aufsichtsrat und Vorstand bezw. Liquidator mit 194 888 ℳ, so daß zur Verteilung an die Aktionäre 1 750 500 ℳ verbleiben oder auf 1750 Aktien 1000 ℳ das Stück.

* **Mülheim** (Ruhr). In der Gewerkenversammlung des Erzbergwerks Glückauf Navigos vertraten 6 Gewerken 257 Kuxe. Ueber den Antrag des Grubenvorstandes auf Bewilligung weiterer Zubußen entspann sich eine längere Erörterung. Der Vorstand vertrat die Ansicht, daß man noch nicht ohne weiteres zur Auflösung der Gewerkschaft und zur Einstellung des Betriebes schreiten solle. Es müsse noch einmal versucht werden, den Betrieb fortzusetzen, um so mehr, als man noch nicht unbeträchtliche Erzvorräte habe. Aus der Versammlung heraus wurde darauf hingewiesen, daß bereits über 300 Kuxe der Gewerkschaft zur Verfügung gestellt worden seien, so daß anzunehmen sei, daß eine neue Zubuße überhaupt nicht in den entsprechenden Umfange geleistet würde. Schließlich wurde gegen eine betriebliche Minderheit eine Zubuße von 100 000 ℳ beschlossen.

* **Wien.** In den Kreisen der österreichischen Petroleum-Raffinerien verlautet, daß infolge der bekannten Maßnahmen der Regierung nun auch die Vacuum Oil Company den Betrieb ihrer Raffinerien einstellen werde.

△ **Amsterdam.** Die Dividende der Niederländischen Schiffahrt Union wurde auf 7½% (i. V. 8%) festgesetzt. — Schiebungsgeld stieg auf 6%.

New York.	22./6.	23./6.	Schluß-	22./6.	23./6.	Preise.	22./6.	23./6.
Cuba ult 24 St.	2⅜	2⅜	Ohio & Northwest.	146	147	Reading Common	168⅝	167⅛
„ letzte Cart.	2⅜	2⅜	Color. Fuel & Iron	76	76	„ 1. pref.	86⅜	86⅜
Wechs. Lond. 60 T.	4.84,65	4.81,40	Denver & Rio Grand	36⅞	36	Rock Island Comp.	41⅛	40⅞
Cuba Transfers	4.86,60	4.85,40	„ preferred	75½	79	St. Louis & S. F. 2 pf.	45⅜	45⅛
Wechsel Paris	5.18⅛	5.18⅛	Erie Common	28¼	27½	Southern Pacific	124⅛	123⅝
Wechsel Berlin	95⅜	95⅜	„ 1. pref.	46½	45⅞	„ Railway Com	26⅜	25⅜
Silberpreis	53⅜	53⅜	„ 2. pref.	34	32	„ „ pref.	61⅜	60
Atchison New 4%	99	99⅛	Great Northern	132⅜	131⅞	Union Pacific Com.	174⅛	173⅛
Color. & South. 4%	96⅛	96½	Illinois Central	132½	133	„ „ pref	93½	93
Northern Pac. 3%	70½	70½	Louisville & Nashv.	148¼	148½	Wabash pref.	41⅜	41
Rdg. Pac. 4% fd.	100½	100⅜	Minn. Kans. & Tex	39	38½	Amalgam. Copper	66⅜	65⅛
St. Louis & S. F. 4%	61	61⅜	„ preferred	67½	67	Amer. Agricu. C.	44⅜	43⅞
Union Pac. conv. 4	104½	104⅛	Missouri Pacific	67¼	67	Am. Smelt. & R. com	77⅞	77¼
Atch., Top. & S. Fe C	106	105¼	Nat. Railroads Mex. pf	67	67¾	American Sugar	122	122
„ preferred	102¼	102	New York Central	117⅝	117½	Americ. Tinplate	71¼	70½
Baltim. & Ohio Com.	112⅝	111⅛	„ Ontario & West.	41½	41¼	Anaconda Copper	40⅞

darunter die der bedeutendsten albanesischen Führer, wie Selim Mulah, Bairam Hursan, Mur Kazely und Nuin Saludin Ibrahim. Endlich im Dorfe Granitsche das Haus eines der hervorragendsten albanischen Häuptlinge, des Suleiman Aga Batusch. Einige Bataillone sind gegen Reka vorgerückt. Die Waffenabgabe in Dschakawa selbst soll noch nicht beendet sein; die Albanier haben ihre Gewehre meistens versteckt. Viele warfen sie in den Fluß, was die Soldaten bemerkten, so daß sie eine beträchtliche Anzahl herausfischen konnten. In der Umgegend von Dschakawa stehen die Häuser der einzelnen Dörfer zumeist leer. Viele Albanier haben ihre Familien in die Stadt zu Freunden gebracht. Die waffenfähigen Männer sind ins Gebirge gestiehen, wo sie sich für einen längeren Aufenthalt eingerichtet haben. Im Gebirge hinter Dschakowa ist eine große Menge von Albanern versammelt, die noch über genügende Munition verfügen sollen und vorzügliche Stellungen innehaben. So sind vom Bezirke Haß die bekanntesten Führer, wie z. B. der Hodscha von Ljumizy, ferner der Mairnkur (Fahnenträger) und andere Häuptlinge noch Ljumin gegangen, um zu beraten, wie nun rinnsbee am besten zu unterstützen und Widerstand zu leisten imstande sei. Auch sind Boten nach Diben geschickt wurden, die einen gemeinsamen Widerstand dieser Stämme gegen das Militär vorbereiten sollen.

5. Internationaler Kongreß für Bergbau- und Hüttenwesen.

3 **Essen,** 23. Juni.

Letzte Sitzung und Kundgebungen.

Im großen Saale des Kohlensyndikates eröffnete heute gegen Abend Kommerzienrat Springorum die Schlußsitzung des Kongresses. Der Saal war dicht gefüllt, besonders zahlreich waren wieder die auswärtigen Vertreter vom Bergbau und Hüttenwesen und der ausländischen Regierungen erschienen. Der Vorsitzende begann zunächst unter ähnlicher lebhafter Zustimmung der Versammlung mit einer Huldigung für den Grafen Zeppelin, den der Kongreß zu seiner großen Freude gestern hatte begrüßen können, der aber leider der an ihn ergangenen Einladung zu der heutigen Sitzung nicht habe Folge leisten können, weil ihn seine Pflichten vorzeitig wieder abgerufen hätten. Diejenigen Mitglieder des Kongresses, die gestern den Vorzug gehabt hätten, dem wundervollen Schauspiel der Rheinuferbeleuchtung bei Düsseldorf beizuwohnen, würden ihm, dem Vorsitzenden, recht geben, daß der schönste Augenblick dieses Schauspiels gewesen sei, als Exzellenz Graf Zeppelin auf dem hellerleuchteten Deck des Festschiffes gestanden habe und ihn die Jubeltöne von 30- bis 40 000 Menschen vom Ufer her umtönt hätten. Dieser Augenblick werde den Teilnehmern des Kongresses unvergeßlich sein, es habe dieser Augenblick ja auch dem Feste eine ganz besondere Weihe gegeben.

Kommerzienrat Springorum leitete dann die Schlußverhandlungen mit folgenden Worten ein: Es gereicht mir zur herzlichen Freude und hohem Genugtuung, festzustellen, daß der Kongreß sich nach jeder Hinsicht als ein voller Erfolg gestaltet hat. Unsere einzelnen Abteilungen waren durchweg stark besucht und auch zum Teil sogar überfüllt; die doch gehaltenen Vorträge haben die an sie geknüpften Erwartungen zum Teil weit übertroffen, die Herren Diskussionsredner haben interessantes Material beigetragen, und so sind wir wohl berechtigt, anzunehmen, daß unser Kongreß auch in wissenschaftlicher Hinsicht im Berg- und Hüttenwesen einen Markstein des Fortschrittes bilden wird.

Von den Vertretern Englands ist der Antrag gestellt worden, den nächsten Kongreß im Sommer 1915 in London abzuhalten. Sehr hübsch war die Bemerkung des Begründers des Antrags, des Professors Lewis-Newcastle on Tyne, daß die Entfernung vom rheinisch-westfälischen Industriebezirk nach London ja an und für sich nicht so groß sei und überhaupt werde man in fünf Jahren mit dem Luftschiff hinüberfahren können. Diese Bemerkung rief stürmischen Beifall und große Heiterkeit in der Versammlung hervor. Professor Lewis fügte dann in ernsten Worten hinzu: „Wir hegen in England die aufrichtige Hoffnung, daß Sie die Einladung annehmen werden und uns Gelegenheit geben, die in Paris, Lüttich und Düsseldorf genossene Gastfreundschaft zu erwidern. Auch wir Engländer wünschen die internationale Eintracht zu fördern; wir wünschen auch ein Stück anzuschmieden an das Stahlband des Nationen, von dem in dem Düsseldorfer Festspiel die Rede gewesen ist. Wir wünschen an die Kettenreihe von Frankreich, Belgien und Deutschland wieder ein Kettenglied anzuschmieden. Deshalb bitten wir, die von uns herzlich gebotene Einladung anzunehmen. Unter großen Zustimmungskundgebungen wurde der englische Antrag einmütig angenommen.

In der Berichterstattung der Vertreter aus den einzelnen Abteilungen wurde mit Befriedigung eifrige, erfolgreiche Arbeit festgestellt und einmütig großer Dank an die Werke ausgesprochen, die die Besichtigung ihrer modernen Anlagen gestatteten. In der ersten Abteilung für Bergbau konnte leider ein angekündigter Vortrag des Assessors Dr. Jüngst in Essen über Vereinheitlichung der Bergbaustatistik nicht gehalten werden. Die Anregung ist aber zu wichtig und die auswärtigen Vertreter haben dieser Frage so viel Bedeutung beigelegt, daß sie auf diesem Kongreß nicht übergangen werden konnte. Es wurde deshalb heute der vom Generaldirektor Brandebrock begründete Antrag angenommen, einen Sonderausschuß mit der Prüfung der Frage und mit Vorschlägen für den nächsten Kongreß zu betrauen. In den Sonderausschuß werden alle auf dem jetzigen Kongreß vertretenen Staaten Mitglieder entsenden. Auf eine Anregung der englischen Vertreter wird für diese Kongresse eine internationale Organisation geschaffen, durch die die Verbindung zum nächsten Kongreß hergestellt wird.

Zum Schlusse sprachen dann Vertreter einer Reihe ausländischer Staaten ihren Dank für das hier Gebotene aus. Wenn man diese mit Überzeugung und herzlichen Worten aufgenommenen Schlußansprachen verfolgte, mußte man sagen, daß dieser Kongreß in der Tat viel ersprießliche Arbeit für Fortschritte in der Technik geleistet hat und als großes Friedenswerk zu beurteilen ist. Aus diesen Kundgebungen seien nur einige herausgegriffen. Der Vertreter der französischen Regierung, Koß-Paris, betonte nochmals, daß die französischen Vertreter erfüllt seien von Bewunderung für die Werke der rheinisch-westfälischen Industrie. Auch der Vertreter der noch jungen italienischen Eisenindustrie erklärte denselbe. Ein Vertreter Österreichs erklärte, wie es keine Reichsgrenze für Carbon gebe, so gebe es auch keine Reichsgrenze für wissenschaftliche Erforschung und industrielle Arbeit. Vertreter Ungarns, Schwedens, Spaniens und der Vereinigten Staaten schlossen sich allen Anerkennungen und Wünschen an.

Kommerzienrat Springorum stattete dann wohlverdienten besonders warmen Dank den beiden Geschäftsführern des Kongresses, Dr. Ing. Schraedter und Assessor von und zu Löwenstein ab, ohne deren unermüdliche Arbeit ein so großer Erfolg dieses Kongresses nicht festzustellen wäre, und schloß den Kongreß mit folgenden Worten: Die Spuren dieses Kongresses werden unauswischbar sein. Meinen Dank richte ich insbesondere an die Herren Vertreter der in- und ausländischen Staatsregierungen, die in so zahlreicher und anerkennenswerter Weise an unsern Verhandlungen Anteil genommen haben. Durch die tatsächliche Unterstützung, die wir überall gefunden haben, durch ihr einmütiges Zusammenwirken, das durch keinen Mißton gestört war und das heute in allerletzter Harmonie ausklingt, haben wir den beabsichtigten Zweck unseres Kongresses erreicht. Die Internationale Stahlhütte, in der bei dem Festspiel in Düsseldorf vorgestern abend das stählerne Band geschmiedet wurde, das die Völker der Erde zu mächtigen bestimmt ist, ist schon wieder in Trümmer gesunken, aber ihr Werkstück bleibt bestehestehen, und nichts Besseres vermag ich zu tun als die Worte des Dichters zu wiederholen:

Was euch in ernster Arbeit hier,
In frühlichem Genuß die Stunde bringt —
Es dien' der Stärkung jenes Bands aus Stahl,
Das alle Völker uns'res Erdballs eint.

Luftschiffahrt.

Ⓓ **New York,** 24. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Blätter widmen der Zeppelinfahrt lange, bewundernde Leitartikel. Die Aeronauten bezeichnen die Fahrt einmütig als epochemachend.

Nachrichten aus Westdeutschland.

⊙ **Aachen,** 22. Juni. Der Erpressung angeklagt, stand der 30jährige Kaufmann Joseph Jüssen vor der Strafkammer. Im Mai 1908 hatte er die hier zur Erholung weilende Tochter eines Beamten aus Oldenburg kennen gelernt und sich unter Zustimmung ihrer Eltern bald darauf mit ihr verlobt. Als sich der zukünftige Schwiegervater erbot, dem Kaufmann, der damals den Posten eines Kassierers in Salzig inne hatte, sobald es angängig wäre, eine bessere Stellung zu verschaffen, gab Jössen seinen Posten auf, um auf die in Aussicht gestellte neue Stellung zu warten. Die Bemühungen des Oldenburger Herrn schlugen indessen fehl, und auch Jüssen vermochte nicht, anderweit unterzukommen, so daß er länger als ein Jahr ohne Beschäftigung blieb. Da er mittellos war, entlieh er von seinem zukünftigen Schwiegervater erhebliche Summen, außerdem verkaufte er aus dem Besitz seiner

Stammbuch [illegible] hatten, als was in dem notariellen Akt stand.

Z **Burgwaldniel,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Ein großes Waldbrand, der in Hosband dadurch entstanden war, daß ein Arbeiter ein Stück Heide abbrennen wollte und die Gewalt über das Feuer verlor, griff bei Elmpt über die deutsche Grenze und vernichtete sechzig Morgen Kiefern des dortigen Gemeindewaldes und größere Privatanpflanzungen. Der beträchtliche Schaden ist nur zum Teil durch Versicherung gedeckt.

Z **Kempen,** 22. Juni. In seiner gestrigen Sitzung stimmte der Kreistag der Aufnahme einer Anleihe von 800 000 ℳ zu, die mit 4,1 Prozent verzinst und mit 1 Prozent getilgt werden soll. In der Begründung der Vorlage wurde ausgeführt, daß die Landesbank der Rheinprovinz bereit sei, für den Bau der Niederlandzentrale der fünf niederrheinischen Kreise zum Kostenbetrage von 10½ Millionen Mark die erforderlichen Gelder zu stellen, wenn die Kreise die Bürgschaft übernehmen. Der Betrag soll in Einzelbeträgen entnommen werden, und zwar 4 Millionen Mark am 1. Juli d. J., 4 Millionen Mark am 1. Juni 1911 und der Rest im Jahre 1912. Die Anleihe ist für die Landesbank unkündbar. Die Tilgung soll um fünf Jahre ausgeschoben werden, da man bis dahin mit einem Überschuß des Betriebs rechnet. Weiter genehmigte der Kreistag die Aufnahme einer Anleihe von 750 000 ℳ zum Ankaufe von Aktien des Rheinisch-Westfälischen Elektrizitätswerkes in Mennemerke von 500 000 ℳ und zum Kurse von 150, wobei bekannt wurde, daß dieser Übernahmepreis außerordentlich günstig sei, da der Kurs der Aktien an der Börse zurzeit 178 bis 180 sei. Dem Kreise Kempen wird auf Grund dieses Aktienkaufes eine Aufsichtsratsstelle bei dem Rheinisch-Westfälischen Elektrizitätswerk eingeräumt.

△ **Elberfeld,** 23. Juni. Die von den Stadtverordneten beschlossene Besoldungsordnung für die Leiter, Lehrer und Lehrerinnen an den höheren Schulen der Stadt Elberfeld hat in verschiedenen Punkten nicht die Genehmigung der Schulaufsichtsbehörde gefunden. Die Stadtverordneten beschlossen daher in geheimer Sitzung mehrere Änderungen. Mit der vom Minister geforderten Gleichstellung der Oberlehrerinnen in bezug auf den zu gewährenden Wohnungsgeldzuschuß erklärte man sich einverstanden. Für die Besoldung der an den höheren Schulen beschäftigten seminarisch gebildeten Lehrer wurde beschlossen, die Sätze des staatlichen Normal-Etats einzuführen, der zwei Gehaltsstufen vorsieht, je nachdem die Lehrer die Prüfung als Zeichenlehrer, Musiklehrer oder Mittelschullehrer abgelegt haben oder nicht. Wegen der Pflichtstundenzahl der Elementarlehrer an den höhern Schulen, die die Hochschullehrerprüfung abgelegt haben, soll die endgültige Entscheidung des Ministers abgewartet werden. Gleichzeitig wurde beschlossen, auch die in der Besoldungsordnung vom 20. Juli vorigen Jahres allgemein auf 24 Wochenstunden festgesetzte Pflichtstundenzahl der Zeichenlehrer dahin abzuändern, daß sie sie, ebenso wie für alle andern Lehrergruppen, eine Staffelung der Pflichtstundenzahl Platz greift. In der Frage der Übernahme von entgeltlicher Nebenbeschäftigung durch die Lehrerpersonen haben sich die Aufsichtsbehörde und die Stadt jetzt auf folgenden Wortlaut geeinigt: Die Übernahme von entgeltlicher Nebenbeschäftigung, abgesehen von schriftstellerischer und wissenschaftlicher Tätigkeit, bedarf der Genehmigung der Aufsichtsbehörde nach Anhörung des Kuratoriums. Das Kuratorium wird sich in allen Fällen gegen die Erteilung der Genehmigung aussprechen, wo die betreffende Lehrerkraft aus in ihrer Person liegenden Gründen nicht zur vollen Pflichtstundenzahl herangezogen ist.

Δ **Barmen,** 22. Juni. Die Soziale Kommission der vereinigten kaufmännischen und technischen Vereine Barmens befaßte sich mit der Frage der sozialen Hilfskassen in der Reichsversicherungsordnung und gab ihrer Ansicht dahin Ausdruck, daß ein Fortbestand der kaufmännischen freien Hilfskassen bei der Annahme der Regierungsvorlage unmöglich sei. Beschlossen wurde, folgende Entschließung an den Reichstag zu richten: „Die Soziale Kommission der vereinigten kaufmännischen und technischen Vereine Barmens sieht in dem Abschnitt »Ersatzkassen« in der Reichsversicherungsordnung den regierungsseitigen Versuch, die Lebensmöglichkeit auch der kaufmännischen freien Hilfskassen vollkommen zu unterbinden. Die Bestimmungen über die Mitgliederzahl widersprechen dem Grundsatze des gleichen Rechts für alle, diejenigen über die Zuweisung des Beitragsanteils der Prinzipale für Hilfskassenmitglieder an die Ortskrankenkassen, die dieselbe offenbar nicht zu leisten haben, stellen eine unverdiente Bereicherung der Ortskrankenkassen auf Kosten der Hilfskassenmitglieder dar und stehen im krassen Gegensatz zu dem sonst in der RVO. zum Ausdruck kommenden regierungsseitigen Bestreben, den Einfluß der Ortskrankenkassenvorstände zu brechen. Durchdrungen von der Notwendigkeit der Erhaltung der kaufmännischen freien Hilfskassen, deren segensreiche Wirksamkeit lange vor Einführung der reichsgesetzlichen Krankenversicherung bestand, die sich nach Einführung der Versicherungspflicht für kaufmännische Angestellte erst recht Geltung verschafft hat, erachtet die Soziale Kommission an den hohen Reichstag das dringende Ersuchen, der Regierungsvorlage über die Ersatzkassen die Zustimmung zu versagen. Die Kommission erwartet, daß der Reichstag den Bestimmungen über die Hilfskassen eine solche Fassung gibt, die den kaufmännischen Krankenkassen eine von Prinzipalen und Angestellten gleichermaßen gewünschte weitere Lebensmöglichkeit in jeder Beziehung gewährleistet." Die Kommission beschloß ferner, an die Handelskammer das Ersuchen zu richten, bei allen die Angestellten betreffenden Fragen auf sozialem und wirtschaftlichem Gebiete einen Gutachtenausschuß mit beratender Stimme hinzuzuziehen, wie sich solche u. a. in Bayern gut bewährt hätten.

* **Kastrop,** 23. Juni. Der Verband Rheinisch-Westfälischer Konsumvereine (Unterverband Schutze-Delitzschscher Genossen- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften) hat hier seine diesjährige Jahresversammlung abgehalten. Der Verband umfaßt noch 37jährigem Bestehen 38 Vereine mit 23 100 Mitgliedern; davon sind 70 Prozent Fabrik- und Bergarbeiter, Post- und Eisenbahnbeamte, dazu kommt noch eine große Zahl von Mitgliedern aus andern Gruppen unselbständiger Berufe. Der Verkaufserlös belief sich im Berichtsjahre auf 7 213 182 ℳ, wobei ein Gewinn von 731 765 ℳ erzielt wurde, der den Mitgliedern zum größten Teile in Form von Rückgewähr wieder zufließt. Namhafte Beträge werden indes von verschiedenen Vereinen auch für soziale Bestrebungen, für Volksbildung und Wohltätigkeitseinrichtungen verschiedenster Art ausgegeben. Nach der Verbandsstatistik führten die Konsumvereine im Geschäftsjahre 10 Prozent des Reingewinns für Staats- und Kommunalsteuern ab. Die zweitägigen Verhandlungen, denen als Vertreter der Regierung zu Arnsberg Regierungsrat Dr. Koch beiwohnte, verliefen belehrend und anregend und lieferten den Beweis, daß auch der „kleine Mann" in der Verwaltung der Vereine, die sich teilweise zu Großbetrieben ausgewachsen haben, unter genossenschaftlicher Direktion Mustergültiges zu leisten vermag. Der nächste Verbandstag wird nach Iserlohn einberufen werden.

△ **Gelsenkirchen,** 23. Juni. Von den Teilnehmern des Internationalen Kongresses für Bergbau und Hüttenwesen, die heute vormittag, wie gemeldet, hier eintrafen, hat ein Teil auch der Zeche Consolidation einen längeren Besuch zum Zwecke der Besichtigung abgestattet. Gegen 5 Uhr haben die Gäste die Stadt wieder verlassen.

Vermischtes.

Studentenaufzug.

W **München,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Der Münchener Polizeibericht meldet: Vergangene Nacht kamen 150 bis 200 Verbindungsstudenten in Couleur mit der Eisenbahn vom Großhesselohe. Während der Fahrt benahmen sie sich höchst ungebührlich. Ein stud. ing. lieferte nur die Lokomotive, machte sich am Stellhebel zu schaffen und setzte wiederholt die Dampfpfeife in Tätigkeit. Die Bahnbeamten hatten Mühe, den Zug ordnungsgemäß zu führen. Im Münchener Hauptbahnhof, wo der stud. ing. durch einen Schutzmann angehalten wurde, ersuchten die übrigen Studenten seine Festnahme zu verhindern. Die Ruhe konnte erst durch das Eingreifen weiterer Schutzleute hergestellt werden, wobei eine größere Anzahl Studenten zur Personalfeststellung verhaftet wurde.

Das Verbrechen von Moltrasio.

♂ **New York,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Porter Chorlton ist bei seiner Ankunft aus Europa in Haboken verhaftet und nach New York übergeführt worden. Es wird behauptet, er habe seine Frau im Comersee ertränkt und habe das Verbrechen schon eingestanden. Die Verhaftung hängt mit dem Verbrechen von Moltrasio zusammen. Bei Moltrasio am Comersee zogen am 9. Juni Fischer in ihren Netzen einen Koffer ans Land, in dem eine weibliche Leiche lag. Der ärztliche Befund ergab, daß die Frau lebend in den Koffer gezwängt und dann im See ertränkt worden war. Die Ermordete war die 35jährige amerikanische Schauspielerin Mary Scott, die, wie sich später herausstellte, heimlich mit dem 11 Jahre jüngeren Porter Chorlton verheiratet war. Seit der Tat war dieser verschwunden. Sein angebliche Mordgenosse, ein Russe Ipolatow, wurde unmittelbar nach dem Funde der Leiche verhaftet. [Nach einer weitern Depesche hat Chorlton eingestanden, seine Gattin ermordet zu haben.]

‡ **Zürich,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Der Nationalrat hat einstimmig die Anregung zur Linderung der Folgen des Notstandes aus der Hochwasserkatastrophe für dringlich erklärt.

W **Petersburg,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) In den Gouvernements Kiew, Wolhynien, Podolien und Bessarabien sind noch längere Dürre reichliche Niederschläge eingetreten, wodurch dort die Ernte-Aussichten wieder günstiger werden. Aus verschiedenen Gegenden des Reiches wird ungewöhnlich niedriger Wasserstand, aus andern dagegen werden andauernde heftige Regengüsse und Überschwemmungen gemeldet.

geleiteten der Großherzog und die Großherzogin die Kaiserin und den Prinzen wieder zum Bahnhof, von wo dannen die Weiterreise nach Primkenau erfolgte.

‡ **Zürich,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die Freisinnige Fraktion der schweizerischen Bundesversammlung will in Anbetracht der klerikalen Unduldsamkeit den Antrag einreichen, der den Bundesrat ersucht, in Vollziehung des Artikels 50, Absatz 2 der Bundesverfassung bundesrätliche Maßnahmen zu treffen gegen die Eingriffe kirchlicher Behörden in die Rechte der Bürger.

W **Haag,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Die internationale Konferenz zur Vereinheitlichung des Wechselrechtes ist heute vom Minister des Äußern im Namen der Regierung in Gegenwart des diplomatischen Korps eröffnet wurden. Zum Präsidenten wurde Staatsminister Asser gewählt. Dieser zollte der Initiative Anerkennung, die Deutschland und Italien zum Zustandekommen der Konferenz ergriffen hätten, und gab der Hoffnung Ausdruck, England werde seine Spezialgesetze dem auf dem Festland geltenden Recht anpassen.

W **Paris,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) König Ferdinand empfing nach seiner Rückkehr ins Auswärtige Amt die Chefs der in Frankreich beglaubigten diplomatischen Missionen.

* **Lissabon,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) Auch Anselmo Andrade und Wenceslau Lima haben die Kabinettbildung abgelehnt; nun ist Julio Vilhena, der frühere Obmann der Regeneradores, dazu berufen worden. Maßgebende progressistische Kreise versichern jedoch, Vilhena habe die Unterstützung der Partei nicht; daher darf die Mission als geschriteri angesehen werden. — Der Rentenverwalter Jose Bello vom Credita Predials ist wegen Unterschlagung von 26 Contos verhaftet worden; der Abteilungschef Bruna de Miranda hat sich der ihm drohenden Festnahme durch Selbstmord entzogen.

W **London,** 23. Juni. (Telegr.) **Unterhaus.** Premierminister Asquith erklärte, die Regierung habe beschlossen, Gelegenheit zu geben, über den Gesetzentwurf betreffend die Ausdehnung des parlamentarischen Wahlrechts auf die Frauen in zweiter Lesung zu beraten und abzustimmen, jedoch auf die weitern Beratungsstadien zu verzichten. Bei der Beratung des Postetats erklärte der Generalpostmeister, er hoffe, daß es in nicht allzu ferner Zeit einen vollständigen Ring von Stationen für drahtlose Telegraphie um das britische Reich geben werde. In beiderlei den vorgeschlagenen Penny-Portolage mit Frankreich wies der Redner darauf hin, daß diese Frage nicht als eine solche betrachtet werden könne, die sich nur auf ein Abkommen mit Frankreich beziehe. Der Briefverkehr Englands mit Deutschland sei ebenso groß wie der mit Frankreich; überdies sei die französische Regierung zurzeit nicht in der Lage, eine weitere Herabsetzung der ausländischen Portosätze in Erwägung zu ziehen. Diese Reform, die übrigens einen Ausfall von 95 000 Pf. St. zur Folge haben würde, müsse daher vorläufig in der Schwebe bleiben.

London, 23. Juni. (Telegr., Wie Reuters Bureau erfährt, könne die Lage auf Kreta als gebessert angesehen werden, da die Kreter ihre Bereitwilligkeit zu erkennen gegeben hätten, den Ratschlägen der vier Schutzmächte, die gegenwärtig über die Entsendung einer gemeinsamen Note an Kreta unterhandelten, Folge zu leisten. In der Note werde die Forderung aufrecht erhalten, die mohammedanischen Abgeordneten ohne Eidesleistung auf den König der Hellenen zur Nationalversammlung zuzulassen. Sodann würden die Rechte des Sultans von neuem bestätigt. Die Mächte seien sich über den Inhalt der Note vollständig einig; die gegenwärtigen Unterhandlungen dagegen sich lediglich auf die Fassung der Note. Über die Entsendung von weitern Kriegsschiffen in die kretischen Gewässer vor Eröffnung der Nationalversammlung sei unter den vier Schutzmächten ebenfalls eine Einigung erzielt worden.

Handel, Gewerbe und Verkehr.

Ostafrikanische Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft in Berlin. Nach dem Geschäftsbericht für 1909 sind wieder größere Kosten durch vermehrten Schotterbedarf entstanden, weil sich die Dämme, namentlich während der großen Regenzeit, noch erheblich setzen. Auch muß auf die größern Anforderungen des Baubetriebs und auf die schweren Fahrzeuge Rücksicht genommen werden. Die Fahrzeuge sind zur Beförderung der Baumaterialien für den Weiterbau der Bahn weiter vermehrt worden. Die Anschaffungskosten werden aus dem Neubaubestand bestritten. Am 1. Januar 1910 ist die Strecke Morogoro-Kilossa (81 km) von der Bauleitung übernommen und dem öffentlichen Betriebe übergeben worden. Die Arbeiten an der Weiterbaustrecke haben gute Fortschritte gemacht. Die Trassierungsarbeiten sind zu Ende; das Gleis liegt bis Kilometer 240. Soweit angethan befördern auch die Bauzüge, die täglich verkehren, Personen und Güter. Die elektrische Zentrale hat im vergangenen Geschäftsjahre den Ansprüchen noch genügt, doch für den in diesem Jahre infolge weiterer Anschlüsse zu erwartenden größern Stromverbrauch ist die ursprünglich nur für den eigenen Bedarf eingerichtete Anlage unzureichend. Eine neue Anlage wird voraussichtlich Ende dieses Jahres in Betrieb gesetzt werden. Der Stromverbrauch betrug im Jahre 1909 etwa 92 000 Kilowattstunden und die Rohstromeinnahmen etwa 35 000 ℳ. Die Betriebseinnahmen beliefen sich auf 1 526 202 ℳ (i. V. 322 364 ℳ), die Zinsertragnisse auf 101 033 ℳ (81 201 ℳ); anderseits erforderten Betriebsausgaben 1 261 805 ℳ (310 351 ℳ). Ferner sind abzusetzen für Kursverluste auf Wertpapiere der Fondsverwaltung 17 172 ℳ, für den Erneuerungsbestand 257 679 ℳ (26 340 ℳ) und für die außerordentliche Rücklage 80 548 ℳ, so daß ein Ueberschuß wieder nicht erzielt worden ist, der für den Zinsen- und Tilgungsdienst der Anteile an das Reich abzuführen wäre. Das Reich hat also die Gewährleistungssumme von 713 205 ℳ den Anteilseignern ganz zu zahlen.

Drahtberichte vom 23. Juni.

Berlin. Das Bezugsrecht auf die neuen Aktien der Banca Generala Romana notierte heute 1,00%.

Das Bezugsrecht auf die neuen Aktien der Deutschen Tiefbohr-A.-G., die vom 1. Januar d. J. ab an der Dividende teilnehmen, soll morgen zum ersten Male an der hiesigen Börse notiert werden.

Die 5prozent. Anleihe von 1910 der Stadt Helsingfors gelangt morgen an der hiesigen Börse zum ersten Male zur Notierung.

Der Aufsichtsrat der Zuckerfabrik Gtanzig schlägt eine Dividende von 14½ (i. V. 11½) bei den üblichen reichlichen Abschreibungen und Rücklagen (i. V. 97 575 ℳ) vor.

Auf der Tagesordnung der außerordentlichen Hauptversammlung der Kremmen-Neuruppin-Wittstocker Eisenbahngesellschaft steht ein Antrag auf Erweiterung des Unternehmens von Wittstock nach Meyenburg, und Aufbringung des Baukapitals durch eine Anleihe.

In das Handelsregister zu Ohlau wurde die Ohlauer Kleinbahn A.-G. mit einem Grundkapital von 1 588 000 ℳ eingetragen. An der Gesellschaft sind der preußische Staat und der Kreisverband Ohlau maßgebend beteiligt. Gegenstand des Unternehmens ist der Bau und der Betrieb der vollspurigen Kleinbahn mit Lokomotivbetrieb von Ohlau über Thomaskirch nach Wildchen mit Abzweigung von Thomaskirch nach Höckricht.

Der Vorstand der Peulger Maschinenfabrik und Eisengießerei teilt mit, daß im laufenden Geschäftsjahr der Auftragseingang besser gewesen ist als im Vorjahr, indes seien die Preise schlechter, und es lasse sich daher noch nicht sagen, ob der Abschluß die Ausschüttung einer Dividende (i. V. 0%) zulassen werde.

Die Akkumulatorenfabrik vorm. Böse beruft jetzt eine ordentliche Hauptversammlung ein, auf deren Tagesordnung u. a. der Antrag steht, die Aktien, auf die eine Zuzahlung nicht geleistet wurden ist, im Verhältnis von 10 zu 1 zusammenzulegen.

Der Liquidator der Terraingesellschaft Berlin-Halensee in Liq. veröffentlicht jetzt die Schlußrechnung. Danach betrug die Liquidations-Kapitalrechnung am 31. Dezember 1909 2 233 376 ℳ; davon gehen ab als 9. Liquidationszahlung (seit 7. Januar 1910) sowie an Aufsichtsrats- Gewinnanteilen 388 883 ℳ, so daß 1 944 487 ℳ bleiben. Dazu treten Hypotheken- und Bankzinsen mit 38 512 ℳ, so daß sich insgesamt 1 982 999 ℳ ergeben. Davon gehen ab: Steuern und Verwaltungskosten seit 1. Januar 1910, Zinsenvergütung auf begebene 1 921 500 ℳ Hypotheken unter Verrechnung von 22 542 ℳ Hypothekenrücklagen mit 31 993 ℳ, sowie Vergütungen an Aufsichtsrat und Vorstand bezw. Liquidator mit 191 833 ℳ, so daß zur Verteilung an die Aktionäre 1 753 500 ℳ verbleiben oder auf 1750 Aktien 1003 ℳ das Stück.

* **Mülheim** (Ruhr). In der Gewerkenversammlung des Erzbergwerks Glückauf Navigos vertraten 6 Gewerken 257 Kuxe. Ueber den Antrag des Grubenvorstandes auf Bewilligung weiterer Zubußen entspann sich eine längere Erörterung. Der Vorstand vertrat die Ansicht, daß man noch nicht ohne weiteres zur Auflösung der Gewerkschaft und zur Einstellung des Betriebes schreiten solle. Es müsse noch einmal versucht werden, den Betrieb fortzusetzen, um so mehr, als man noch nicht unbefriedigende Erzvorräte habe. Aus der Versammlung heraus wurde darauf hingewiesen, daß bereits über 300 Kuxe der Gewerkschaft zur Verfügung gestellt wurden seien, so daß anzunehmen sei, daß eine neue Zubuße überhaupt nicht in dem entsprechenden Umfange geleistet würde. Schließlich wurde gegen eine beträchtliche Minderheit eine Zubuße von 100 000 ℳ beschlossen.

* **Hattingshausen.** In der heutigen Gewerkenversammlung der Zeche Deutschland, in der 35 Gewerken 556 Kuxe vertraten, wurde der Abschluß genehmigt und dem Grubenvorstand Entlastung erteilt. Auf eine Anfrage über die gegenwärtige Geschäftslage wurde vom Vorstande mitgeteilt, daß, wenn im Herbst die Kokspreise eine Erhöhung erführen und keine besonders ungünstigen Umstände einträten, eine Erhöhung der Ausbeute in Aussicht gestellt werden könne. Die Vergütung für den Grubenvorstand wurde auf 5% der Ausbeute, mindestens aber auf 10 000 ℳ (bisher 6000 ℳ) festgesetzt.

* **München.** Die A.-G. für elektrotechnische Unternehmungen schließt mit einem Verlust von 620 038 ℳ ab, wovon 133 988 ℳ aus dem laufenden Geschäft und 486 014 ℳ aus der Ablösung des österreichischen Geschäfts stammen.

Chesapeake Ohio	12½	12¾	Northern Pacific	127	126½	Nat. Bisquit Co.	73½	76½
Chic. Mil. St. Paul	127½	126⅞	Pennsylvania	133½	133	„ preferred	110¾	116

Geld stetig. Auch heute bewegte sich die Geschäftstätigkeit an der Börse in recht engen Grenzen bei einem Aktienumsatz von nur 340 000 Stück. Das Ausland war per saldo Verkäufer, allerdings in nur mäßigem Umfange. Die Eröffnung gestaltete sich bei ziemlich lebhaftem, aber zweit professionellem Geschäft ungeschäftig. Vereinzelt wurden Spekulationskäufe in der Hoffnung getrieben, namentlich sind Lübeck Consolidated Gas und American Cotton Oil-Aktien zu nennen. Bald aber trat ein kräftiger Rückschlag ein, da die Tagesspekulation mit Abgaben vorging im Hinblick auf die ungünstigen Ernte- und Wetterberichte aus dem Nordwesten, die noch verstärkt wurden durch das Ausbleiben einer amtlichen Bestätigung der früher gemeldeten umfangreichen Regenfälle in obigen Gegenden. Das Geschäft wurde dann lustlos, doch bestätigte sich die Haltung, da der flüssige Geldmarkt den augenblicklichen Wetterberichten ein Gegengewicht bot. Wetter wirkten anregend damit auftretende Befürchtung, daß die Louisville und Nashville Company die St. Louis Southwestern-Bahn erwerben würde und daß eine Steigerung der Dividenden zu erwarten sei. Weiter verlautete, daß das Stammaktien eine Dividende zahlen würde, die Vorzugsaktien jedoch in einer Stagnation, zumal die durch die Hinkaufe J. P. Morgans erwartete Anregung ausblieb und sich unter dem Einfluß der herannahenden Ferien die Neigung zeigte, sich der Engagements zu entledigen, schließlich wurde das Geschäft etwas lebhafter und ausgedehnter, da sich infolge der andauernden Festigkeit der Weizenpreise erneuter schärfer Baissedruck zeigte, der sich besonders gegen Rendbahn-Aktien richtete. Es mangelte an genügenden Deckungskäufen, und besonders litten bisherige Lieblingswerte wie Pacific- und Ohio-Aktien, die 1½ verloren. Die Nichtzahlung einer Dividende auf die Minneapolis, St. Louis Vorzugsaktien verstimmte stark, und fast alle Bahnwerte zeigten prozentuale Rückgänge. Die Aktien der United Cigarren Mfg Company verloren 4 infolge des Fehlabschlags von 328 000 ℳ in den Jahresumsätzen. Zum Schluß erholte der Verkehr wieder infolge, die Haltung blieb jedoch schwach.

Es tauchten Gerüchte auf, daß weitere große Weizenkäufe Amerikas bevorständen. — Vertreter der an der Chesapeake and Ohio-Bahn interessierten Kreise kauften in der Zwangsversteigerung die Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville-Bahn für 5 200 000 ℳ. — Es verlautete, daß eine internationale Blusch-Ankäufe der Kupfer-Herstellung geplant werde. — Im Markte waren ferner Gerüchte, daß die Great Northern-Bahn eine Sonder-Dividende verteilen werde.

Chicago.	22./6.	23./6.	Schluß-	22./6.	23./6.	Preise.	22./6.	23./6.
Weizen Juli	95⅜	97½	Mais Juli	38½	39½	Schweinefl. Okt.	—.—	—.—
„ Sept.	95¼	97	Roggen vorr.	75	75	„ Jan.	—.—	—.—
„ Dez.	96¼	97⅞	„ spät	—	—	Schw.-Rippen Juli	12.50	12.97
„ Mai	99¼	100⅛	Schmalz Juli	12.30	12.45	„ Sept.	12.37	12.57
Mais Juni	57½	58	„ Sept.	12.30	12.47	„ Okt.	12.12	12.25
„ Juli	58⅜	58⅞	„ Okt.	—	17.32	**Duluth.**		
„ Sept.	59¼	60⅛	„ Nov.	11.72	11.87	Leinsaat Sept.	2.02	1.96
„ Dez.	59½	58¼	Schweinsk. Juli	23.—	23.62	„ Okt.	1.85	1.81
Hafer Sept.	37½	36⅝	„ Sept.	22.27	22.65			

Schweinemarkt:			Schoose niedr. Pr.	8.95	8.85	Speck höchst. Pr.

Nr. 228. 40. Jahrgang.

Abend-Ausgabe.

Berliner Ta

Für unverlangt eingesandte Manuskripte übernimmt die Redaktion keine Verantwortung.

und Handels-Zeitung

Dreißig Minuten Religionsunterricht.

Von [Nachdruck verboten.]

Adolf Matthias.

Herr Wirklicher Geheimer Oberregierungsrat Dr. Adolf Matthias, der, wie unsere Leser wissen, in einer Reihe von Artikeln die Einführung des Religionsunterrichts in die Fortbildungsschulen entschieden bekämpft hat, sendet uns aus Anlaß des Kommissionsbeschlusses, wonach wöchentlich dreißig Minuten Religionsunterricht in den Lehrplan der Fortbildungsschulen eingefügt werden sollen, die nachstehenden Ausführungen.

Die Redaktion.

Die Kommission des Abgeordnetenhauses für die Beratung der Pflichtfortbildungsschulen hat beschlossen, dreißig Minuten wöchentlichen Religionsunterrichtes in den Lehrplan dieser Schulen aufzunehmen. Man muß ja abwarten, wie im Plenum dieser Beschluß begründet werden wird, darf aber schon jetzt sagen, daß diese Begründung von überzeugender Kraft kaum sein kann.

Zunächst wirkt der Beschluß bei allen Lehrern, die wissen, welchen Wert auch die Zeit im Unterricht hat, wie eine pädagogische Ohrfeige. Denn dreißig Minuten wöchentlicher Religionsunterricht sind so gut wie gar nichts oder, besser gesagt, schlimmer als gar nichts. Welche Qualen verursacht, um ein Beispiel aus dem Unterricht der höheren Schulen zu wählen, die eine Stunde Geographieunterricht, die in einigen Klassen als einsame und verlassene Größe dasteht! Wie wenig wird in ihr geleistet, mit welcher Hast muß gearbeitet werden, um überhaupt etwas zu leisten! Wie muß sich der Lehrer abmühen, wie muß er aussondern und immer wieder aussondern, um das Unwichtige überall zu Nutz und Frommen des Wichtigen zu entfernen! Und wie verzagt sieht er am Ende des Jahres auf seine Arbeit, bei der die Zeit ihm an allen Ecken und Enden gefehlt hat, besonders die Zeit zu vertiefenden und eindringlichen Wiederholungen!

Und für den Religionsunterricht nicht mal eine ganze Stunde, sondern eine halbe? Fast ist man versucht, sich zu fragen, ob denn die Herren, die dieses denkwürdigen Beschlusses Urheber sind, die Religionsstunde mit der Frühstückspause verwechselt haben.

Einer von denen, die „der Religion unbedingt ihren alten Ehrenplatz in der deutschen Schule erhalten wissen wollen", hat mir jüngst vorgeworfen, ich hätte mich mit meinen Anschauungen über den Religionsunterricht schon so in den politischen Radikalismus hineingeredet, daß ich zum Kronzeugen der radikalen Linken in allen Schulfragen geworden sei, und daß mir der Boden unter den Füßen schwanke. Dieser Kritiker mag sich beruhigen: meine Anschauungen über Pädagogik, besonders meine Anschauungen über den Religionsunterricht sind so tief eingesenkt in eine lange Erfahrung, die nicht nur eine Erfahrung des Verstandes, sondern auch des Herzens und des Gemütes ist, daß ich den Dreißigminuten-Beschluß auch als eine religiöse Ohrfeige betrachte für alle diejenigen, welche die Religion von jedem politischen Beigeschmack und von jedem politischen Einschlag fernhalten möchten, wie das ja bekanntlich auch der Wunsch des alten frommen Königs Wilhelm gewesen ist, den er in so schönen Worten bei seinem Regierungsantritt ausgesprochen hat.

Mit dreißig Minuten Religionsunterricht schafft man diesem Lehrgegenstand keinen Ehrenplatz, sondern macht ihn zum klägtichen Lückenbüßer. Der Religionsunterricht verlangt aber einen viel größeren Umfang an Zeit als beispielsweise der bezeichnete Geographieunterricht, weil er diesen Unterricht an Bedeutung und Tiefe weit übertrifft.

Derselbe Kritiker hat die geschmackvolle Wendung gebraucht mit freundlichem Seitenblick auf meine Anschauungen, wir seien jetzt bald wieder so weit, daß man „am liebsten Gott abschaffen möchte". Das ist ja, Gott sei es gedankt, nicht möglich. Aber eins ist möglich: man kann den Unterricht von Gott verwässern, oberflächlich machen, man kann ihn der Jugend verächtlich machen, man kann ihm ein Armutszeugnis ausstellen, indem man ihm unter den Lehrgegenständen der Schule die unterste Stufe anweist, anstatt ihm in der Kirche und vor allem dort seine alte ehrwürdige, jung und alt anziehende Stelle wieder zu erobern. Mit dreißig Minuten wöchentlich wird das allerdings nicht gelingen.

Die zufriedenen Schweden.

(Telegramm unseres Korrespondenten.)

Stockholm, 5. Mai.

Aus den Erörterungen der hiesigen Presse über den neuen Handelsvertrag mit Deutschland klingt überall die Note der Befriedigung über die von Schweden erzielten Erfolge durch. Man spricht von einem Ausgleich der Zugeständnisse, aber nirgends wird der Gedanke laut, daß Grund bestehe, den Vertrag anzufechten. Das „Stockholms Dagblad" äußert folgendes Urteil: „Fragt man nach dem Gewinn, der sich für jedes der beiden Länder bei dem Vertrag ergibt, so ist die Antwort schwer. Deutschlands Ausfuhr nach Schweden ist weit größer als unsere Ausfuhr nach Deutschland; deshalb können in vielen Fällen Zugeständnisse auf unserer Seite größere Bedeutung für Deutschland haben als die entsprechenden deutschen Zugeständisse für uns. Es ist zweifellos, daß unser Export die gewonnenen Zugeständnisse nötig hat und vor allem der Sicherheit einer mehrjährigen Abmachung bedarf. Jeder Gewinn muß schließlich mit einem Zugeständnis erkauft werden, doch dürfen wir unseren Unterhändlern für das gewonnene Resultat dankbar sein, das beider Länder Hauptinteresse gewahrt hat. Unser Reichstag hat jetzt den Vertrag gutzuheißen oder zu verwerfen. Doch ist seine Annahme zu erwarten." „Nya Dagligt allehanda" schreibt: „Gewinn und Verlust wiegen sich auf. Wenigstens imponiert das Gewinnkonto durch seine Länge, doch ist auch das Verlustkonto bedeutend, da es so wichtigen Industrien, wie der Textil-, Eisenwaren- und elektrischen Industrie verminderten Schutz gewährt." (Vermindert gegen den neuen autonomen, aber nicht gegen den bisherigen Tarif. Die Red.) „Aftonbladet" schreibt: „Im ganzen kann man von dem Vertrag sagen, daß er den status quo fortbestehen läßt (!). Auf beiden Seiten hat man Zugeständnisse in den Punkten gemacht, bei denen eine Verschärfung der früheren Zollsätze beschlossen war, doch scheint Schwedens Stellung in einigen Punkten, so bei bearbeiteten Steinen, verschlechtert zu sein. Bedauerlich ist auch, daß für die wichtige Tischlerindustrie die jetzt geltenden Zollsätze noch nicht erniedrigt (!) werden konnten. Die Interessen wichtiger schwedischer Exportindustrien sind demnach nicht genügend wahrgenommen. Dennoch ist die Annahme des Traktats einem längeren Provisorium oder einem für beide Teile schädlichen Zollkrieg vorzuziehen."

Das Lichtspielzeug.

es war mehr eine Arbeit. Hier und da war es ein
häufiger ein Entsetzen.

also daeüber entscheiden, ob die Kolonne Vrulaeb in die Hauptstadt einziehen oder das Territorium der plündernden Stämme heimsuchen oder aber nach Mekines umrschieren wird. Wenn der Einzug in Fez oder die Züchtigung gewisser Stämme für unnötig erachtet werden, wird die Kolonne durch das Gebiet des Zaerstammes nach der Küste zurückkehren. Auf dem Gebiet dieses Stammes wurden bekanntlich im Januar der französische Leutnant Marchand, Wachtmeister Hyvert und einige Soldaten vom französischen Okkupationskorps in der Schauja überfallen und getötet. Eine Bestrafung der Zaers für diesen Ueberfall ist bisher noch nicht erfolgt. Trotz des Drängens von seiten gewisser Kreise, so schließt der „Matin", ist die Regierung fest entschlossen, keine Expedition, welche von der algierischen Grenze ausgehen würde, zu gestatten, da eine solche Expedition für überflüssig erachtet werde."

Zwischen Albanesen und Türken.

(Von unserem Spezialkorrespondenten.)

Cetinje, 5. Mai.

Es war etwas langweilig geworden in Podgoritza. Aufständische Albanesen, teils verwundet, teils einfach hungrig, sah man an jedem Tage; dieses Schauspiel hatte den Reiz der Neuheit bereits eingebüßt, ebenso wie das, welches die von Tuzi herüberkommenden türkischen Soldaten boten, die an der nur drei Kilometer von Podgoritza entfernten Grenze sich verproviantierten. Sie waren es auch in erster Linie, die den Preis der Lebensmittel zu einer in dortigen Gegenden ganz unbekannten Höhe trieben, die im Verein mit dem Mangel an einigermaßen menschenwürdigen Quartieren Podgoritza zu einem in wenig angenehmen Aufenthalt gestalteten. Die meisten Berichterstatter zogen es daher vor, in Cetinje zu wohnen und jeden Morgen mit dem Postautomobil oder mit Fuhrwerk herüberzukommen. Dies hatte aber den Nachteil, daß sie, wenn es losging, nicht immer zur Stelle waren, so daß sie, nur um ein Beispiel anzuführen, das in seinem Verlauf sich äußerst lehrreich für jeden Militär entwickelnde Gefecht bei Hum gänzlich versäumten.

So streng der in Podgoritza kommandierende montenegrinische Divisionsgeneral Janko Vukatitsch in bezug auf die Wahrung der Neutralität verfuhr, viel strenger, als nach meinen eigenen Beobachtungen die Belgier 1870 nach der Schlacht bei Sedan, so entgegenkommend war er gegen die von seiten der Vertreter der Presse geäußerten Wünsche. Er erhob keinerlei Einwendung, als er erfuhr, daß ich beabsichtige, den Versuch zu machen, durch die Aufständischen hindurch nach Skutari zu kommen, ein Unternehmen, dessen Wagehalsigkeit dem Unkundigen größer erscheint, als sie in Wirklichkeit ist. Denn es handelte sich in der Hauptsache darum, einen Häuptling der Aufständischen dazu zu bewegen, mir sein „Wort", das heißt die Bürgschaft zu geben, daß er mich unter seinen Schutz nehme. Dieses „Wort" hält der Albanese des Hochlands so unverbrüchlich, daß er sich eher in Stücke hauen ließe, als zugäbe, daß seinem Gastfreund auch nur ein Haar gekrümmt werde.

Da ich des Ghegischen, der Sprache der Hochlandsalbanesen, nicht mächtig bin, handelte es sich zunächst darum, einen der unter montenegrinischer Herrschaft stehenden Albanesen, die zum großen Teil noch Ghegisch sprechen, dafür zu gewinnen, daß er mich bis zu seinen Stammesgenossen begleitete und die Verhandlung mit diesen führte. Das war bald geschehen. Milka — das war der Vorname meines Begleiters, der hier mit Vorliebe statt des Familiennamens angewandt wird — war ein nicht gerade sehr vertrauenserweckend dreinschauender, hochgewachsener älterer Mann, der das albanesische Kostüm mit der charakteristischen Lammfellmütze und den hohen schwarzen Ledergamaschen trug. Bewaffnet durfte er natürlich die Grenze nicht überschreiten; das gestattete der montenegrinische Grenzkordon nicht. Daß es hier und da doch einmal vorgekommen ist, daß einzelne montenegrinische Albanesen oder auch kleine Trupps derselben sich bei Nacht über die Grenze schlichen, war bei der Beschaffenheit der letzteren, die meilenweit über fast unzulängliche Bergrücken führt, nicht zu verhüten. Wie mochten aber kaum ein Kilometer über die Grenze hinweg sein, als er einige Schritte von dem Weg abbog und aus einer Höhlung unter einem großen, überhängenden Felsblock einen Revolver und eine jener alten, langläufigen und am Kolben mit Messing beschlagenen Pistolen hervorzog, die in hiesiger Gegend noch häufig im Gebrauch sind. Es sind natürliche Vorderlader, und ihre Fabrikation datiert wohl schon um ein Jahrhundert zurück. Bisweilen findet man in Oberalbanien übrigens selbst noch Feuersteinflinten und ebensolche Pistolen, neben ihnen aber die modernsten, von Italien importierten Repetiergewehre und Browningpistolen.

Ungefähr zwei Stunden mochten wir schon marschiert sein, ohne daß ich eines Menschen ansichtig geworden wäre. Als ich zu meinem Führer, der ein ganz leidliches Italienisch mit der an der Adria üblichen, an das Venezianische erinnernden Dialektfärbung sprach, meiner Verwunderung hierüber Worte gab, lachte er und meinte, die Ghegen seien schon da, ich sehe sie nur nicht. „Wo sind sie?" fragte ich. Er deutete zur Linken aufwärts. Mit Hilfe meines Kriastechers entdeckte ich hoch oben am Rande einer Felsspalte, die sich nach innen zu einer Schlucht zu erweitern schien, eine Anzahl hochgewachsener Gestalten in albanesischer Tracht. Sie hatten ihren Posten gut gewählt; von ihm aus beherrschten sie mit ihren Gewehren auf eine Entfernung von mindestens drei Kilometer vollständig den in der Richtung nach Skutari hin verlaufenden Weg, während sie selbst sich ständig in Deckung halten konnten und selbst ohne eine solche nur durch den schwierigen Schuß mit einer Elevation von zirka fünfzig Grad zu erreichen waren. Unser Kommen war ihnen nicht entgangen, aber sie maßen ihm augenscheinlich keine Bedeutung bei.

Ich fing Milko, der als Schiffer im Auslande gewesen war und sich einen weiteren Blick erworben hatte als die meisten seiner Landsleute, ab er glaube, daß es diesen gelingen werde, die Türken zurückzuschlagen.

Der bis dahin Schweigsame wurde plötzlich beredt.

„Die Kugel des Ghegen trifft nicht den Fels, sie trifft den Türken," rief er. „Und wenn kommen tausend Türken, und noch einmal tausend und noch einmal, sie werden müssen sterben alle. Vielleicht, daß wir werden haben immer mehr Türken und nicht mehr Kugeln. Aber dann wir gehen darthin" — er wies nach Osten, wo die aufsteigende Sonne eben über die schwärzlich schimmernden, schroff gezackten Bergkämme emportauchte — „und dort der Türke nicht kann kommen mit uns."

„Warum nicht?"

Er schaute auf mich, als begriffe er nicht, daß ein anscheinend vernünftiger Mensch eine solche Frage stellen könne. „Dort alles Fels," sagte er dann mit Nachdruck.

„Gut. Aber der Türke kann auch in die Felsengegend eindringen."

„Dort ein Albanese tötet zehn Türken."

„Und wenn der Padischah an Stelle der Getöteten immer neue Truppen sendet?"

„Dort ist kein Kukuruz, keine Kartoffel, nichts zu essen. Die Türken wollen essen."

„Sie werden mitbringen, was sie brauchen."

„Sie können nicht bleiben dort oben. Ist Land für Albanesen, nicht Land für Türken."

Ich fühlte nicht den Beruf in mir, seine Zuversicht zu erschüttern, und schwieg daher. Wir waren mittlerweile rüstig weitergewandert und sahen von einer Anhöhe aus, die meiner Karte nach nordöstlich von Jezar liegen mußte, den See von Skutari. Mein Führer sagte mir, daß wir hier aus dem Gebiet der Klementi in das der Krstrati gekommen seien, und daß er nicht mehr weit mitgehen könne, da die Türken nicht mehr weit entfernt sein könnten. Er spähte scharf nach allen Seiten aus.

„Sind hier nach Aufständische in der Nähe?" frug ich ihn.

„Wer weiß, wo sie sind," entgegnete er langsam. „Sie sind heute hier und morgen dort."

Wir setzten uns zum Frühstück, das uns nach dem langen und angestrengten Marsch vortrefflich mundete. Er hatte hierzu geschickt einen Ort gewählt, der uns einen weiten Ueberblick über das Vorterrain gestattete, während wir selbst gegen dieses zu vollständig gedeckt waren. Die unablässigen Fehden zwischen den einzelnen Stämmen haben in allen diesen Nordalbaniern eine taktische Routine erzeugt, die den Türken viel zu schaffen machen wird.

Nach dem Frühstück marschierten wir noch etwa eine Stunde. Dann machte er plötzlich Halt und wies auf einige dunkle Punkte am Hang eines langen Bergrückens, an dem ein Flüßchen sich in der Richtung nach dem See zu hinzog. „Türken!" sagte er lakonisch.

Ein Blick durch mein Fernrohr bestätigte seine Aussage. Weiter konnte ich ihn nicht mitnehmen, ohne ihn einer schweren Gefahr auszusetzen. Ich verabschiedete ihn mit einer reichlichen Belohnung und schritt dann allein munter vorwärts.

(Ein zweiter Brief folgt.)

Lloyd Georges Sozialpolitik.

(Telegramm unseres Korrespondenten.)

β London, 5. Mai.

Die erste Lesung von Lloyd Georges Versicherungsbill wurde unter lauten Ehrers vom Unterhause um elf Uhr abends angenommen. Die Bill findet im Volke ungeteilten Beifall. Einige Schlotjunker und Eisenbahnkönige jammern natürlich über Schädigung ihrer Interessen und behaupten, die Industrie würde darunter leiden, daß sie nun auch, wie die Industrie der Konkurrenzländer schon längst, etwas von den sozialen Lasten zu spüren bekommt. Um die Erhaltung einer tüchtigen Arbeiterschaft wirklich besorgte Arbeitgeber, wie die Besitzer der Sunlightseifenfabrik von Lever, bedauern dagegen, daß der Beitrag der Arbeitgeber und des Staates nicht gleichmäßig mit dem der Arbeiter auf vier Pence, sondern niedriger angesetzt worden ist. Aus dem Eifer, mit dem sich gestern abend die Arbeiter auf den sie nach Hause führenden Zügen in die Lektüre der Rede des Schatzkanzlers vertieften, ließ sich erkennen, daß

liegen. [illegible] ohne und Gehalter [illegible] in der [illegible] würden.

schaft zu [illegible] bsgemeinschaften überging, um mit den an Zahl Schiffsgeschwindigkeit um fast 100 Prozent — führte in fast

Leo Frobenius.

Der Afrikaforscher als Geschichtsphilosoph.

Von Hans Mühlestein.

Es ist an der Zeit, daß sich die weitesten Kreise der gebildeten Welt Deutschlands Rechenschaft davon ablegen, was sie in der Forschergestalt von Leo Frobenius besitzen. Die Erkenntnis der Bedeutung seiner Taten und Werke ist in Frankreich und England im Wachsen begriffen. So publiziert z. B. die durch ihren wissenschaftlichen wie durch ihren künstlerischen Ernst anerkannt führende Kunstzeitschrift in Paris, die „Cahiers d'Art", nun fast in jeder Nummer glänzend illustrierte Berichte von den neuesten Entdeckungen von Frobenius. Gemeint ist die großartige Reihe prähistorischer Felsbilderkunst in Südafrika, die diese Weltgegend, dank Frobenius, mit einem Schlag als gleichwertig in den großen Zusammenhang steinzeitlicher Urkunst einreiht.

In Südafrika selbst hat man die Bedeutung dieser noch kaum zum Abschluß gelangten neuesten (der neunten) Frobeniusschen Afrika-Expedition rasch begriffen. Schon im August bildete die Ausstellung von über 500 von Frobenius gesammelten, originalgetreuen Nachbildungen südafrikanischer Felsbilder die große Sensation des in Johannisburg tagenden britischen Forscherkongresses und wirkte sich sensationell auch in der gesamten wissenschaftlichen Welt aus. Und erst kürzlich brachte die Presse die Nachricht, daß die südafrikanische Regierung den Forscher bei Gelegenheit des Abschlusses seiner anderthalbjährigen Expedition durch den Mund des Verkehrsministers als einen „neuen Kolumbus Südafrikas" feierte und beschloß, das Gebiet seiner neuesten Entdeckungen und Forschungen durch Gesetz-Entwurf zum nationalen Denkmal-Schutzgebiet zu erklären.

Es ist daher wohl angemessen, gerade in diesen Tagen einmal wieder den Blick auf das Grundsätzliche des Frobeniusschen Lebenswerkes zu lenken. Und geschähe es auch nur, um dem Forscher, der jetzt von seiner ruhmreichen südafrikanischen Entdeckungsfahrt nach Deutschland zurückkehrt, den schuldigen Tribut der Begrüßung zu entbieten.

Erst Leo Frobenius hat in einem für uns entscheidenden Sinne „Afrika" wiederentdeckt: er ist der Entdecker der Geschichtstiefe dieses Erdteils. Er hat die Tiefe der Zeiten in Afrika zum Reden gebracht wie kein zweiter.

Gewiß, partiell haben auch andere vor ihm tiefe Schächte hinuntergebohrt, aber Einzelschächte da und dort, ohne jede Verbindung untereinander. So Flinders Petrie in Aegypten — aber dieser ist (wie etwa auch J. de Morgan), trotz kühner prähistorischer Perspektiven, eigentlich nie aus dem Bannkreis der klassisch-ägyptologischen Archäologie herausgetreten. So ferner B. G. M. Flamand in Nordwestafrika — aber er hat kein rechtes Vertrauen zu dessen Geschichtstiefe fassen können und hat darum durch seine Autorität die Forschung lange verhindert, das riesige Patrimonium der paläolithischen Kunst in diesem Teil Afrikas als solches zu erkennen. So etwa auch R. N. Hall in Südafrika, der die rätselhafte Ruinenstätte von Simbabwe gründlich erforschte. Aber dieser — auch er ohne eigentlichen Sinn für die Geschichtstiefe — ermangelte außerdem, wie fast alle übrigen „Prähistoriker" Afrikas, der wirklich lebendigen und elementaren Kraft, die innere Beziehung der Ruinen zum lebenden Afrika als einem Ganzen herzustellen.

In Frobenius nun ist es die seltene Vereinigung ethnologischer und prähistarischer Methoden, die glückliche Verbindung des tatsachenhungrigen Entdeckersinnes mit echtem und kühnem geschichtsphilosophischem Geist, was ihn so einzigartig befähigte, die Ganzheit des afrikanischen Kompleges zum Leben zu erwecken. Ihm als einzigem ist es darum gelungen, „Afrika" als Ganzes — unter organischem Einfluß des Gesamtphänomens „Aegypten" — der Sphäre des bloßen Spezialistentums sowohl wie dem scheinwissenschaftlichen Interesse stupiden Kolonistenwahns zu entreißen und zu einer Angelegenheit der Weltkulturgeschichte und daher der allgemeinen Bildung zu machen.

Ein Beispiel statt vieler: Aller Welt sind heute die grandiosen prähistorischen Felsbilder in den Gebirgsketten Nordwestafrikas bekannt. Flamand hat sie als Erster systematisch erforscht, wenn auch erst posteum im Zusammenhang publiziert („Les pierres écrites", 1921). Frobenius hat sie bereits im Jahre 1914, auf seiner sechsten Afrika-Expedition, an Ort und Stelle gründlich studiert und als erster in umfassendem Maßstab wissenschaftlich aufgenommen, wobei er zahlreiche neue hinzuentdeckte. Das Resultat ist sein monumentales, mit schönen Tafeln ausgestattetes Werk „Hadschra Maktuba" (Kurt Wolff Verlag, München 1925), zu dem der berühmte Prähistoriker Hugo Obermaier ein wertvolles Kapitel beisteuerte. Seitdem hat außerdem Herbert Kühn, auf den Spuren Flamands und Frobenius', diese Felsbilder weiter erforscht und ihre älteste Gruppe, vom Fachstandpunkt des Prähistorikers, zum erstenmal und wohl endgültig als dritte geschlossene Einheit der paläolithischen Kunst — neben denen der franko-kantabrischen Höhlen- und der ostspanischen Felsenkunst — nachgewiesen.

Nun, unter diesen paläolithischen Felsbildern Nordafrikas stoßen wir immer wieder auf besonders eindrucksvolle Darstellungen eines Widders mit der Sonnenscheibe auf dem Haupte, vor dem meist eine männliche Figur in kultischer Haltung, mit erhobenen Armen und gespreizten Händen, steht. Wie hat nun Frobenius „das lebendige Leben jener uralten Werke" für unser heutiges Verständnis gehoben und geborgen? Er hat mit einem Glauben und einer Energie wie bisher kein Prähistoriker und kein Ethnologe den Sagenschatz der Ureinwohner, der Berber, erforscht — bis er bei deren letztem noch freilebenden, tief in die südliche Sahara verdrängten Stamm, den Kabylen, auf die Reste einer gewaltigen urzeitlichen Kosmogonie stieß und darin auch richtig je einen heute noch lebenden Mythos vom „Urwidder" — wie auch vom „Urbüffel" — fand. (Auch dies geschah auf seiner 6. Aseika-Expedition, 1914.) Ich gebe hier den Schluß der von Frobenius im ersten Band („Volksmärchen der Kabylen") der einzigartigen Sammlung „Atlantis"[1]) geborgenen Widder-Mythe wieder:

Der erste Widder, den die erste Muttee der Welt gebildet hatte, ist nicht wie andere Tiere gestorben. Er lief eines Tages hoch in das Gebirge; so hoch, daß er mit seinem Kopfe gegen die aufsteigende Sonne stieß. Die Sonne hastete an ihm und so wandert er von da an mit ihr.

Es gab früher auch ein Bild des Widders, das war oberhalb von Hâlhar. Davor war ein Mensch zu sehen, der wie die andern Menschen nach der echten Zeit für Saat und Ernte fragte. Dieses Bild ist aber nur noch in wenigen Stücken zu sehen; denn als der große Frost über die Erde kam, zerstörte er nicht nur die Mutter der Welt, sondern auch Felsen. Und in jedem Jahre zerstört die Kälte ein wenig von dem Bilde des ersten Widders.

Hier haben wir einen echten Eiszeit-Mythos vor uns, durch Jahrzehntausende mündlich auf uns herabgebracht bis tief in unsere Tage. Und dies bei einem Volke, das heute viele hundert Kilometer südlicher wohnt als seine vorislamischen Vorfahren und deren Felsbildwerke! Wahrlich, Frobenius hat recht, wenn er erschauernd ausruft: „Hier lebt noch eine uralte Weltanschauung, lebt vor unseren Augen!" Er hat recht, wenn er von uns fordert: „Macht euch einmal klar, was es heißt, daß unter diesem lebendigen Atem der kabylischen Weltanschauung die vielen Jahrtausende alten, seit Jahrtausenden dem Menschen unverständlich, fremd und tot gewordenen einsamen Felsbilder der Oeden des Sahara-Atlas wieder zu sprechen beginnen!"

Durch solch urlebendige „ethnologische" Wissenschaft macht Frobenius uns jedoch nicht nur bereits entdeckte Steinzeitkunst nachträglich „lesbar", sondern er entdeckt auch völlig neu eine ganze Gruppe solcher Kunst durch umgekehrte Anwendung dieser Methode. Eine Legende — die von Goll Ajuz (vergl. „Mitteilungen des Forschungsinstituts für Kulturmorphologie", 1927, S. 30/31) —, die er im Jahre 1912 eingesammelt hatte und die offensichtlich das Verstehen von (bisher unbekannten) Felsbildern in einer bestimmten Region mythisch erklären will, wird im Jahre 1926 die Veranlassung zu methodischer Erforschung des Etbai, d. h. der Nubischen Wüste zwischen dem Nil, dem Roten Meer und Abessinien. Es ist die achte Frobeniusche Afrika-Expedition, die zur Entdeckung der kulturgeschichtlich unschätzbaren nubischen Felsbilder-Gruppe führt! Diese Gruppe nämlich erweist sich sowohl kunst- wie kulthistorisch als eine genaue Fortsetzung der Felsbilderkunst Nordwestafrikas (selbst die Zwischenglieder der West-Ost-Expansion sind in einer Reihe von Stationen quer durch die ganze Sahara nachweisbar, wie bei Kühn nachzulesen ist). Sie ist das längst gesuchte Bindeglied zwischen dem westlichen Paläolithikum (und damit der ältesten bekannten Menschheitskultur) und dem ägyptischen Neolithikum, in engster Verbindung mit der prädynastisch-ägyptischen Kultur, wenn nicht identisch mit ihr. Diese Entdeckung, mag sie heute auch von der Prähistorie und der Aegyptologie noch gar nicht ausgewertet sein, ist von der allergrößten Tragweite: sie füllt eine der klassischsten Lücken zwischen „Vorgeschichte" und „Geschichte" und knüpft einen festen Faden von der paläolithischen Kultur Westeuropas und Nordwestafrikas bis zum Aufstieg der Pharaonen und durch deren Jahrtausendreihe herab bis zur Antike und zu uns. Abermals hat Frobenius recht, wenn er ausruft: „Bedenkt, was es heißt, daß auch dem grauen Altertum, was sich heute uns enthüllt, ein Rätsel war!"

Zum Ueberfluß wird dieser Faden noch fester geknüpft durch eine weitere Konsequenz jener ersterwähnten Entdeckung: der Sicherung der paläolithischen Widder-Felsbilder des Sahara-Atlas als Widder-Sonnenkult-Bilder vermöge des lebenden Kabylen-Mythos, der auf diese Felsbilder selbst noch direkt Bezug nimmt. Aus dieser Entdeckung nämlich folgt, daß der höchste Gott Altägyptens, der widderköpfige Sonnengott Ammon, niemand anders war als der paläolithische Sonnenwidder der Urberber des westlichen Nordafrika! Schon vor den Aegyptern haben Berber, die Bewohner der Ammonsoase in der Libyschen Wüste — weit westlich vom Nil —, diesen Gott verehrt und die Ammonsidee von dort bereits in prädynastischer Zeit nach Aegypten hineingetragen (Noch der große Alexander ist in die Ammonsoase gepilgert und hat dieser urältesten uns bekannten Sonnengottheit in besonders feierlicher Weise gehuldigt!) Durch die Erforschung der heutigen kabylischen Sagen seitens Frobenius ist, somit nur die nordwestafrikanische Felsbilderfrage in ihrem entscheidenden Kern gelöst, sondern auch umgekehrt ist der zentrale Kult Aegyptens, und damit der Wachstumsgrund seiner ganzen Jahrtausende alten Kultur in ihrer Genesis endgültig aufgeklärt! Und diese Genesis [illegible]

[1]) Die Sammlung „Atlantis. Volksmärchen und Volksdichtungen Afrikas" ist in 12 Bänden bei Eugen Diederichs in Jena 1921 bis 28 erschienen. Die Bände enthalten, von Frobenius reich kommentiert und illustriert und mit zahlreichen, einzigartig instruktiven Spezialkärtchen versehen, das ganze geistige Patrimonium eines Weltteils, so wie es mündlich auf uns gekommen ist. Das Verdienst, die Mythen und Märchen unter gewaltigen Mühen gesammelt und uns zugänglich gemacht zu haben, ist ein um so größeres, als diese ganze ursprüngliche Welt durch den europäischen Einfluß rettungslos auf den Aussterbe-Etat gesetzt worden ist.

Abreden mit den ausländischen Reedern sich weiter entwickeln, zu einer Art Frachenmonopol führen könnte, dessen Auswirkungen für die Exportfähigkeit nicht unterschätzt werden sollen. Hier liegt die allgemein wirtschaftliche Verantwortung der Schiffahrtsführer, von denen man weiß, daß sie offiziell immer wieder die Aufgabe der Schiffahrt als Dienerin der nationalen Wirtschaft betonen. Von ihnen erwarten

[illegible] Wolff sta[illegible] die Brüder Fritz und August Nogens und ihre Mutter, Frau Kaehler, aus der Haft als Zeugen vorgeführt. Die Verhandlung begann mit der Vernehmung der Frau Kaehler.

Freitod eines Professors. In Zürich hat der Professor der Zoologie, E. Keller, im Zürcher See freiwillig den Tod gesucht. Keller stand im 87. Lebensjahre und war seit 53 Jahren im Amte.

Dampfers wurden um 23 Uhr mit dem fahrplanmäßigen türkischen Expreßdampfer „Gueldjemal“ nach Konstantinopel weiterbefördert, wo sie die programmäßig geplanten Ausflüge und Besichtigungen vornehmen werden. Nachdem die Passagiere die „Oceana“ verlassen hatten, wurde mit den Abschleppversuchen begonnen, und man hofft, dann die Reise mit den Passagieren wieder fortsetzen zu können.

[illegible] vielmehr hat sie vom Direktor alarmierte Polizei zwei Trupps, die sich nachts gegen 12 Uhr dem Heim näherten, festgenommen, bevor diese noch aggressiv werden konnten. Die eine Abteilung, die aus etwa 25 Mann bestand, leistete keine große Gegenwehr. Auch der zweite Trupp, in Stärke von 75 Personen wurde erst tätlich, als die Polizei zur Festnahme schritt. Ein Schuß auf einen Landjäger verfehlte sein Ziel. Etwa 10 Personen sind entkommen. Die übrigen, in Stärke von rund 90 Mann, wurden in das Polizeipräsidium in Potsdam geschafft. Die Verhafteten bestritten, irgendetwas von einem Angriff auf Struweshof gewußt zu haben. Sie seien lediglich ein Sportverein, der eine nächtliche Marschübung vorgenommen habe. Verdächtig ist allerdings, daß sie mehrere Revolver, Dolche und Schlagringe in den Chausseegraben geworfen hatten, wo die Polizei die Waffen fand. Die Untersuchung ist noch nicht abgeschlossen und wird sich wohl auch mit den beiden rätselhaften Fremden zu befassen haben, die ein paar Tage vor dem Zusammenstoß Zöglinge des Heims aufgefordert haben sollen, in der Nacht zum Sonntag ihre Lehrer zu überwältigen und mit ihren „Erlösern“ nach Berlin zu ziehen.

Gestörtes Fest.

(Drahtmeldung unseres Korrespondenten.)

✠ Paris, 24. März. Bei der Einweihung des Indochinesischen Hauses in der Pariser Universitätsstadt ist es zu Ruhestörungen durch nationalistisch und kommunistisch gesinnte Studenten gekommen, wobei die Polizei zur Verhaftung mehrerer Studenten geschritten ist. Die Einweihung, der der Präsident der Republik, einige Minister, zahlreiche Universitätsbehörden und der Kaiser von Annam beiwohnten, nahm zunächst den vorgeschriebenen Verlauf. Als aber der Vertreter der indochinesischen Studenten zu einer Dankesansprache das Wort ergreifen mußte, erschollen aus den Reihen der versammelten Studenten die Rufe: „Hört diesen Verräter nicht an, er hat kein Recht, in unserem Namen zu sprechen!“ Gleichzeitig wurde eine Anzahl von Flugblättern ausgestreut, in denen die Befreiung der politischen Gefangenen in Indochina und namentlich der infolge des vor einigen Wochen niedergeschlagenen Aufstands von Yen-Bay Verurteilten gefordert wurde. Diese Kundgebung hat einen großen Tumult hervorgerufen, und die Einweihungszeremonie mußte unterbrochen werden, während die herbeigeeilte Polizei die an dem Tumult und an der Verteilung der Flugblätter beteiligten Studenten festnahm. Auch auf der Straße, wo zahlreiche indochinesische Studenten zu manifestieren suchten, wurden Verhaftungen vorgenommen. Die Zahl der festgenommenen Studenten wird mit 15 angegeben. Die Zeremonie konnte sodann zu Ende geführt werden.

Berichtigung.

Im Montag-Morgenblatt war eine Meldung unseres ✠-Korrespondenten über eine Rede des Reichsernährungsministers Dietrich vor dem Landwirtschaftlichen Club enthalten, die infolge eines Versehens aus Paris datiert war. Die Rede war tatsächlich in Karlsruhe gehalten worden.

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in den Westen, in die paläolithische Capsien-Kultur, die ganz Nordwest-Afrika und Südwest-Europa während der Eiszeit und ersten Nacheiszeit in eine gigantische — „atlantische“! — Kultur-Einheit zusammenband. Für den Zusammenhang dieser Kultur-Einheit zwischen Nordafrika und Westeuropa in der Eiszeit gibt Frobenius selbst (besonders im I. Teil der „Monumenta Terrarum“, Bd. 7 seiner gesammelten Werke „Erlebte Erdteile“[2]) eine Fülle von Fingerzeigen, wenn auch künstig, nachdem — während der Abwesenheit von Frobenius in Afrika — Herman Wirths symbol- und schriftgeschichtliche Entdeckungen auf den Plan getreten sind, mit der Genesis des Ganzen dieser Einheit selbst (in der die Capsien-Einflüsse nach Europa nur Rückflüsse bedeuten!) noch weiter nach Westen und Norden, bis auf die verschwundene „Atlantis“ zurück, ja in Wahrheit vielleicht bis Nordamerika, wird herausgerückt werden müssen (was Frobenius' Entdeckungen nur auf die glücklichste Weise ergänzen, in keinem entscheidenden Punkt widerlegen wird).

Wenn wir nun — um nur bei diesem einen Motiv, dem Widderkult zu bleiben — durch Frobenius weiter erfahren, daß nicht nur bei den Kabylen, bei denen der Widdergott die Feste regelt, sondern auch bei den Yoruba, den in den Nigerbogen hinabgedrängten Nachfahren der antiken Mittelmeer-„Garamanten“, Widdermythos und -kult noch heute leben, daß auch die Nomaden- und Gebirgsfessaner die Sonne heute noch als einen Widder auffassen, der von Zeit zu Zeit aus dunklen Wolken (als Gewittergott) Blitze schleudert; daß die Haussa behaupten, die Sonne werde mit einem Widder zusammen zeitweise in einer Steinkiste (= die Wintersonnenwende als Dolmen, als „Wintergrab“ der Sonne!) aufbewahrt, um daraus wieder befreit zu werden (= Wiederaufstieg der Sonne, Jahresanfang); ja, daß bei den verschiedensten Stämmen — von den Kabylen der Saharaedene bis zu den Bischarin in der Nubischen Wüste — alte, steinzeitliche Widder-Felsbilder selbst immer noch lebendige Kultstätten darstellen, an denen für gute Ernte, für Gesundheit usw. auch heute noch heimlich gebetet und gar Blut-, besonders auch, wie z. B. bei den Bischarin, Widder-Opfer dargebracht werden; und daß schließlich der lebendige Kultwidder selbst an den Fürstenhöfen des Sudan heute noch hochverehrt herumläuft — dann ist es wahrlich keine Hyperbel, „Afrika“ als die noch heute lebende Urzeit der Menschheit zu bezeichnen und Frobenius als den eigentlichen Entdecker dieses „Afrika“, als den Enthüller seiner Geschichtstiefe! Und wer dürfte es wagen, angesichts dieser wirklich erstmaligen Entschleierung der geistesgeschichtlichen Einheit und Zeitentiefe des Erdteils, Frobenius das Recht bestreiten, eines seiner synthetischen Hauptwerke „Das unbekannte Afrika“[3]) zu nennen?

Nun hat sich ja Frobenius mit seinen Forschungen nicht auf Afrika beschränkt, sondern systematisch den Gesamtraum der Erde umgreifende, die Gesamtzeit menschlichen Daseins umfassende kultur- und geschichtsphilosophische Untersuchungen angestellt, die besonders in den Bänden „Paideuma“ und „Monumenta Terrarum“ (Bd. 4 und 7 der „Erlebten Erdteile“) niedergelegt sind. Es ist unmöglich, hier auch nur eine Ahnung von dem Reichtum der Gedanken zu geben, der in dem heute schon fast unübersehbaren literarischen Werk von Frobenius verstreut ist. Vieles an dem vulkanisch-stoßweise erzeugten Werk mag voldersprucksvoll sein und oft zu heftigem Einspruch anreizen. Es ist ja ganz und gar von leidenschaftlich erlebten oder konquistadorisch vollzogenen Forschungsreisen — mithin von Tat-, nicht von Schreibtisch-Impulsen — eingegeben, gespeist und rhythmisiert. Die tragende Einheit liegt nicht so sehr in den Werken selbst als in dem Proteus, der sie zeugte. Die zeugende Kraft aber holte sich dieser Proteus einer neuen Wissenschaft aus der stets erneuerten Berührung mit afrikanischer Erde, mit dem kontinentalen Koloß, der auch geophysikalisch der Schwerpunkt des Tropengürtels ist.

Frobenius hat sich im Tagebuch seiner siebenten Afrikafahrt (einer „Kriegs“fahrt im Jahre 1915; s. Bd. 3 der „Erlebten Erdteile“) als Frucht einer tiefen Erschütterung und inneren Umkehr für die Zukunft die Aufgabe gestellt: „In Zukunft heißt es, das Werk am heimischen Kontinent fortsetzen; jetzt gilt es, Europa und Deutschland zu verstehen. Und da wird es sich nun zeigen müssen, ob das, was in den zehn Lebensjahren hier draußen in Afrika gewonnen wurde als Form und Sinn, als Handwerkszeug und Handhabe sich bewährt.“ — „Das Wesen des Stils der Kulturen Europas zu erfassen, das wird meine endgültige Aufgabe sein.“ — Darum ist ja auch aus Frobenius' „Afrika-Archichiv“ so logisch und konsequent sein auf universelle Kultur-Synthese gerichtetes „Forschungsinstitut für Kulturmorphologie“ hervorgewachsen. Ein Werk, allem leblosen Akademismus und seinem kleinlichen Kompetenzstreit abgetrotzt von einem einzigen wissenschaftlichen Tatgeist, für den, ganz im Sinne Platons, der „Zweck“ und die einzige Rechtfertigung der Wissenschaft der Sinn, die Einheit und die Ganzheit ihres Objektes ist. „Und daß der Mensch,“ so schrieb Frobenius 1925 ebendort, „sich der Wesenheit seiner Kultur nach Sinn, Raum und Zeit bewußt werde, das halte ich für den Ausgangspunkt einer neuen Weltanschauung, damit die schrecklichen Anklysen und der Materialismus ihr Ende nehmen müssen.“ Den „Poltzisten der Wissenschaft“ sei in Erinnerung gerufen: es ist der Schöpfer des kartographischen Werkes: „Atlas Africanus“[4]), der so spricht — eines Werkes, das, wenn man alles spezialistische Drum und Dran bedenkt, schon für sich allein das ganze Leben eines überaus tüchtigen Gelehrten wissenschaftlich zu rechtfertigen vermöchte.

Nun kehrt Leo Frobenius zum neunten Mal von einer afrikanischen Forschungsreise zurück. Er hat mit diesem letzten Auszug gleich die Kulturseele der ganzen Steinzeit Südafrikas zurückerobert. Und diese Forschertat knüpft Zusammenhänge mit der ältesten Menschheitskultur, der südwesteuropäischen, und eröffnet völlig neue Aussichten auch auf die Geschichtstiefen Europas und der Weltkulturgeschichte überhaupt. Ahnt man jetzt vielleicht die Größe der wissenschaftlichen Vision, welche die Seele dieses Forscherlebens, das Pneuma seiner Werke, das „Paideuma“ seines Forschungsinstitutes ist?

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[2]) Unter dem Obertitel: „Erlebte Erdteile. Ergebnisse eines deutschen Forscherlebens“ hat Leo Frobenius in sieben wundervollen handlichen Bändchen — von denen jedes, auf Dünndruckpapier, über 500 Seiten zählt — mit resoluter Energie selber einen (auch durch den Preis) wahrhaft populären Auszug aus seinem reichen Lebenswerk hergestellt. Nicht allein der Reichtum an wissenschaftlichem Stoff, sondern vor allem auch der Reichtum an herrlichem Temperament und an erquickend offener Menschlichkeit sollte diese Bändchen längst zu echten Volksbüchern des ganzen deutschen Volkes gemacht haben! Hier das Verzeichnis der im Verlag der Frankfurter Societäts-Druckerei von 1924 bis 29 erschienenen Schriften:

1. Ausfahrt: Von der Völkerkunde zum Kulturproblem.
2. Erschlossene Räume: Das Problem Ozeanien.
3. Vom Schreibtisch zum Aequator: Planmäßige Durchwanderung Afrikas.
4. Paideuma: Umrisse einer Kultur- und Seelenlehre.
5. Das sterbende Afrika: Die Seele eines Erdteils.
6. Monumenta Africana: Der Geist eines Erdteils.
7. Monumenta Terrarum: Der Geist über den Erdteilen.

[3]) Das Einleitungskapitel dieses (im C. H. Beck-Verlag, München, 1923, erschienenen) Werkes: „Afrika als Einheit“, sollte den Ausgangspunkt für jeden bilden, der ins Gesamtwerk von Frobenius eindringen will.

[4]) Seit drei Jahren im Verlag Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin, in Einzelheften erscheinend.

Ring- und Boxkampf dressierten Riesenkänguruh. Wenn man dieses Tier auf seinem dicken Schwanze, den es gleichsam als Stuhl gebraucht, dastehen und alle Stöße regelrecht geben und abparieren sieht, wird man unwillkürlich versucht zu glauben, das Tier besitze menschliches Verstand. Als zweites Teil kam die uns schon bekannte reizende Pantomime „Karneval auf dem Eise" zur Darstellung. In diesem „Karneval", der in reicher Ausstattung von weit über 100 Personen ausgeführt wird, ist mit sehr gutem Geschmack das Leben und Treiben auf dem Eise wiedergegeben. Herr Direktor Kreatzer hat alles aufgewandt, um den hohen Ansprüchen, die das Publikum heutzutage an einen größern Zirkus stellt, gerecht zu werden. Es ist ihm in hervorragender Weise gelungen, denn der laute, anhaltende Beifall der Zuschauer gab hierfür ein beredtes Zeugnis. Wir sind überzeugt, daß jeder Besucher die Vorstellungen mit vollster Befriedigung verläßt.

† Im Besitze eines am Freitag Nachmittag wegen Bandendiebstahls festgenommenen Nonnes wurde ein Paar noch neue Damenstiefelstuhle, mit schwarzen Schleifen und Knopflöchern versehen, vorgefunden. Auf den Sohlen befinden sich die eingeprägten Größe Nummern 19, 42, 5. und eine mit Blaustift geschriebene Zahl 4, welche jedenfalls den Preis, 4 Mark, bedeuten soll. Der Mann will die Schuhe, welche er bei einem Althändler verkaufen wollte, auf der Chaussee nach Ratingen gefunden haben, was man ihm aber nicht glaubt. Der rechtmäßige Eigentümer derselben möge sich bei der Kriminal-Abteilung (Polizei-Amt am Markt, Zimmer Nr. 77) wegen der Schuhe besichtigt werden können, melden.

† Bonken am 23. v. Mts. von der hiesigen Strafkammer wegen Vergehens gegen das Nahrungsmittelgesetz zu je 50 M. Geldstrafe verurteilten 20 Metzgern haben 5 von dem Rechtsmittel der Revision Gebrauch gemacht.

† Die Diebe, welche dem Hammelschlächter Borenkamp von seiner Wiese mehrere Hammel gestohlen und abgeschlachtet hatten, sind ermittelt und in Haft genommen worden. Es sind die auf der Oberdüsser Allee Nr. 41 wohnenden Handlunger Gebrüder Mirgeler.

† Der Polizeisergeant Stadenau wurde auf der Ackerstraße in Flingern von mehreren Personen überfallen und mit Messern derart zugerichtet, daß seine Aufnahme in das Marienhospital erfolgen mußte.

—: Herr Gymnasial-Direktor Dr. Matthias

verläßt unsere Stadt, um in Koblenz die bisher von Herrn Dr. Münch innegehabte Stellung eines Provinzial-Schulrates zu übernehmen. Diese Berufung des ausgezeichneten Schulmannes auf einen so wichtigen Posten bedeutet die wohlverdiente Anerkennung, welche die Königliche Staatsregierung dem Wirken des Herrn Dr. Matthias entgegenbringt. Aus diesem Grunde stehen auch wir nicht an, dem jetzigen Herrn Provinzial-Schulrate unsere herzlichen und aufrichtigen Glückwünsche auszusprechen. Das Scheiden des Herrn Dr. Matthias als solches aber geht uns ebenso nahe, wie es in tiefsten Kreisen unserer Bürgerschaft schmerzlich empfunden werden wird. Ungern sehen wir einen Mann unsere Stadt verlassen, der durch seine hohe Intelligenz, seine unermüdliche Berufstreue und vor allem durch das warme, mit- und feinempfindende Gefühl, das er der Jugend entgegenbrachte, die seiner Obhut unterstellten Anstalten zu der Blüte von Musterinstituten entwickelt hat. Herr Direktor Dr. Matthias hat, wie selten ein Anstaltsleiter die unbegrenzte Liebe seiner Schüler, das volle Vertrauen der Eltern und die Verehrung und Anhänglichkeit des mit ihm wirkenden Lehrerkollegiums genossen. In diesen Kreisen wird der Verlust, den Düsseldorf durch seinen Weggang erleidet, am drückten und nachhaltigsten berühren. In seinem Berufe zeichnete Herrn Dr. Matthias überall strenge Objektivität und Unparteilichkeit aus. Mit seinem, abgewogenem Taktgefühle wußte er den bestehenden konfessionellen Verhältnissen Rechnung zu tragen und Gegensätze auf diesem Gebiete nicht aufkommen zu lassen. Und doch war Herr Dr. Matthias ein echter deutscher Mann, der aus seiner politischen Gesinnung keinerlei Hehl machte, sondern offen und männlich für seine Ueberzeugung eintrat. Wo es galt, patriotische Feste durch zündende Rede zu der Höhe weihevoller Veranstaltungen emporzuheben, fand man ihn auf seinem Posten und, wenn die politische Partei, zu der er sich bekannte, nach ihm rief, dann hatte er sich ihr nimmer versagt, selbst dann nicht, wo es sich darum handelte eine Aufgabe zu übernehmen, vor der der Opportunismus hätte Bedenken haben können. Herr Dr. Matthias war ein glühender Verehrer des Fürsten Bismarck und er hat sich stets und unentwegt bei allem Wandel der Zeiten zu dieser Verehrung bekannt. Bildete in seinen patriotischen und politischen Reden eine aus der Ehrlichkeit der Ueberzeugung hervorquillende kernhafte und markige Art des Ausdruckes die oratorische Grundlage, so traten in den literarischen und schöngeistigen Vorträgen des hochgebildeten und unermüdlichen Mannes ein geläutertes, feines Verständnis für das Schöne, das Künstlerische und eine unbestechliche Hingabe an das Wahre und Gute zu Tage. Und diese selben Eigenschaften bekundete der Schriftsteller Matthias. Sein Buch: „Wie erziehen wir unsern Sohn Benjamin?" ist ein pädagogisches Programm getragen auf der einen Seite von hohem, sittlichem Ernst und auf der andern Seite von so viel warmer und gütiger Menschenliebe, wie sie nur in einem goldenen Herzen wohnen kann. Durch den Entschluß, dem an ihn von der Staatsregierung ergangenen Rufe Folge zu leisten, hat Herr Dr. Matthias gezeigt, daß ihm sein Beruf über allem steht. Er scheidet aus einer Stadt, wo er auf die blühenden Erfolge jahrelanger Arbeit schauen darf; er verläßt einen zahlreichen Kreis treuer Freunde und Verehrer; er scheidet von einer politischen Verbindung, in deren Kette er eines der wichtigsten Glieder gebildet hat und er giebt eine Stellung auf, die in materieller Beziehung seinem neuen Posten nicht unwesentlich überlegen war. Dieses Moment ist aber auch geeignet, die Wehmut des Abschieds zu mildern. Ist in ihm doch die Bürgschaft dafür enthalten, daß bei der Leitung des bestimmenden und einflußreichen Amtes, das Herr Dr. Matthias nunmehr übernimmt, die gleichen Ideale und hohen gemuten Gesichtspunkte, denen er bisher gefolgt ist, ausgiebend sein werden. Und das ist eine für die pädagogischen Interessen unserer Rheinprovinz wohl zu würdigende Thatsache. Die Anhänglichkeit und Freundschaft, die Herr Dr. Matthias sich in Düsseldorf erworben hat, werden die Trennung überdauern. Sie sind aufrichtig, warm und treu ebenso wie die guten Wünsche, die wir an dieser Stelle ehrlich als Wortführer des großen Freundeskreises, dann aber auch aus eigenster persönlicher Verehrung und Sympathie zum Ausdrucke gebracht haben.

Aus Rheinland und Westfalen.

* **Mülheim a. d. Ruhr**, 31. Dez. Heute Vormittag gegen 10 Uhr stürzte sich aus dem dritten Stock eines hiesigen Krankenhauses ein gestern Abend dort untergebrachter geisteskranker Mann von etwa 40 Jahren auf die Straße hinab und war alsbald tot.

* **Kaldenkirchen**, 3. Jan. Aus der katholischen Mission in Süd-Schantung sind jetzt Briefe im Mutterhause zu Steyl eingetroffen über jene traurigen Ereignisse, bei welchen zwei Missionare den Tod fanden und die das Eingreifen des Deutschen Reiches bei Kiaotschau im Gefolge hatten. Die Briefe besagen, daß am Vorabend vor Allerheiligen eine Rotte des Missionshaus im Dorfe Tschantja erbrochen habe. Die Missionare Nies und Henle wurden dabei mit Messerstichen ermordet; den Hausvater Stenz, welcher bekanntlich entkam, suchten die Mörder vergebens.

* **Niederurendig**, 1. Jan. Beim Neujahrsanschießen schoß der Buchholter einer hiesigen Brauerei einen ihm in die Schußlinie kommenden Arbeiter in die Brust. Der Getroffene, der Frau und drei unerwachsene Kinder hinterläßt, stürzte sofort tot nieder. Der unglückliche Schütze wurde sofort verhaftet.

* **Wermelskirchen**, 29. Dez. Die Firma Aug. Klönne in Dortmund hat, wie die „Werm. Ztg." vernimmt, durch ihren hier anwesenden Ingenieur erklären lassen, daß sie auf ihre Kosten auch das durch die Explosion zum Teil zerstörte Reiniger- und Apparatenhaus der städtischen Gasanstalt wieder herstellen lassen wolle.

* **Witten**, 30. Dez. Im großen Saale des hiesigen Casinos entstand gestern Abend auf der Bühne Feuer, wodurch die Bühnenvorrichtungen eingeäschert wurden.

* **Erwitte** (Kr. Lippstadt), 1. Jan. Einen Unfall setzen hatte der Kriegsveteran Joseph Gerling in Böckenförde bei Lippstadt 27 Jahre im Arm. Er erhielt in der Schlacht von Mars la-Tour einen Schuß in den rechten Arm, und obwohl die Kugel alsbald entfernt wurde, blieben doch die Schmerzen und steigerten sich immer mehr, so daß der Betreffende sich endlich zu einer Operation im hiesigen Hospital entschloß. Bei dieser Gelegenheit fand man einen ansehnlichen Fetzen der Uniform, der sich so zwischen die Knochen eingeklemmt hatte, daß ein Auseinanderwachsen nicht möglich gewesen war.

* **Soest**, 29. Dez. Einen bösen Ausgang hatte ein Streit nehmen, der unter Arbeitern, welche beim Bahnbau Soest-Belecke-Brilon beschäftigt sind, im Dorfe Wamel ausgebrochen war. Der Arbeiter Schumann, ein 26jähriger junger Mann und gebürtiger Rheinländer, [illegible] so schwer verletzt, daß er als Leiche vom Platze getragen werden mußte. Die Thäter sind die beiden [illegible] Arbeiter Dobbrik und Knbas, sie wurden ins hiesige Gerichtsgefängnis eingeliefert und mußten gestern im Dorfe Körbecke stattgefundenen Obduktion der Leiche des Erschlagenen beiwohnen.

Vermischtes.

* **Berlin**, 30. Dez. Gestern Morgen erschoß sich im Olymptatheater angestellte Direktor der Delphinitruppe, der 38 Jahre alte, aus Florenz gebürtige Angelo Delphini. Er bereiste mit seiner äußerst [illegible] aus vier Herren bestehenden Truppe die ganze Welt. Vor zwei Monaten kam er nach Berlin. Die Wirtschafterin seine Braut, eine frühere Balletänzerin Donner, [illegible] 15 Jahre lang in Paris aufgetreten ist. Delphini verlor vor 2 Jahren seine 39 Jahre alte Frau und war seitdem [illegible]ermütig. Vor einem Jahre verlor er auch sein ältestes Kind, ein acht Jahre altes Mädchen. Nach seiner Verlobung mit Fräulein Donner schien er sich wieder aufzuheitern, und [illegible] großer Zärtlichkeit hing er an seinem jüngsten Kinde. Da starb vor sechs Wochen auch dieses, ein sechsjähriges Mädchen, an der Diphtheritis. Ein neuer und letzter Schlag traf den schwergeprüften Mann am Montag. Seine Braut sagte schon lange den Wunsch, nach Paris zurückzukehren, Delphini aber war diesem Plane durchaus abgeneigt. Er hatte schon alle zur Trauung erforderlichen Papiere besorgt, als ihm am Montag, während er sich bei der Probe im Olymptotheater befand, Fräulein Donner durchbrannte. Delphini geriet in Verzweiflung. Gestern Morgen hörten seine Wirtsleute gegen 8 Uhr einen Knall. Sie gingen in sein Zimmer und fanden Delphini als Leiche blutüberströmt in seinem Bette liegen. Auf seiner Brust lag blutbefleckt [illegible] Familienbild, das ihn, seine Frau und seine beiden Kinder darstellt, an seiner rechten Seite im Bette die Puppe des vor sechs Wochen verstorbenen jüngsten Kindes.

* **Berlin**, 31. Dez. Das Entlassungsgesuch des Intendantur-Direktors Pierson ist genehmigt worden. Generalintendant der Königl. Schauspiele, Graf Hochberg, teilte dies gestern Herrn Pierson mit. Letzterer hat darauf den maßgebenden Herren in Homburg telegraphisch Mitteilung davon gemacht, daß er die Leitung des Hamburger Stadttheaters nicht übernehmen könne.

* **Berlin**, 31. Dez. Gegen Professor Anton von Werner hat der internationale Genfer Gastwirtshilfsverband wegen Beleidigung des gesamten Kellnerstandes Privatklage erhoben. Die Veranlassung hierzu bot eine Rede, die Herr von Werner am 17. Juli bei Gelegenheit der Preisverteilung in der Akademie der Künste hielt, und in der ein Possus vorkam, der von Kellnern, Zuhältern und anderem Gesindel sprach. Als Antwort auf die zahlreichen Entrüstungs- und Protestkundgebungen der verschiedenen Kellnervereinigungen veröffentlichte damals Professor von Werner eine Erklärung, in der er ausdrücklich betonte, daß ihm die Absicht der Kränkung eines ehrenwerten Berufsstandes durchaus fern gelegen habe. Die meisten Kellnerorganisationen haben sich mit dieser Ehrenerklärung zufrieden, nur der Genfer Verband achtete sie nicht für ausreichend und verlangte eine gerichtliche Sühne. Seine Klage gegen Werner ist jedoch vom Amtsgericht I abgewiesen worden. Das Gericht hat, wie es in dem ablehnenden Bescheid heißt, sich auf eine Prüfung der Aktivlegitimation des Klägers nicht eingelassen, jedoch der Erklärung des Beschuldigten, daß er die Worte „und anderes Gesindel" nicht auf die Kellner bezogen wissen wolle, allen Glauben geschenkt. Mit diesem Bescheide ist der Vorfall endgiltig erledigt.

* **Straßburg**, 31. Dez. In der Hütte „Rothe Erde" bei Deutsch-Oth ereignete sich der „Lothr. Presse" zufolge ein gräßliches Unglück. Zwei Arbeiter stürzten in die glühende Masse eines Hochofens und verschwanden spurlos. Ein Dritter, der gleichfalls in den Hochofen fiel, konnte noch vom Feuerschlunde entrissen werden, erlag aber seinen Brandwunden. Als Ursache des Unglücks wird der Umstand bezeichnet, daß eine lohartige Kiesterkruste, mit welcher Füllstellen der Hochöfen bedeckt waren, um ein langes Fortglühen der Oefen zu ermöglichen, beim Betreten durch die Arbeiter zusammenbrach.

* **München**, 31. Dez. Das Oberlandesgericht hat das freisprechende Urteil des Landgerichts München I gegen den Redakteur Fuchs vom „Süddeutschen Pamphlet" wegen groben Unfugs durch ein Gedicht über Bismarck aus Anlaß des Empfangs der Hündin Rebekka, und über die gewählte Art der einschlägigen Zeitungsmitteilungen aufgehoben. Die Sache ist zur nochmaligen Aburteilung an das Landgericht zurückverwiesen.

* **Wien**, 31. Dez. Während der Probe zu dem neuen Ballet „Stiefelpeter" ereignete sich heute in der Hofoper ein Unfall, indem eine Stellage, auf welcher ein Schauspieler stand, umstürzte. Hierdurch wurde ein Arbeiter tödlich, der erwähnte Schauspieler indes nur leicht verletzt. Der Unfall ist auf das Versagen einer Maschine zurückzuführen.

* **Paris**, 2. Jan. Der französische Dampfer „Lamartine" ist am Eingange des Hafens von Cette untergegangen. Der Kapitän und fünf Mann der Besatzung fanden hierbei den Tod in den Fluten.

* **Paris**, 2. Jan. Eine Privatdepesche aus Marseille meldet einen furchtbaren Seesturm. Zahlreiche Schiffbrüche seien vorgekommen. Die Yacht „Miramar" konnte den Hafen nicht verlassen, weshalb die Kaiserin von Oesterreich per Bahn sich nach San Remo begeben wird. Das schlechte Wetter hält an.

Neueste Telegramme.

V **Berlin**, 4. Jan. In dem morgen stattfindenden Disziplinarverfahren gegen den Kriminalkommissar v. Tausch ist das Verfahren nicht öffentlich; Zeugen sind nicht getoden.

** **Berlin**, 4. Jan. Die christlich-soziale Partei feierte gestern im Eiskeller ihr 20jähriges Stiftungsfest. Nach einem Bericht der „Staatsb. Ztg." war die Versammlung von etwa 2000 Personen besucht; darunter der ehemalige Hofprediger a. D. Stöcker, Prof. Adolf Wagner und viele Professoren. Stöcker gab einen Rückblick über die Thätigkeit des Vereins und ermahnte, mit neuer Kraft sich zu neuer Arbeit zusammenzuschaaren.

(?) **Berlin**, 4. Jan. Ein Komitee hat sich hier gebildet zur Sammlung von Liebesgaben für die Truppen in Kiautschau; demnächst soll ein darauf bezughabender Aufruf erlassen werden.

)(**Berlin**, 4. Jan. Das „Berl. Tagebl." meldet aus Kiel, die Strafkammer hob das Urteil des hiesigen Schöffengerichts auf, wodurch der Herausgeber der „Kieler Neuesten Nachrichten" wegen der Herausgabe eines Extrablattes am ersten Ostertage zu einer Geldstrafe verurteilt worden war, und erkannte auf Einstellung des Verfahrens. — Dasselbe Blatt meldet aus Breslau, die Stadtverordneten gaben der Vorlage des Magistrats auf Errichtung eines Mädchengymnasiums ihre Zustimmung.

* **Danzig**, 4. Jan. Im Auftrage des Handelsministeriums ist ein Assessor hier eingetroffen, um sich über die Lage der Bernstein-Industrie zu unterrichten. Wie verlautet, wird Geheimrat Becker den Betrieb aufgeben und seine hiesigen sowie die in Ostpreußen belegenen Bernsteingüter an den Staat oder an eine Aktiengesellschaft verkaufen.

* **Krakau**, 4. Jan. Nach Warschauer Meldungen wurde dort gestern eine Geheimdruckerei entdeckt, aus der in letzter Zeit revolutionäre Aufrufe hervorgingen. Es wurden infolgedessen zahlreiche Verhaftungen vorgenommen.

* **Wien**, 4. Jan. An der Besprechung mit Boron von Gautsch nahmen nur die Deutschfortschrittler teil.

∺ **San Remo**, 3. Jan. Die Kaiserin von Oesterreich ist gestern Vormittag hier angekommen.

* **Paris**, 4. Jan. „Journal des Debats" halten die ungünstigen Nachrichten über den Ausgang der Expedition Marchand für unrichtig.

= **Paris**, 3. Jan. Der „Temps" meldet aus Madrid: Der Kriegsminister habe beschlossen, zur Ausgleichung der Verluste Ende Januar 5000 Mann nach Cuba zu schicken und ebensoviel im Februar.

* **London**, 4. Jan. Die britische Regierung sandte einem hiesigen Blatte zufolge eine Depesche an die chinesische Regierung des Inhalts, sie könne keine von China irgend einer Macht in irgend einem Hafen gewährte Spezialrechte anerkennen und beanspruche dieselben Rechte auch für sich. Falls man das nicht anerkenne, werde England Gewaltmaßregeln anwenden. In diplomatischen Kreisen zweifelt man an der Echtheit der Depesche in dieser Form.

|| **Petersburg**, 3. Jan. Der Minister des Innern Graf Deliannow ist schwer erkrankt. Die „Nowosti" sprechen sich entschieden für ein russisch-japonisches Bündnis aus.

Am gestrigen Neuß er Getreidemarkt blieben die Preise sämtlicher Fruchtgattungen unverändert.

* **Düsseldorf**, 4 Januar. Wasserstand 1,11, gegen gestern 1,14. Wind SO Lufttemperatur +4 Barometer 28—5.

Die **Auskunftei W. Schimmelpfeng** in **Köln** Hohestraße 168, unterhält 21 Bureaus in Europa und über 500 Angestellten; die ihr verbündete **The Bradstreet Company** in den Vereinigten Staaten, Canada und Australien 91 Bureaus, Tarife werden postfrei versandt. 6249

der Schlacht selbst vorzunehmen. Sie fand denn erst vor dem Feinde statt und entschied in der Schlacht bei Königgrätz den Kampf. Daß der Kronprinz in der rechten österreichischen Flanke erschien, führte den preußischen Sieg herbei. Benedek hätte gewiß besser daran gethan, die Schlacht an der Elbe zu vermeiden, sich hinter dem Flusse aufzustellen, mit einem Flügel an Josephstadt, mit dem andern an Königgrätz gelehnt. Das wäre eine sehr feste Stellung gewesen. Dann hätten wir ihn mit der Armee des Prinzen Friedrich Karl in der Front angreifen müssen, der Kronprinz hätte die beiden Nebenflüsse der Elbe, die Aupa und Mettau, überschreiten und ihn in der Flanke fassen müssen. Das wäre für uns eine sehr schwierige Operation gewesen, zumal der Angriff in der Front war dann sehr gefährlich. Aber Benedek gab ja, wie sein Telegramm an den Kaiser beweist, die Sache Oesterreichs bereits verloren und riet dem Kaiser, schon vor der Schlacht auf jeden Preis Frieden zu schließen."

Moltke erörterte sich dann um die letzten Lebensschicksale Benedeks und Krismanic, nannte ersteren einen sehr braven Offizier, der sich in Italien, besonders bei Solferino, ausgezeichnet hatte. Dann bemerkte er auf die Frage, wie es gekommen sei, daß die Kunde des Anmarsches des Kronprinzen bei Königgrätz so spät ins Hauptquartier des Königs gelangt sei:

„Der Kronprinz hatte eben mit seinem Heere an einem von uns entfernten Punkt in die Schlacht einzugreifen. Wir schickten ihm des Nachts den Grafen Finckenstein mit dem bekannten Befehl. Seine Truppen lagen ja auch, wie es nicht anders sein konnte, sehr zerstreut und rückten von diesen entlegenen Positionen zur Schlacht heranzuziehen werden. Unterdessen gerieten wir mit der Armee des Prinzen Friedrich Karl in eine schwierige Situation. Diese konnte wohl den Holawald, der vor der Artilleriestellung der Oesterreicher lag, besetzen, aber es war nicht möglich, von hier aus weiter vorzudringen. Die österreichische Artillerie, die sich trefflich hielt und alles Lob verdient, hielt uns in Schach. Ich versuchte selbst einmal vor den Holawald vor, um den Ueberblick zu gewinnen; da aber hatten sich die Infanterien bereits nach einem nicht gelungenen Vorstoß in den Wald zurückgezogen.

So sind ich alles vor ihm leer von den Unsrigen; Leichname und Pferdekadaver bedeckten den Boden. Es war besonders eine Batterie der Oesterreicher, die uns großen Schaden that. Auch beim Rückzuge erwies sich diese Artillerie von größtem Werte. Als wir am Nachmittag, nachdem der Kronprinz die Schlacht entschieden hatte, vorrückten, fand ich eine Batterie der Oesterreicher buchstäblich zusammengeschossen; die Kanoniere waren auf den Kanonen gefallen; bis zu ihrem Tode hatten sie standgehalten. Schlechter noch als im Centrum ging es der Armee Friedrich Karls an ihrem linken Flügel; denn dieser war, bevor sich der Kronprinz zum Angriff anschlaß, überaus schwach: die Division Fransecky konnte sich im Swieper Wald nicht halten. Fransecky wurde von dem ihm entgegenstehenden zweieinhalb österreichischen Corps aus dem Walde geworfen und konnte sich nur am östlichen Rand desselben mühsam verteidigen. Aber gerade dadurch, daß ihn die zwei österreichischen Corps so heftig verfolgten, ließen sie ihre Flanke und ihren Rücken ungedeckt; dort eben erschien der Kronprinz und entschied die Schlacht."

Auf die Frage, ob es für Benedek nicht sehr entlastend sei, daß die Generale Festetics und Thun gegen seinen Befehl ihre Stellung verließen und in den Swieper Wald einrangen, erwiderte Moltke:

„Gewiß muß Benedek von jeder Schuld dafür freigesprochen werden. Indessen ist das Verhalten der beiden Generäle sehr erklärlich. Sie waren im Vorteil, hatten Franseckys endlich aus dem Swieper Wald hinausgeschmissen und verfolgten nun ihren Sieg. Ein Sieg aber ist eine große Sache, er reißt mit sich fort. Sie glaubten also, die Schlacht an dieser Stelle zur Entscheidung bringen zu können — unterdessen freilich drang der Kronprinz in ihre Flanke. So mußten sie ihre Truppen erst aus dem Wald hinausziehen, um sie ihm entgegenzuführen, und sie scheiterten an dieser schwierigen Bewegung. Eine solche Sammlung nach einem Waldgefechte kann nicht schnell von statten gehen, und so fand der Kronprinz, als er Chlum erstürmt, die Höhe fast leer von Verteidigern. Wäre doch Benedek beinahe, als er gegen Chlum ritt, gefangen genommen worden."

„Ueberhaupt," so erläuterte Moltke mit großem Nachdruck, als ich den zögernden Gehorsam dieser Generäle bemerkte, „Gehorsam ist Prinzip, aber der Mann steht über dem Prinzip. Wer dann im Kriege Recht hat, darüber kann in den meisten Fällen nur der Erfolg entscheiden. Späterhin ist das Urteil natürlich leicht; deshalb muß man mit der Verurteilung eines Generals überaus vorsichtig sein."

Die in Oesterreich verbreitete Anschauung, Benedek hätte die Schlacht gewinnen können, wenn er vor dem Erscheinen des Kronprinzen seine Reserven zur Niederwerfung der Armee Friedrich Karls verwendet hätte, wehrte Moltke mit großer Bestimmtheit ab. „Das ist gewiß ein Irrtum," sagte er, „denn wenn Benedek um Mittag einen solchen Gegenangriff mit allen seinen Streitkräften versucht hätte, so wäre ihm vorerst ein ganz frisches preußisches Armeecorps, das III., entgegengestellt worden. Gar so schnell hätte er damit nicht fertig werden können. Während dieses Kampfes hätte der Kronprinz jedenfalls seinen rechten Flügel angegriffen; vermutlich wäre dann die Niederlage der Oesterreicher um so größer gewesen. Denn je weiter sie im Centrum gegen Friedrich Karl vordrangen, desto verderblicher mußte die Wirksamkeit des Kronprinzen in ihren Rücken sein."

Als ich die Ursachen der unvollständigen Ausnützung des Sieges bei Königgrätz zur Sprache brachte und bemerkte, Generalleutnant von Kirchbach teile mit, daß der vom Kronprinzen gegebene Befehl zur Verfolgung sei durch einen Gegenbefehl aus dem Hauptquartier aufgehoben worden, erwiderte darauf Graf Moltke: „Eine schärfere Verfolgung war nicht möglich. Wir im Hauptquartier konnten nicht wissen, wie die Schlacht bei den einzelnen Heeresteilen stand. Wir haben uns immer davor gehütet, mit zu detaillierten Befehlen in die Thätigkeit der drei Heere einzugreifen, den Führern mußten die Anordnungen im einzelnen überlassen werden. Wenn also Kirchbach Gegenbefehl bekam und die Verfolgung einstellte, so hätte der Befehl nur von dem Kronprinzen kommen können. Auch an General Etzel von der Elbarmee wurde die Weisung, die Verfolgung einzustellen, an diesem Tage nicht erteilt — es kann das nur am folgenden Tage geschehen sein. Es ist ja richtig, daß die Division Etzel ohne Schwierigkeiten ins Gefecht hätte eingreifen können. Sie blieb aber während der Schlacht ungenützt, wie überhaupt die Brücke bei Nechanitz von den preußischen Truppen nur langsam überschritten wurde. Ob General von Hartmann, der die Kavallerie des Kronprinzen befehligte, energischer hätte vorgehen können, konnte ich aus dem Gedächtnis nicht beurteilen; das müßte sich aus den Akten feststellen lassen. Aber es wäre ihm nicht leicht gewesen, mit seiner Kavallerie rasch in die Schlacht einzugreifen, denn vor ihm kämpfte die siegreiche Infanterie des Kronprinzen. Er hätte sich erst durch sie herausdrücken müssen, um den Oesterreichern nachsetzen zu können. Dazu kam, daß die österreichische Artillerie nach dem Verluste Chlums weiter rückwärts aufs neue Stellung genommen hatte und unser Vordringen wie großer Tapferkeit aufhielt. Ueberhaupt war unsere Armee nicht mehr geeignet, nach an demselben Tage eine Verfolgung der Oesterreicher vorzunehmen. Als die drei preußischen Heere konzentrisch gegen die Stellung der Oesterreicher vordrangen und sie eroberten, mußten sie auf den eroberten Höhen gewissermaßen ineinander eindringen und brachten sich gegenseitig in Verwirrung. So konnten wir an diesem Tage nichts mehr unternehmen und bedurften sogar noch den nächsten Vormittag, um unsere Truppen auseinander zu ziehen und zu ordnen."

Auf die Frage, ob der preußische Generalstab vor dem Kriege von den inneren Schwächen der österreichischen Armee eindringende Kenntnis hatte, entgegnete Moltke: „Man hat darin sehr übertrieben, wie überhaupt das ganze Spionenwesen vor und im Kriege einen sehr untergeordneten Wert besitzt. Wir waren natürlich von der Stärke und der Organisation der österreichischen Armee genau unterrichtet, wie wir es auch jetzt von der russischen und französischen sind. Es ist übrigens eine ganz falsche Vorstellung, zu glauben, man könne von vornherein einen Feldzugsplan entwerfen, wie der Krieg bis zur Einnahme der feindlichen Hauptstadt zu führen sei. Voraussbestimmungen sind nur möglich bis zum ersten Zusammenstoße mit dem Feinde, dann muß man sich nach den Verhältnissen richten. Doch soll dann nicht etwa das Geistreichste, sondern das Einfachste und Natürlichste beschlossen, dieses aber muß mit voller Konsequenz durchgeführt werden."

Ueber seinen Anteil an den Vorberatungen zum Kriege bemerkte der Feldmarschall: „Ich stand auf Seiten Bismarcks. Nur ungern und mit schwerem Herzen willigte der König in den Krieg, der ihm als ein Kampf Deutschee gegen Deutsche blinkte. Ich nahm natürlich nur seinen Einfluß auf die Politik, der mir meinem Amte gemäß zustand. Für mich bestand die Hauptfrage darin, daß es notwendig war, so stark wie möglich auf dem wichtigsten Kriegsschauplatze in Böhmen zu erscheinen, alles andere stand in zweiter Linie. Deshalb riet ich auch, den süddeutschen Staaten nur geringe Kräfte entgegenzustellen. Was hätten sie auch nach einem Erfolge beginnen oder durchsetzen können? Gedachten sie etwa gegen Berlin zu marschieren oder wollten sie Köln oder Coblenz belagern? Dann kam uns die Uneinigkeit zwischen ihren Führern zu statten, die natürlich nicht von uns vorauszusehen war. Auch mußten wir, um unser Hauptziel zu erreichen, es wagen, die Rheingrenze zu entblößen. Anfangs ließen wir ein ganzes Armeecorps im Westen zurück, aber auch davon wurde später eine Division nach Böhmen gezogen. So konnten wir mit starken Kräften in Oesterreich eindringen und wir waren ja wirklich in der entscheidenden Schlacht unserem Gegner auch an Zahl überlegen."

…glauben, das Tier besitze menschlichen Verstand. Als zweiter Teil kam die uns schon bekannte reizende Pantomime „Karneval auf dem Eise“ zur Darstellung. In diesem „Karneval“, der in reicher Ausstattung von weit über 100 Personen ausgeführt wird, ist mit sehr gutem Geschmack das Leben und Treiben auf dem Eise wiedergegeben. Herr Direktor Krandser hat alles aufgewandt, um den hohen Ansprüchen, die das Publikum heutzutage an einen größern Cirkus stellt, gerecht zu werden. Es ist ihm in hervorragender Weise gelungen, denn der laute, anhaltende Beifall der Zuschauer gab hierfür ein beredtes Zeugnis. Wir sind überzeugt, daß jeder Besucher die Darstellungen mit vollster Befriedigung verläßt.

† Im Besitze eines am Freitag Nachmittag wegen Landstreicherei festgenommenen Mannes wurde ein Paar noch neue Damenstiefelstiefel, mit schwarzen Schriften und Knopflemchen vorgefunden. Auf den Sohlen befinden sich die eingeprägten Größe Nummern 19, 42, 5. und eine mit Blaustift geschriebene Zahl 4, welche jedenfalls den Preis, 4 Mark, andeuten soll. Der Mann will die Schuhe, welche er bei einem Althändler verkaufen wollte, auf der Chaussee nach Ratingen gefunden haben, was man ihm aber nicht glaubt. Der rechtmäßige Eigentümer derselben möge sich bei der Kriminal-Abteilung (Polizei-Amt am Markt, Zimmer Nr. 77) wo die Schuhe deshalb verwahrt werden können, melden.

† Vor dem am 22. u. M. von der hiesigen Strafkammer wegen Vergehens gegen das Nahrungsmittelgesetz zu je 50 M. Geldstrafe verurteilten 20 Metzgern haben 5 von dem Rechtsmittel der Revision Gebrauch gemacht.

† Die Diebe, welche dem Hammelschlächter Borenkamp von seiner Wiese mehrere Hammel gestohlen und abgeschlachtet hatten, sind ermittelt und in Haft genommen worden. Es sind die auf der Oberbilker Allee Nr. 41 wohnenden Handlanger Gebrüder Wiegeler.

† Der Pattzeffergeont Stabenow wurde auf der Ackerstraße in Flingern von mehreren Personen überfallen und mit Messern derart zugerichtet, daß seine Aufnahme in das Marienhospital erfolgen mußte.

—: Herr Gymnasial-Direktor Dr. Matthias

verläßt unsere Stadt, um in Koblenz die bisher von Herrn Dr. Münch innegehabte Stellung eines Provinzial-Schulrates zu übernehmen. Diese Berufung des ausgezeichneten Schulmannes auf einen so wichtigen Posten bedeutet die wohlverdiente Anerkennung, welche die Königliche Staatsregierung dem Wirken des Herrn Dr. Matthias entgegenbringt. Aus diesem Grunde stehen auch wir nicht an, dem jetzigen Herrn Provinzial Schulrate unsere herzlichen und aufrichtigen Glückwünsche auszusprechen. Das Scheiden des Herrn Dr. Matthias als solches oder gar uns edenso hohe, wie es in weitesten Kreisen unserer Bürgerschaft schmerzlich empfunden werden wird. Ungern sehen wir einen Mann unsere Stadt verlassen, der durch seine hohe Intelligenz, seine unermüdliche Berufstreue und vor allem durch das warme, mit- und frischempfindende Gefühl, das er der Jugend entgegenbrachte, die seiner Obhut unterstellten Anstalten zu der Blüte von Musterinstituten entwickelt hat. Herr Direktor Dr. Matthias hat, wie selten ein Anstaltsleiter die unbegrenzte Liebe seiner Schüler, das volle Vertrauen der Eltern und die Verehrung und Anhänglichkeit des mit ihm wirkenden Lehrerkollegiums genossen. In diesen Kreisen wird der Verlust, den Düsseldorf durch seinen Weggang erleidet, am deutlichsten und nachhaltigsten berühren. In seinem Berufe zeichnete Herrn Dr. Matthias überall große Objektivität und Unparteilichkeit aus. Mit seinem, abgewogenem Taktgefühle wußte er den bestehenden konfessionellen Verhältnissen Rechnung zu tragen und Gegensätze auf diesem Gebiete nicht aufkommen zu lassen. Und doch war Herr Dr. Matthias ein echter deutscher Mann, der aus seiner politischen Gesinnung keinerlei Hehl machte, sondern offen und männlich für seine Überzeugung eintrat. Wo es galt, patriotische Feste durch zündende Rede zu der Höhe weihevoller Veranstaltungen emporzuheben, fand man ihn auf seinem Platze und, wenn die politische Partei, zu der er sich bekannte, auch klein war, dann hatte er sich ihr nimmer verdrossen, weil es sich darum handelte eine Aufgabe zu übernehmen, vor der der Opportunismus hätte Bedenken haben können. Herr Dr. Matthias war ein gründlicher Verehrer des Fürsten Bismarck und er hat sich stets und unentwegt bei allem Wandel der Zeiten zu dieser Verehrung bekannt. Bilder in seinen patriotischen und politischen Reden eine aus der Ehrfurcht der Ueberzeugung hervorquellende kernhafte und markige Art des Ausdruckes die arteigene Grundlage, in treuen in den literarischen und schöngeistigen

Aus Rheinland und Westfalen.

* **Mülheim a. d. Ruhr**, 31. Dez. Heute Vormittag gegen 10 Uhr stürzte sich aus dem dritten Stockwerk des hiesigen Krankenhauses ein gestern Abend dorthin untergebrachter geisteskranker Mann von etwa 40 Jahren auf die Straße hinab und war alsbald tot.

* **Kaldenkirchen**, 3. Jan. Aus der katholischen Mission in Süd-Schantung sind jetzt Briefe im Mutterhause zu Steyl eingetroffen über jene traurigen Ereignisse, bei welchen zwei Missionare den Tod fanden und die das Eingreifen des Deutschen Reiches bei Kiautschou im Gefolge hatten. Die Briefe besagen, daß am Karabend vor Allerheiligen eine Rotte des Missionshaus im Dorfe Tschantja erbrochen habe. Die Missionare Nies und Henle wurden dabei mit Messerstichen ermordet; den Hausdiener Stenz, welcher dikanntlich entkam, suchten die Mörder vergebens.

* **Niedermendig**, 1. Jan. Beim Neujahrsonschießen schoß der Buchhalter einer hiesigen Brauerei einen ihm in die Schußlinie kommenden Arbeiter in die Brust. Der Getroffene, der Frau und drei unerwachsene Kinder hinterläßt, stürzte sofort tot nieder. Der unglückliche Schütze wurde sofort verhaftet.

* **Wermelskirchen**, 29. Dez. Die Firma Aug. Klönne in Dortmund hat, wie die „Werm. Ztg.“ vernimmt, durch ihren hier anwesenden Ingenieur erklären lassen, daß sie aus ihre Kassen auch das durch die Explosion zum Teil zerstörte Reiniger- und Apparatenhaus der städtischen Gasanstalt wieder herstellen lassen walle.

* **Witten**, 30. Dez. Im großen Saale des hiesigen Casinos entstand gestern Abend auf der Bühne Feuer, wodurch die Bühnenvorrichtungen eingeäschert wurden.

* **Erwitte** (Kr. Lippstadt), 1. Jan. Einen Unfall erlitten hatte der Kriegsveteran Joseph Gerling in Bökenförde bei Lippstadt 27 Jahre im Arm. Er erhielt in der Schlacht von Mars la Tour einen Schuß in den rechten Arm, und obwohl die Kugel alsbald entfernt wurde, blieben doch die Schmerzen und steigerten sich immer mehr, so daß der Betreffende sich endlich zu einer Operation im hiesigen Hospital entschloß. Bei dieser Gelegenheit fand man einen ansehnlichen Fetzen der Uniform, der sich so zwischen die Knochen eingeklemmt hatte, daß ein Ausschwören nicht möglich gewesen war.

* **Soest**, 29. Dez. Einen bösen Ausgang sollte ein Streit nehmen, der unter Arbeitern, welche beim Bahnbau Soest-Belecke-Vrilon beschäftigt sind, im Dorfe Wamel ausgebrochen war. Der Arbeiter Schumann, ein 26jähriger junger Mann und geborener Rheinländer,

Vermischtes.

* **Berlin**, 30. Dez. Gestern Morgen erschoß sich im Olympiatheater angestellte Direktor der Delphintruppe, der 38 Jahre alte, aus Florenz gebürtige Angelo Delphini. Er bereiste mit seiner außer ihm aus vier Herren bestehenden Truppe die ganze Welt. Vor zwei Monaten kam er nach Berlin. Die Wirtschafterin bat ihm seine Braut, eine frühere Ballettänzerin Donner, die 15 Jahre lang in Paris aufgetreten ist. Delphini verlor vor 2 Jahren seine 39 Jahre alte Frau und war seitdem verwitwet. Vor einem Jahre verlor er auch sein ältestes Kind, ein acht Jahre altes Mädchen. Nach seiner Verlobung mit Fräulein Donner schien er sich wieder aufzuheitern, und mit großer Zärtlichkeit hing er an seinem jüngsten Kinde. Da starb vor sechs Wochen auch dieses, ein sechsjähriges Mädchen, an der Diphtheritis. Ein neuer und letzter Schlag traf den schwergeprüften Mann am Montag. Seine Braut sah schon lange den Wunsch, nach Paris zurückzukehren, Delphini aber war diesem Plane durchaus abgeneigt. Er hatte schon alle zur Trauung erforderlichen Papiere besorgt, als ihm am Montag, während er sich bei der Probe im Olympiatheater befand, Fräulein Donner durchbrannte. Delphini geriet in Verzweiflung. Gestern Morgen hörten seine Wirtsleute gegen 8 Uhr einen Knall. Sie gingen in ein Zimmer und fanden Delphini als Leiche blutüberströmt in seinem Bette liegen. Auf seiner Brust lag blutbefleckt ein Familienbild, das ihn, seine Frau und seine beiden Kinder darstellt, an seiner rechten Seite im Bette die Puppe des vor sechs Wochen verstorbenen jüngsten Kindes.

* **Berlin**, 31. Dez. Das Entlassungsgesuch des Intendantur-Direktors Pierson ist genehmigt worden. Generalintendant des Königl. Schauspiele, Grafen Hochberg, teilte dies gestern Herrn Pierson mit. Letzterer hat darauf den maßgebenden Herren in Hamburg telegraphisch Mitteilung davon gemacht, daß er die Leitung des Hamburger Stadttheaters nicht übernehmen könne.

* **Berlin**, 31. Dez. Gegen Professor Anton von Werner hat der internationale Genfer Gastwirts-Gehilfenverband wegen Beleidigung des gesamten Kellnerstandes Privatklage erhoben. Die Veranlassung hierzu bot eine Rede, die Herr von Werner am 17. Juli bei Gelegenheit der Preisverteilung in der Akademie der Künste hielt, und in der ein Passus vorkam, der von Kellnern, Zuhältern und anderem Gesindel sprach. Als Antwort auf die zahlreichen Entrüstungs- und Protestkundgebungen der verschiedenen Kellnervereinigungen veröffentlichte damals Professor von Werner eine Erklärung, in der er ausdrücklich erklärte, daß ihm die Absicht der Kränkung eines ehrenwerten Berufsstandes durchaus fern gelegen habe. Die meisten Kellnerorganisationen gaben sich mit dieser Ehrenerklärung zufrieden, nur der Genfer Verband achtete sie nicht für ausreichend und verlangte eine gerichtliche Sühne. Seine Klage gegen Werner ist jedoch vom Amtsgericht I abgewiesen worden. Das Gericht hat, wie es in dem abtehnenden Bescheid heißt, sich auf eine Prüfung der Aktivlegitimation des Klägers nicht eingelassen, jedoch der Erklärung des Beschuldigten, daß er die Worte „und anderes Gesindel“ nicht auf die Kellner bezogen wissen wollte, vollen Glauben geschenkt. Mit diesem Bescheide ist der Vorfall endgültig erledigt.

* **Straßburg**, 31. Dez. In der Hütte „Rothe Erde“ bei Deutsch-Oth ereignete sich der „Lothr. Presse“ zufolge ein gräßliches Unglück. Zwei Arbeiter stürzten in die glühende Masse eines Hochofens und verschwanden spurlos. Ein Dritter, der gleichfalls in den Hochofen fiel, konnte nach dem Feuerschutze entrissen werden, erlag aber seinen Brandwunden. Als Ursache des Unglücks wird der Umstand bezeichnet, daß eine lohartige Kieselkruste, mit welcher Füllstellen der Hochöfen bedeckt werden, um ein langes Fortglühen der Oefen zu ermöglichen, beim Betreten durch die Arbeiter zusammenbrach.

* **München**, 31. Dez. Das Oberlandesgericht hat das freisprechende Urteil des Landgerichts München I gegen den Redakteur Fuchs vom „Süddeutschen Postillon“ wegen groben Unfugs durch ein Gedicht über Bismarck aus Anlaß des Eingehens der Münchner Redekka, und über die derbe Art der einschlägigen Zeitungsmitteilungen aufgehoben. Die Sache ist zur nochmaligen Verhandlung an das Landgericht zurückverwiesen.

* **Wien**, 31. Dez. Während der Probe zu dem neuen Ballet „Struwelpeter“ ereignete sich heute in der Hasperschen Unfall, indem eine Stellage, auf welcher ein Schauspieler stand, umstürzte. Hierbei wurde ein Arbeiter tödlich, der erwähnte Schauspieler indes nur leicht verletzt. Der Unfall ist auf das Versagen einer Maschine zurückzuführen.

* **Paris**, 2. Jan. Der französische Dampfer „Lombard“ ist am Eingange des Hafens von Cette untergegangen. Der Kapitän und fünf Mann der Besatzung fanden hierbei den Tod in den Fluten.

* **Paris**, 2. Jan. Eine privattelegramm aus Mortelle meldet einen furchtbaren Sturm. Zahlreiche

Neueste Telegramme.

V **Berlin**, 4. Jan. In dem morgen stattfindenden Disziplinarverfahren gegen den Kriminalkommissar v. Tausch ist das Verfahren nicht öffentlich; Zeugen sind nicht geladen.

** **Berlin**, 4. Jan. Die christlich-soziale Partei feierte gestern im Eiskeller ihr 20jähriges Stiftungsfest. Nach einem Bericht der „Staatsbürg. Ztg.“ war die Versammlung von etwa 2000 Personen besucht; darunter der theologie Hofprediger a. D. Stöcker, Prof. Adolf Wagner und viele Professoren. Stöcker gab einen Rückblick über die Thätigkeit des Vereins und ermahnte, mit neuer Kraft sich zu neuer Arbeit zusammenzuschließen.

(?) **Berlin**, 4. Jan. Ein Komitee hat sich hier gebildet zur Sammlung von Liebesgaben für die Truppen in Kiautschau; demnächst soll ein darauf bezughabender Aufruf erlassen werden.

)(**Berlin**, 4. Jan. Das „Berl. Tagebl.“ meldet aus Kiel, die Strafkammer had das Urteil des hiesigen Schöffengerichts auf, wodurch der Herausgeber der „Kieler Neuesten Nachrichten“ wegen der Herausgabe eines Extrablattes am ersten Ostertage zu einer Geldstrafe verurteilt warden war, und erkannte auf Einstellung des Verfahrens. — Dasselbe Blatt meldet aus Breslau, die Stadtverordneten gaben der Vorlage des Magistrats auf Errichtung eines Mädchengymnasiums ihre Zustimmung.

* **Danzig**, 4. Jan. Im Auftrage des Handelsministeriums ist ein Assessor hier eingetroffen, um sich über die Lage der Bernstein-Industrie zu unterrichten. Wie verlautet, wird Geheimrat Becker den Betrieb aufgeben und seine hiesigen sowie die in Ostpreußen belegenen Bernsteingüter an den Staat oder an eine Aktiengesellschaft verkaufen.

* **Krakau**, 4. Jan. Nach Warschauer Meldungen wurde dort gestern eine Geheimdruckerei entdeckt, aus der in letzter Zeit revolutionäre Aufrufe hervorgingen. Es [illegible] genommen.

* **Wien**, 4. Jan. An der Besprechung mit Boron von Gautsch nahmen nur die Deutschfortschrittler teil.

∓ **San Remo**, 3. Jan. Die Kaiserin von Oesterreich ist gestern Vormittag hier angekommen.

* **Paris**, 4. Jan. „Journal des Debats“ halten die ungünstigen Nachrichten über den Ausgang der Expedition Marchand für unrichtig.

= **Paris**, 3. Jan. Der „Temps“ meldet aus Madrid: Der Kriegsminister habe beschlossen, zur Ausgleichung der Verluste Ende Januar 5000 Mann nach Cuba zu schicken und ebensoviel im Februar.

* **London**, 4. Jan. Die britische Regierung sandte einem hiesigen Blatte zufolge eine Depesche an die chinesische Regierung des Inhalts, sie könne keine von China irgend einer Macht in irgend einem Hafen gewährte Spezialrechte anerkennen und beanspruche die selben Rechte auch für sich. Falls man das nicht anerkenne, werde England Gewaltmaßregeln anwenden. In diplomatischen Kreisen zweifelt man an der Echtheit der Depesche in dieser Form.

|| **Petersburg**, 3. Jan. Der Minister des Innern Graf Deliannow ist schwer erkrankt. Die „Nowosti“ sprechen sich entschieden für ein russisch-japanisches Bündnis aus.

Am gestrigen Neusser Getreidemarkt blieben die Preise sämtlicher Fruchtgattungen unverändert.

* **Düsseldorf**, 4 Januar. Wasserstand 1,11, gegen gestern 1,14, Wind SO Lufttemperatur +4 Barometer 28—5.

Die **Auskunftei W. Schimmelpfeng** in **Köln** Hohestraße 168, unterhält 21 Bureaus in Europa mit über 500 Angestellten; die ihr verbündete **The Bradstreet Company** in den Vereinigten Staaten, Canada und Australien 91 Bureau. Partie werden prompt versandt. 8296

der Schlacht selbst wahrzunehmen. Sie fand denn erst gar dem Feinde statt und entschied in der Schlacht bei Königgrätz den Kampf. Daß der Kronprinz in der rechten österreichischen Flanke erschien, führte den preußischen Sieg herbei. Benedek hätte gewiß besser daran gethan, die Schlacht von der Elbe zu vermeiden, sich hinter dem Fluß aufzustellen, mit einem Flügel an Josephstadt, mit dem andern an Königgrätz gelehnt. Das wäre eine sehr feste Stellung gewesen. Dann hätten wir ihn mit der Armee des Prinzen Friedrich Karl in der Front angreifen müssen, der Kronprinz hätte die beiden Nebenflüsse der Elbe, die Aupa und Mettau, überschritten und ihn in der Flanke fassen müssen. Das wäre für uns eine sehr schwierige Operation gewesen, zumal der Angriff in der Front war dann sehr gefährlich. Aber Benedek sah ja, wie jetzt Telegramm an den Kaiser beweist, die Sache Oesterreichs bereits verloren und riet dem Kaiser, schon vor der Schlacht um jeden Preis Frieden zu schließen.“

Moltke erkundigte sich dann um die letzten Dispositionen Benedeks und Krismanic, nannte ersteren einen sehr tüchtigen Offizier, der sich in Italien, besonders bei Solferino, ausgezeichnet hatte. Dann bemerkte er auf die Frage, wie es gekommen sei, daß die Kunde des Abmarsches des Kronprinzen bei Königgrätz so spät ins Hauptquartier des Königs gelangt sei:

„Der Kronprinz hatte eben mit seinem Heere an einem von uns entfernten Punkt in die Schlacht einzugreifen. Wir schickten ihm den Rittmeister Finckenstein mit dem bekannten Befehl. Seine Truppen lagen ja auch, wie es nicht anders sein konnte, sehr zerstreut und mußten von diesen entlegenen Positionen zur Schlacht herangezogen werden. Unterdessen gerieten wir mit der Armee des Prinzen Friedrich Karl in eine schwierige Situation. Diese konnte wohl den Holawald besetzen, aber es war nicht möglich, von hier aus weiter vorzudringen. Die österreichische Artillerie, die sich vortrefflich hielt und alles Lob verdient, hielt uns in Schach. Ich wendete selbst einmal vor den Holawald vor, um den Ueberblick zu gewinnen; da aber hatten sich die Ulanen bereits nach einem nicht gelungenen Vorstoß in den Wald zurückgezogen.

So fand ich alles vor ihm leer von den Insassen; Leichen, Gewehre und Pferdekadaver bedeckten den Boden. Es war besonders eine Batterie der Oesterreicher, die uns großen Schaden that. Auch beim Rückzuge erwies sich diese Artillerie von größtem Werte. Als wir am Nachmittag, nachdem der Kronprinz die Schlacht entschieden hatte, vorrückten, fand ich eine Batterie der Oesterreicher buchstäblich zusammengeschossen; die Kanoniere waren auf den Kanonen gefallen; bis zu ihrem Tode hatten sie standgehalten. Schlechter noch als im Centrum ging es der Armee Friedrich Karls an ihrem linken Flügel; denn dieser war, bevor sich der Kronprinz zum Angriff entschloß, überaus schwach: die Division Fransecky konnte sich im Swiepar Wald nicht halten. Fransecky wurde von dem ihm entgegenstehenden zweieinhalb österreichischen Corps aus dem Walde geworfen und konnte sich nur am höchsten Rand desselben mühsam vertheidigen. Aber gerade dadurch, daß ihn die zwei österreichischen Corps zu lebig verfolgten, ließen sie ihre Flanke und ihren Rücken ungedeckt; dort eben erschien der Kronprinz und entschied die Schlacht.“

Auf die Frage, ob es für Benedek nicht sehr entlastend sei, daß die Generale Fistelics und Thun gegen seinen Befehl ihre Stellung verließen und in den Swiepar Wald eindrangen, erwiderte Moltke:

„Gewiß muß Benedek von jeder Schuld dafür freigesprochen werden. Indessen ist das Verhalten der beiden Generäle sehr erklärlich. Sie waren im Vorteil, hatten Franseckys endlich aus dem Swiepar Wald hinausgeschmissen und verfolgten nun ihren Sieg. Ein Sieg aber ist eine große Sache, er reißt mit sich fort. Sie glaubten also, die Schlacht an dieser Stelle zur Entscheidung bringen zu können — unterdessen freilich drang der Kronprinz in ihre Flanke. So mußten sie ihre Truppen erst aus dem Wald hinausziehen, um sie ihm entgegenzuführen, und sie scheiterten an dieser schwierigen Bewegung. Eine solche Sammlung nach einem Waldgefechte kann nicht schnell von statten gehen, und so stand der Kronprinz, als er Chlum anfiel, die Höhe fast leer von Verteidigern. Wäre doch Benedek beinahe, als er gegen Chlum ritt, gefangen genommen worden.“

„Ueberhaupt,“ so erwiderte Moltke mit großem Nachdruck, als ich den zögernden Gehorsam dieser Generäle hervorhob, „Gehorsam ist Prinzip, aber der Mann steht über dem Prinzip. Wer dann im Kriege Recht hat, darüber kann in den meisten Fällen nur der Erfolg entscheiden. Späterhin ist das Urteil natürlich leicht; deshalb muß man mit der Verurteilung eines Generals überaus vorsichtig sein.“

Die in Oesterreich verbreitete Anschauung, Benedek hätte die Schlacht gewinnen können, wenn er vor dem Erscheinen des Kronprinzen seine Reserven zur Niederwerfung der Armee Friedrich Karls verwendet hätte, wehrte Moltke mit großer Bestimmtheit ab. „Das ist gewiß ein Irrtum,“ sagte er, „denn wenn Benedek am Mittag einen solchen Gegenangriff mit allen seinen Streitkräften versucht hätte, so wäre ihm vorerst ein ganz frisches preußisches Armeekorps, das III., entgegengestellt worden. Gar so schnell hätte er damit nicht fertig werden können. Während dieses Kampfes hätte der Kronprinz jedenfalls seinen rechten Flügel angegriffen; vermutlich wäre dann die Niederlage der Oesterreicher um so größer gewesen. Denn je weiter das Centrum gegen Friedrich Karl vordrangen, desto verderblicher mußte die Wirksamkeit des Kronprinzen in ihren Rücken sein.“

„Als ich die Ursachen der unvollständigen Ausnützung des Sieges bei Königgrätz zur Sprache brachte und bemerkte, Generalleutnant von Kirchbach teile mit, der vom Kronprinzen gegebene Befehl zur Verfolgung sei durch einen Gegenbefehl aus dem Hauptquartier aufgehoben worden, erwiderte darauf Moltke: „Eine schärfere Verfolgung war nicht möglich. Wir im Hauptquartier konnten nicht wissen, wie die Schlacht bei den einzelnen Heeresteilen stand. Wir konnten uns immer davor gehütet, um zu detaillierten Befehlen in die Thätigkeit der drei Heere einzugreifen, den Führern mußten die Anordnungen im einzelnen überlassen werden. Wenn also Kirchbach Gegenbefehl bekam und die Verfolgung einstellte, so hätte der Befehl nur von dem Kronprinzen kommen können. Auch an General Exel von der Elbarmee wurde die Weisung, die Verfolgung einzustellen, an diesem Tage nicht erteilt — es kann das nur am folgenden Tage geschehen sein. Es ist also richtig, daß die Division Exel ohne Schwierigkeiten zum Gefecht hätte eingreifen können. Sie blieb während der Schlacht ungenützt, wie überhaupt die Brücke bei Nechanitz von den preußischen Truppen nur langsam überschritten wurde. Da General von Hartmann, der die Kavallerie des Kronprinzen befehligte, energischer hätte vorgehen können, könnte ich aus dem Gedächtnis nicht behaupten: das müßte sich aus den Akten feststellen lassen. Aber es wäre ihm nicht leicht gewesen, mit seiner Kavallerie rasch in die Schlacht einzugreifen, denn vor ihm kämpfte die siegreiche Infanterie des Kronprinzen. Er hätte sich erst durch sie herausdrücken müssen, um den Oesterreichern nachsetzen zu können. Dazu kam, daß die österreichische Artillerie nach dem Verluste Chlums weiter rückwärts eine neue Stellung genommen hatte und unser Vordringen mit großer Tapferkeit aufhielt. Ueberhaupt war unsere Armee nicht mehr geeignet, noch an demselben Tage eine Verfolgung der Oesterreicher vorzunehmen. Als die drei preußischen Heere konzentrisch gegen die Stellung der Oesterreicher vorbrangen und sie eroberten, mußten sie auf den eroberten Höhen gewissermaßen ineinander eindringen und drachten sich gegenseitig in Verwirrung. So konnten wir an diesem Tage nichts mehr unternehmen und bedurften sogar noch den nächsten Vormittag, um unsere Truppen miteinander zu ziehen und zu ordnen.“

Auf die Frage, ob der preußische Generalstab vor dem Kriege von den inneren Schwächen der österreichischen Armee eindringende Kenntnis hatte, entgegnete Moltke: „Man hat darin sehr übertrieben, wie überhaupt das ganze Spionenwesen vor und im Kriege einen sehr untergeordneten Wert besitzt. Wir waren natürlich von der Stärke und der Organisation der österreichischen Armee genau unterrichtet, wie wir es auch jetzt von der russischen und französischen sind. Es ist übrigens eine ganz falsche Vorstellung, zu glauben, man könne von vornherein einen Feldzugsplan entwerfen, wie der Krieg bis zur Einnahme der feindlichen Hauptstadt zu führen sei. Vorausbestimmungen sind nur möglich bis zum ersten Zusammenstoße mit dem Feinde, dann muß man sich nach den Verhältnissen richten. Doch soll dann nicht etwa das Geistreichste, sondern das Einfachste und Natürlichste beschlossen, dieses aber muß mit voller Konsequenz durchgeführt werden.“

Ueber seinen Anteil an den Vorberatungen zum Kriege bemerkte der Feldmarschall: „Ich stand auf Seiten Bismarcks. Nur ungern und mit schwerem Herzen willigte der König in den Krieg, der ihm als ein Kampf Deutscher gegen Deutsche dünkte. Ich nahm natürlich nur jenen Einfluß auf die Politik, der mir meinem Amte gemäß zustand. Für mich bestand die Hauptfrage darin, daß es notwendig war, so stark wie möglich auf den wichtigsten Kriegsschauplatze in Böhmen zu erscheinen, alles andere stand in zweiter Linie. Deshalb riet ich auch, den süddeutschen Staaten nur geringe Kräfte entgegenzustellen. Was hätten sie auch nach einem Erfolge beginnen oder durchsetzen können? Gedachten sie etwa gegen Berlin zu marschieren oder wollten sie Köln oder Coblenz belagern? Dann kam uns die Uneinigkeit zwischen ihren Führern zu statten, die natürlich nicht von uns vorauszusehen war. Auch mußten wir, um unser Hauptziel zu erreichen, es wagen, die Rheingrenze zu entblößen. Anfangs ließen wir ein ganzes Armeecorps im Westen zurück, aber auch davon wurde später eine Division nach Böhmen gezogen. So konnten wir mit starken Kräften in Oesterreich eindringen und wir waren ja wirklich in der entscheidenden Schlacht unserem Gegner auch an Zahl überlegen.“

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Bekanntmachung.

Zu Schulvorstands-Mitgliedern sind von mir auf die Dauer von 6 Jahren wiederernannt worden: a) für die katholische Schule zu Hubbelrath: Landwirt Wilhelm Reuteeberg zu Hubbelrath, b) für die evangelische Schule zu Crombach: Landwirt Johann Thomashof, 2 Handler Genannt Hellweg, beide zu Crombach, c) für die evangelische Schule in Schwarzbach: Landwirt Hagen Stinshoff zu Schwarzbach.
Den betreffenden Schulinteressenten bringe ich dies hiermit zur Kenntnis.
Düsseldorf, den 29. Dezbr. 1897.
von Kühlwetter, Geh. Reg.-Rat.

Bekanntmachung.

Der Entwurf zum Haushalts-Etat pro 1898/99 liegt 8 Tage lang auf dem Gemeindebureau zur Einsicht offen.
Ratingen, den 3. Januar 1898.
Der Bürgermeister: Esser.

Bekanntmachung.

Die Mitglieder des Brieftauben-Vereins „Schnellpost" zu Ratingen haben auf Grund des § 3 des Reichsgesetzes vom 28. Mai 1894 betreffend den Schutz der Brieftauben und den Brieftauben-Verkehr im Kriege, ihre Tauben der Militär-Verwaltung zur Verfügung gestellt. Indem ich Vorstehendes zur öffentlichen Kenntnis bringe, warne ich hiermit vor dem Einfangen oder Töten dieser mit einem Stempel versehenen Tauben, da dieselben den Schutz des oben erwähnten Gesetzes genießen.
Ratingen, den 28. Dezember 1897.
Der Bürgermeister: Esser.

Bekanntmachung.

Die von dem Bezirks-Ausschuß genehmigte Bier- und Brausteuer-Ordnung für den Stadtbezirk Kaiserswerth tritt am 1. Januar 1898 in Kraft.
Die Kontrollstelle, bei welcher die Anmeldungen des eingeführten Bieres stattzufinden haben, befindet sich in dem Hause des Herrn Polizei-Sergeanten Klagen.
Kaiserswerth, den 30. Dezbr. 1897.
Der Bürgermeister: Dortmann.

Bekanntmachung.

Die Verzeichnisse des in den Gemeinden Kaiserswerth, Lohausen, Calcum, Wittlaer und Bockum vorhandenen abgabepflichtigen Pferde- und Rindviehbestandes liegen vom 1. kts. Mts. auf dem hiesigen Bürgermeisteramte bezw. bei den Herren Gemeinde-Vorstehern während 14 Tagen zur Einsicht offen.
Einsprüche gegen die Richtigkeit des Verzeichnisses sind innerhalb dieser Frist bei dem Unterzeichneten anzubringen.
Kaiserswerth, den 27. Dezbr. 1897.
Der Bürgermeister: Dortmann.

Unter Nr. 3825 des Firmenregisters wurde eingetragen die Firma **C. Langenbruch** mit dem Sitze in Düsseldorf und als deren Inhaber der Kaufmann **Carl Langenbruch** hier.
Düsseldorf, den 31. Dezember 1897.
265 Königliches Amtsgericht.

Unter Nr. 1318 des Prokurenregisters wurde heute eingetragen die der Ehefrau des Kaufmanns Fernando Lange, Elisabeth geb. Tillmann, und dem Kaufmann Carl Techt, beide in Düsseldorf, für die unter Nr. 3177 des Firmenregisters eingetragene Firma **Fernando Lange** hier ertheilte Prokura. Jeder Prokurist ist die Firma zu zeichnen berechtigt.
Düsseldorf, den 31. Dezember 1897.
260 Königliches Amtsgericht.

Unter Nr. 1317 des Prokurenregisters wurde heute eingetragen die dem Kaufmann Carl Sleiffer hier für die unter Nr. 1154 des Gesellschaftsregisters eingetragene offene Handelsgesellschaft in Firma **Schröder & Aretz** hier ertheilte Prokura.
Düsseldorf, den 31. Dezember 1897.
265 Königliches Amtsgericht.

Durch Ehevertrag, errichtet vor Notar Justizrat Hoffer hier am 7. Dezember 1897, haben **Heinrich Laufs,** Witwer von **Gertrud** geb. **Gilles,** Wirt, und **Anna** geb. **Niehus,** Witwe von **Peter Strack,** ohne Stand, beide in Düsseldorf, für die den ihnen einzugehende Ehe vollständige Gütertrennung vereinbart, jedoch soll dasjenige Vermögen, welches während der Ehe von beiden Ehegatten zusammen oder von einem besonders erworben wird und entweder von ihrem gemeinschaftlichen Fleiße oder bei der Erwerbung an den Früchten und Einkünften des Vermögens beider Ehegatten herrührt, gemeinschaftlich sein und jedem der Ehegatten zur Hälfte gehören.
Düsseldorf, den 31. Dezember 1897.
250 Königl. Amtsgericht.

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Vertreter.
Nur bei der Kundschaft gut eingeführte Herren wollen Bewerbungen einreichen an die Expedition dieser Zeitung unt. Chiffre P. 170.

Junger Mann der im Eisenfache Geschäft einige Kenntnisse erworben hat, wünscht sich als **Volontair** in größerem Kolonialwaaren oder Produktenhandlung, am liebsten auf hiesigem Platze, zu befähigen. Gefällige Offerten unter Chiffre **M. B. 200** a. d. Exp. d. Ztg. 213

Düsseldorfer Stadttheater.

Direktion: **Eugen Staegemann.**

Dienstag, den 4. Januar 1898.
106. Vorstellung in der Saison. Serie A.
Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.
Komisch-phantastische Oper in 3 Aufzügen mit Tanz nach Shakespeare's gleichnamigem Lustspiel von S. H. Mosenthal. Musik von Otto Nicolai
Regie: Oskar Fiedler. Dirigent: Joseph Göbrich.
Ballet, arrangiert von Sophie Alberti.
NB. Während der Ouvertüre sind sämtliche Eingangsthüren zum Zuschauerraum geschlossen
Schüler-Billets haben Gültigkeit.
Anfang 7 Uhr. **Opern Preise.** Ende gegen 9½ Uhr.

Mittwoch, den 5. Januar 1898.
107. Vorstellung in der Saison. Serie B.
Der fliegende Holländer.
Große Oper in 3 Aufzügen von Richard Wagner

Donnerstag Nachmittag: Frau Holle. Abends: Die verlorene Miete.

Einlaß 7½ Uhr. **Circus Krembser.** Anfang 8 Uhr.
Heute Abend unter Anderem:
A. Wolfinger's Meisterschafts-Box- und Ringkampf-Riesen-Känguruh.
Zum vierten Male!
Karneval auf dem Eise.
Große Ausstattungspantomime mit viel. hochkom. Scenen. Näheres Tages-Pl. Mittwoch, den 5. und Donnerstag, den 6. Januar: je 2 große Vorstellungen um 4 und 8 Uhr, an beiden Nachmittagsvorstellungen ganz kleine Preise für Erwachsene und Kinder.

Düsseldorfer Bankverein,
DÜSSELDORF,
Steinstr. 20, Ecke Josefinenstr.
Unsere Kasse und Geschäftsräume sind von jetzt ab von
morgens ½9 Uhr bis nachmittags 5 Uhr ununterbrochen geöffnet.

Ich bin in Düsseldorf als
Rechtsanwalt
zugelassen; mein Bureau befindet sich Marienstrasse 7 hierselbst.
Dr. Lieberz, Rechtsanwalt.

Knaben-Pensionat Leichlingen.
Uebergang vom Gymnasium zur taleinlosen Realschule ohne Zeitverlust. Langj. gute Erfolge. Vorzügl. Empf. Prosp. d. Rector **Pflugmacher.** 2110

Preußische Renten-Versicherungs-Anstalt.
1838 gegründet, unter besonderer Staatsaufsicht stehend.
Vermögen 100 Millionen Mark. Rentenversicherung zur Erhöhung des Einkommens. 1896 gezahlte Renten: 3 713 000 Mark. Kapitalversicherung (für Aussteuer, Militärdienst, Studium), Oeffentliche Sparkasse. Geschäftspläne und nähere Auskunft bei: **A. Steinfeld, Düsseldorf, Kreuzstraße 46.**

Unter Bezugnahme auf die Erklärung in No. 276 dieser Zeitung vom 6. Oktober 1897, warne ich hiermit jedermann, meiner Frau, **Elise Werner,** geborene Adam, irgend etwas zu borgen, da ich für keine von derselben eingegangenen Verbindlichkeiten aufkomme. Mit allem Nötigen verseh ich dieselbe.
Ems, 1. Januar 1898. 283
H. C. Werner,
Civil-Ingenieur.



Hermann Bickel
Klosterstrasse 10b, gegenüber dem Real-Gymnasium.
Telephon 1045.
Installations-Geschäft für Gas-, Wasser-, Kloset- und Kanal-Anlagen.
Bade-Einrichtungen, Heißwasser-Anlagen.
Bei diesem Badeofen kommt das Wasser nicht mit dem Gas in Berührung, ist daher stets rein. Alle Teile sind aus vernickeltem Kupfer.
Badewannen in Eisen emailliert und Zink, Sitz-, Rumpf, Schwamm-, Kinderwannen zu Fabrikpreisen.

Jedes Stück trägt als Gewähr der Aechtheit die No. 4711.

No. 4711 *Haushaltungs-Fettseife*
Packet = 500 Gramm Mk. 1.—

No. 4711 *Blumen-Fettseife*
blaue Faltschachtel = 500 Gramm Mk. 1.25
sind unübertroffen, was ein Versuch bestätigen wird.

Ferd. Mülhens · No. 4711 · Köln
Hoflieferant S. M. des Kaisers von Russland.

In allen besseren Drogen- & Parfümerie-Geschäften erhältlich.

Friedrich Dahmyoben,
Mendelssohnstrasse 24, **Architekt,** Fernsprecher 1342,
empfiehlt sich für
Neu- und Umbauten
von Geschäfts- und Wohnhäusern, Villen, Fabriken, Lagerhäusern etc., sowie zur Ausstattung von Innenräumen aller Art. 3669

Befraget Euren Arzt!
Dr. med. Theinhardt's
Hygiama.
Ein überaus nährendes
Frühstück,
das leichtest verdauliche
Stärkungsmittel
für Gesunde und Leidende.
Nur höchste Auszeichnungen, zuletzt München — 1897 — goldene Medaille.
In den Apotheken und besseren Drogerien vorrätig.

Geschw. Heimrath
53 Alleestrasse 53
gegenüber dem Breidenbacher Hof
empfehlen zu billigsten Preisen:
Damen- und Kinderwäsche,
Damenröcke, Haus- u Zierschürzen,
Kinderkleider und Kinderschürzen,
* Reizende Babysachen, *
Stoffe für Kinderkleider,
Flanelle, Bibers, Wäschestoffe, Stickereien,
Taschentücher. 3535

Emil Günther
Tellstrasse No. 17, Telephon No. 1247,
Haupt-Versandstelle
Natürlicher Mineralwasser
Quellprodukte. Bade-Ingredienzien.
Man verlange Preisliste 1151

Bismarckstraße 92.
Da wegen Umzug das große **Palmenlager** geräumt werden muß, verkaufe zu nie dagewesenen spottbilligen Preisen: Große Latania- und Phönixpalmen zu 1 Mark 50 Pfennig.
Verkaufsstunden morgens von 10 bis 1 Uhr und nachmittags von 3 bis 7 Uhr. 3765

Siebgrus
aus besten Flamm- und Fettnuß-Kohlen,
soweit der Vorrat reicht,
billigst abzugeben. 259
Filiale J. Hüllstrung & Co.,
Fürstenwallstraße 178. Telephon Nr. 1744.

Die General-Agentur
für Reg.-Bezirk **Düsseldorf** einer gut eingeführten, sehr leistungsfähigen
Lebens- und Unfall-Versicherung
wird auf Frühjahr frei. Kaution erforderlich. Anerbieten mit Lebenslauf und Nachweis bisheriger persönlicher Erfolge in der Acquisition unter **C. B. D. 180** an die Expedition dieser Zeitung erbeten.

Civilstand der Stadt Düsseldorf.
Eheversprechen.
Sergeant Heribert Schäfer u. Maria Emma Metzel, e. Koblenz, l. Köln. — Metzgermstr. Gust. Augenbroth u. Josephine Walter, b. Krefeld. — Metzger Theodor Anton Moog und Anna Gertrud Heinrichs, e. b, l. Tischenbroich. — Magazinverwalter Edmund Kluth u. Anna Kalb. Heisler, e. b, l. Elberfeld. — Bergm. Hrch. Buschmann u. Maria Ebers, e. Hönnop, l. Heckendorf. — Bäcker Gerhard Jos. Krzyzosik und Christine Hubertine Reinartz b. Neuß. — Pförtner Paul Goldberg und Luise Herminghaus, e. Dortmund, l. b. — Fbkarb. Joh. Lützenkirchen und Christine Weitz, e. Mülheim a. Rh., l. b. — Fbkarb. Georg Schubert und Margarete Friedrich, b. b. — Milchhändler Heinr. Franz Kamp u. Margarete Theodore Küppers, e. b., l. Süchteln. — Metzger Franz Clasen und Amalie Theodora Hubertine Füser, e. Ruhm, l. Neuß. — Fbkarb. Rael Jablonski und Ottilie Otschewski, b. Dortmund. — Schuhmacher Friedr. Aug. Frank und Lonny Maria Böttger, beide Hannover. — Bergmann Stanislaus Grodzicki und Helene Marg. Firla, e. Wanne, l. Schalke. — Fabrikarb. Emil Humme u. Therese Esch, e. Horst, l. Freilenbruch. — Metzger Herm. Steinebach u. Anna Luise Frische, b. Wirges. — Fabelarbeiter Wilhelm Malzburg und Margarete Steinhauer, Wwe. des Fuhrmanns Christoph Hohenschurz, e. e. Aller, l. Deuz. — Marmorschleifer Heinr. Meuter und Margarethe Hein, b. b. — Fbkarb. Karl Philippen u. Anna Rütten, b. b. — Landmesser Joseph Warz und Bertha Kunz, e. Düren, l. b. — Kaufmann Heinr. Preuscher und Katharine Jacob, e. Dortmund, l. b. — Barbier Wilh. Frankenheim u. Gertr. Cimpl, b. b. — Maurer Jos. Weißmüller u. Maria Schäfer, b. b. — Fbkarb. Kaspar Scheuer und Clara Horn, b. b. — Kaufmann Emil Juden u. Martha Schmidt, b. b. — Milchhändler August Ott, u. Wilhelmina Kuyen, b. b. — Fbkarb. Paul Marzahn und Anna Schlebusch, b. b. — Fbkarb. Maximilian Langer und Maria Salomon, b. b. — Schlosser Heinrich Reifer und Maria Held, b. b. — Arresthausaufseher Franz Zimmermanns und Maria Breuer, b. b. — Metzger Johann Gannen Albina Fanta, b. b. — Kaufmann Osk. Wages und Ida Fürstenberg, e. Frankfurt a. M., l. b. — Stukkateur Heinrich Strauß und Johanna Thiebolt, e. Esser, l. b. — Spezereiwändler Heinrich Schäfer und Elisabeth Becker, b. b. — Maurer Georg Bungert und Maria Lens, b. b. — Schuhmacher Gustav Zabel und Elisabeth Rotte, b. b. — Fabrikant Karl Wipperfürth und Emilie Storsberg, Witwe d. Metzgers Leonhard Franz e. Obligs, l. d. — Fabrikarb. Johann Dornawey u. Christina Buschmann Wwe. des Buchdruckers Paul Bendel, b. b. — Fabrikarb. Karl Fink u. Karolina Schliebig, b. b. — Metzger Ernst Rothe, u. Gertrud Arndt, b. b. — Kaufmann Ferdinand Dahl und Josephine Neudorff, b. b. — Bahnarb. Theodor Janicki und Katharina Niehaus, e. Ruhm, l. b. — Schleifer Ludwig Trapp u. Wilhelmina Buchmann, b. b. — Fbkarb. Christian Meyers u. Petronella Severins, Wwe. d. Jagel. Jak. Dückers, b. b. — Schlosser Philipp Rohleder und Amalia Beegen, b. b. — Postschaffner Wilh. Heggers u. Maria Bethan, b. b. — Fbkarb. Peter Andree und Margarete Staten, b. b. — Jagel. Peter Mohr und Sophie Wilhelmine Bleibtreu, b. b. — Fbkarb. Bernhard Deibert u. Anna Cremer, b. b.

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LEIBNIZ
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GESETZLICH GESCHÜTZT
Hannoversche Cakes-Fabrik
H. BAHLSEN.

Ueberall zu haben.
H.C.F.
DESSERT
HANNOVER
Gesetzlich geschützt
Hannoversche Cakes-Fabrik
H. BAHLSEN.
Dessert-Waffel
mit Original-Füllung.

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Mk. 50,000, 20,000, 10,000,
6261 Geldgewinne in baar Mark 200,000.
per Loos 2 Mark, 11 Loose 20 Mark
Haupt-gewinne Mark 50,000, 40,000, 30,000 etc.
Gegen Nachnahme, das Bank- und Lotterie-Geschäft
Dorf, Königsallee 26. Telephon 198.

Direktion: **Eugen Staegemann.**
Dienstag, den 4. Januar 1898.
106. Vorstellung in der Saison. Serie A.
Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.
Komisch-phantastische Oper in 3 Aufzügen mit Tanz nach Shakespeare's gleichnamigem Lustspiel von S. H. Mosenthal. Musik von Otto Nicolai
Regie: Oskar Fiedler. Dirigent: Joseph Göttrich.
Ballet, arrangiert von Sophie Alberti.
NB. Während der Ouvertüre sind sämtliche Eingangsthüren zum Zuschauerraum geschlossen.
Schüler-Billets haben Gültigkeit.
Anfang 7 Uhr. **Opern-Preise.** Ende gegen 9½ Uhr.
Mittwoch, den 5. Januar 1898.
107. Vorstellung in der Saison. Serie B.
Der fliegende Holländer.
Große Oper in 3 Aufzügen von Richard Wagner
Donnerstag Nachmittag: Frau Holle. Abends: Die verfluchte Mark.

Einlaß 7½ Uhr. **Circus Krembser.** Anfang 8 Uhr.
Heute Abend unter Anderem:
A. Wolfinger's Meisterschafts-Box- und Ringkampf-Riesen-Känguruh.
Zum vierten Male:
Karneval auf dem Eise.
Große Ausstattungspantomime mit viel hochkomischen Scenen. Während des Aufbaues.
Mittwoch den 5. und Donnerstag den 6. Januar: **je 2 große Vorstellungen** um 4 und 8 Uhr, an beiden Nachmittagsvorstellungen auf kleine Preise für Erwachsene und Kinder.

Düsseldorfer Bankverein,
DÜSSELDORF,
Steinstr. 20, Ecke Josefinenstr.
Unsere Kasse und Geschäftsräume sind von jetzt ab von
morgens ½9 Uhr bis nachmittags 5 Uhr ununterbrochen geöffnet.

Ich bin in Düsseldorf als
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zugelassen; mein Bureau befindet sich Marienstrasse 7 hierselbst.
Dr. Lieberz, Rechtsanwalt.

Knaben-Pensionat Leichlingen.
Uebergang vom Gymnasium zur lateinlosen Realschule ohne Zeitverlust. Langj. gute Erfolge. Vorzügl. Empf. Prosp. d. Rector **Pfingsmacher.** 2110

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1838 gegründet, unter **besonderer Staatsaufsicht** stehend.
Vermögen 100 Millionen Mark Rentenversicherung zur Erhöhung des Einkommens. **1896 gezahlte Renten: 3 719 000 Mark. Kapitalversicherung** für Aussteuer, Militärdienst, Studium). **Oeffentliche Sparkasse.** Geschäftspläne und nähere Auskunft bei: **A. Steinfeld, Düsseldorf, Kreuzstraße 46.**

Unter Bezugnahme auf die Erklärung in No. 276 dieser Zeitung vom 6. Oktober 1897, warne ich hiermit jedermann, meiner Frau, Elise Werner, geborene Adam, irgend etwas zu borgen, da ich für keine von derselben eingegangenen Verbindlichkeiten aufkomme. Mit allem Nötigen versehe ich dieselbe.
Ems, 1. Januar 1898. 285
H. C. Werner,
Civil-Ingenieur.



Hermann Bickel
Klosterstrasse 10b, gegenüber dem Real-Gymnasium.
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Bade-Einrichtungen, Heisswasser-Anlagen.
Bei diesem Badeofen kommt das Wasser nicht mit dem Gas in Berührung, ist daher stets rein. Alle Teile sind aus vernickeltem Kupfer.
Badewannen in Eisen emailliert und Zink, Sitz-, Rumpf, Schwamm-, Kinderwannen zu Fabrikpreisen.

Jedes Stück trägt als Gewähr der Aechtheit die No. 4711.
No. 4711 *Haushaltungs- Fettseife*
Packet = 500 Gramm Mk. 1.—
No. 4711 *Blumen- Fettseife*
blaue Faltschachtel = 500 Gramm Mk. 1.50
sind unübertroffen, was ein Versuch bestätigen wird.
Ferd. Mülhens · No. 4711 · Köln
Hoflieferant S. M. des Kaisers von Russland.
In allen besseren Drogen- & Parfümerie-Geschäften erhältlich. 19

Herrenschneider.
Zu Schulvorstands-Mitgliedern sind von mir auf die Dauer von 6 Jahren ernannt worden: a) für die katholische Schule zu Hubbelrath: Landwirt Wilhelm Remmesberg zu Hubbelrath, b) für die evangelische Schule zu Crumbach: Landwirt Anton Thomashof, 2 Hausbesitzer zu Crumbach, beide zu Crumbach, c) für die evangelische Schule in Schwarzbach: Landwirt August Stinchhoff zu Schwarzbach.
Den betreffenden Schulinteressenten bringe ich dies hiermit zur Kenntnis.
Düsseldorf, den 29. Dezbr. 1897.
von Südtwetter, Geh. Reg.-Rat.

Bekanntmachung.
Der Entwurf zum Honorars-Etat pro 1898/99 liegt 8 Tage lang auf dem Gemeindebureau zur Einsicht offen.
Ratingen, den 3. Januar 1898.
Der Bürgermeister: Esser.

Bekanntmachung.
Die Preisrichter des Brieftauben-Vereins „Schnellpost" zu Ratingen haben auf Grund des § 3 des Reichsgesetzes vom 28. Mai 1894 betreffend den Schutz der Brieftauben und den Brieftauben-Verkehr im Kriege, ihre Tauben der Militär-Verwaltung zur Verfügung gestellt. Indem ich Vorstehendes zur öffentlichen Kenntnis bringe, warne ich hiermit vor dem Einfangen oder Töten dieser mit einem Stempel versehenen Tauben, da dieselben den Schutz des oben erwähnten Gesetzes genießen.
Ratingen, den 28. Dezember 1897.
Der Bürgermeister: Esser.

Bekanntmachung.
Die von dem Bezirks-Ausschuß genehmigte Bier- und Brausteuer-Ordnung für den Stadtbezirk Kaiserswerth tritt am 1. Januar 1898 in Kraft.
Die Kontrollstelle, bei welcher die Anmeldungen des eingeführten Bieres stattzufinden haben, befindet sich in dem Hause des Herrn Polizei-Sergeanten Klingen.
Kaiserswerth, den 30. Dezbr. 1897.
Der Bürgermeister: Deitmann.

Bekanntmachung.
Die Verzeichnisse des in den Gemeinden Kaiserswerth, Lohausen, Calcum, Wittlaer und Bockum vorhandenen abgabepflichtigen Pferde- und Rindviehbestandes liegen vom 1. kn. Mts. auf dem hiesigen Bürgermeisteramte bezw. bei den Herren Gemeinde-Vorstehern während 14 Tagen zur Einsicht offen.
Einsprüche gegen die Richtigkeit des Verzeichnisses sind innerhalb dieser Frist bei dem Unterzeichneten anzubringen.
Kaiserswerth, den 27. Dezbr. 1897.
Der Bürgermeister: Deitmann.

Unter Nr. 382 des Firmenregisters wurde eingetragen die Firma C. Langenbeuch mit dem Sitze in Düsseldorf und als deren Inhaber der Kaufmann Carl Langenbruch hier.
Düsseldorf, den 31. Dezember 1897.
265 Königliches Amtsgericht.

Unter Nr. 1318 des Prokurenregisters wurde heute eingetragen, daß die Ehefrau des Kaufmanns Fernando Langs, Elisabeth geb. Tillmann, und der Kaufmann Carl Techl, beide in Düsseldorf, nur die unter Nr. 3477 des Firmenregisters eingetragene Firma Fernando Langs hier erteilte Prokura. Jeder Prokurist ist in die Firma zu zeichnen berechtigt.
Düsseldorf, den 31. Dezember 1897.
260 Königliches Amtsgericht.

Unter Nr. 1317 des Prokurenregisters wurde heute eingetragen die dem Kaufmann Carl Stellter hier für die unter Nr. 1454 des Gesellschaftsregisters eingetragene offene Handelsgesellschaft in Firma Scheddee & Arelz hier erteilte Prokura.
Düsseldorf, den 31. Dezember 1897.
255 Königliches Amtsgericht.

Durch Ehevertrag, errichtet vor Notar Justizrat Hottes hier am 7. Dezember 1897, haben Heinrich Laufs, Witwer von Gertrud geb. Gilles, Wirt, und Anna geb. Nichus, Witwe von Peter Sleack, ohne Stand, beide in Düsseldorf, für die von ihnen einzugehende Ehe vollständige Gütertrennung vereinbart, jedoch soll dasjenige Vermögen, welches während der Ehe von beiden Ehegatten zusammen oder von einem besonders erworben wird und entweder von ihrem gemeinschaftlichen Fleiße oder von der Ersparung an den Früchten und Einkünften des Vermögens beider Ehegatten herrührt, gemeinschaftlich sein und jedem der Ehegatten zur Hälfte gehören.
Düsseldorf, den 31. Dezember 1897.
260 Königl. Amtsgericht.

Patente erwirkt und verwertet
Hans Fredrich, Ingenieur und Patentanwalt
in Düsseldorf, Immermannstraße Nr. 9.
Telephon 781. Rath und Prospecte kostenlos.

Wer schnell und **billigst** Stelle finden will, verlange per Postkarte die „Deutsche Lehrlings-Post" in Chlingen.

Dr. L
Fürs
als pr
niedergel
Wochenst
Nachmitt
Sonntags
Tel

Von
Brunne
bohrungen
wasserver
städtische
in Köln;
Patzer
Münste
Kalkstein
der **Lenge**
cementw
Mit Rü
lich vorh
ich mit
Brunnen
rungen,
Wasserar
Bespre
kostenlos
lungen in
lands.

Franz Rutzen,
vorm. Hermann Blasendorff,
Berlin C., Neue Friedrichstraße 47,
Bohr- und Brunnenbaugeschäft,
Pumpen- und Maschinenfabrik.

Gnädige Frau!
Sind Sie unzufrieden mit Ihrem neuen Mädchen, lernt es sich schwer an, dann, bitte, lassen Sie sich aus Berlin d. 1405

Katechismus für das Haus- u. Stubenmädchen
Sind Sie werden mir für die Empfehlung dieses Buches dankbar sein. Die Mädchen lernen daraus alles, was sie wissen und können müssen, um ihre Stellung in einem besseren herrschaftlichen Hause ausfüllen zu können, wie: **Anstandsregeln, Waschen und Tischdecken, Manieren und Höflichkeit, Aufnahme der Herrschaft, Großreinemachen, tägliches Reinmachen, Waschen, Glanzplätten, wie Mädchen die Zeit einteilen muß.** Von der Möglichkeit des Erwerbes zeugt die Thatsache, daß in 3 Jahren 100000 Exemplare davon verkauft wurden. Der Preis ist trotz des reichen Inhalts nur 65 Pf. Gegen Einsendung des Betrages in Briefmarken folgt franko Zusendung von der Verfasserin, Frau Erna Geauer, Vorsteh. d. Haushaltungsschule des Fröbel-Oberlin-Vereins, Wilhelmstraße 10, Berlin.

MAGGI
garantiert beste Suppenwürze
wie sämtliche Produkte vorzüglich. Der verehrlichen Kundschaft sowohl in Originalflaschen als zur Nachfüllung bestens empfohlen
Daniel Bestgen, Friedrichstr. 61b.

Preisselbeeren-Versand. 11685
Feinste Preiselbeeren mit Zuckee, franko 5 Pfd.-Postkolli Mk. Nachnahme versendet Volkenrath im Erft. geb.
Anton Heisler.

Ein gelernt. Möbelschreiner
sucht, der mit sämtlichen Bearbeitungsmaschinen vertraut ist, an erster Stelle. Nur solche wollen sich melden, welche in diesem Fache durchaus selbstständig sind. Verheiratete werden bevorzugt. Eintritt sofort erwünscht. Ferner ein Möbelschreiner gesucht.
Friedr. Kaufmann, Volbert (Rhld.)
Friedrichstr. 35.

F. W. Hanke,
Bücherrevisor
Düsseldorf, Adlerstrasse 4
empfiehlt sich
im Anlegen und Beischreiben der Bücher, Revisionen etc.
Unterricht in und ausser dem Hause gegen mässiges Honorar. 2290

Heinrich Brauer

16 Königsallee 16
gegenüb. d. Königsbrücke
Regen- u. Sonnen-Schirm-Fabrik.
Grösste Auswahl.
Billigste Preise. 1450

Wild- und Geflügelhandlung
von
Bernh. Uhl
Elisabethstraße 12
Tel. 1229 Tel. 1229
empfiehlt alle der Saison entsprechende Wild- und Geflügelsorten, brattertig zubereitet, gehäutet und gespickt, zu den billigsten Tagespreisen. 210

Wildgeflügel.
Auer- Birkwild, Schnee- und Haselhühner,
frisches Rentierfleisch
empfiehlt Wm. Schmidt, Lübeck.
Vertreter gesucht! Direktes Import nordischer Produkte. Telegramm-Adr. Spitzerisch mit. 4295

Privat-Kapitalisten
bestellt Probe-Nummern der „Neuen Börsen-Zeitung", Berlin, Zimmerstrasse 100. Versand gratis und franko.

Ein Kapital von
30-40000 M.
gesucht
von einem pünktlichen Zinszahler mit sehr gutem flotten Geschäfte auf 2 sehr gelegene Besitzungen zur 2. Stelle. Gerichtliche Taxe 175000 Mk.
Beliehen zur 1. Stelle sind 92000 Mk. auf Amortisation.
Angebote mit Angabe des Zinsfußes an H. asenstein & Vogler, A.-G., Dortmund unter J. 106. 193

Ein sehr flott gehendes Geschäft sucht einen stillen
Kapitalisten oder auch thätigen Teilhaber
(Kaufmann). Das Geschäft bringt sehr hohen Gewinn. Das Kapital kann allmälig mit 10—15000 Mk. anfangend, eingelegt werden. 30000 Mk. können sicher gestellt werden. Angebote mit Angabe des zu verfügenden Kapitals an Haasenstein & Vogler, A.-G., Dortmund unter J. 07. 185

Zu einem flotten rentablen Geschäft wird ein stiller oder thätiger
Teilhaber
mit 25 bis 30000 Mk. gesucht.
Offerten unter W. J. 135 an die Expedition dieser Zeitung.

Londoner Rum- und Thee-Haus sucht für Play und Umgegend einen
durchaus thätigen Vertreter.
Nur bei der Kundschaft gut eingeführte Herren wollen Bewerbungen einreichen an die Expedition dieser Zeitung unt. Chiffre P. 170.

Junger Mann der im elektrischen Geschäft einige Kenntnisse gesammelt hat, wünscht sich als **Volontair** oder Trainmonteur, am liebsten an einer der Bahnen Düsseldorfs unter Chiffre W. D. 289 a. d. Exp. d. Ztg.

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Die Hansa.

** Düsseldorf, 3. Januar.

Der deutsche Städtebund der Hansa bezeichnet eine Periode deutscher Größe, in der die thatkräftige Verbindung kaufmännischen Unternehmungs-Geistes mit nationaler Seemacht bewunderungswürdige Erfolge erzielt und dem deutschen Geiste ein unvergängliches Denkmal gesetzt hat. Einem im Jahre 1241 zwischen Lübeck und Hamburg geschlossenen Bündnisse entsprossen, umfaßte die Hansa in den folgenden Jahrhunderten die meisten Städte des mittleren und nördlichen Deutschlands. Die Hanseaten waren die Herren der Meere, sie vermittelten den Waren-Austausch zwischen Deutschland und England. Der blühende Verkehr zwischen England und Flandern in Wolle und Tuch ging durch ihre Hand. In direkter Fahrt holten sie Wein, Salz und andere Waren aus Frankreich und weiter her, nicht nur für den eigenen, sondern auch für englischen Bedarf und den der anderen Länder. Ueberall waren hansische Niederlassungen. Wo nordwärts von Gibraltar Handel getrieben wurde, da war in den letzten Jahrhunderten des Mittelalters die Hansa dabei und meistens tonangebend.

Die Wirkung der Thatsache, daß Deutsche das Meer beherrschten, war nicht nur in den Seestädten zu spüren, auch das Binnenland hatte davon großen Vorteil. Die Acker-, Wald- und Berg-Erzeugnisse eines Gebietes, das zwei Drittel des gegenwärtigen deutschen Reiches ausmacht, vereinzelt auch die Erzeugnisse ländlicher Hausindustrie, fanden vermehrte Nachfrage im steigenden Bedarf der aufblühenden Städte und gelangten über das Meer nach Skandinavien, England und ganz besonders nach den Niederlanden. Wäre dieser Weg nicht unterbrochen worden, wären die Pforten unseres Hauses nicht in fremde Gewalt geraten, Deutschland hätte nicht im 19. Jahrhundert da wieder anzufangen brauchen, wo es im 16. Jahrhundert blieb.

Viele sind geneigt, den Niedergang der Hansa mit der Ereignissen in Zusammenhang zu bringen, die um die Wende des Mittelalters und der neuern Zeit eintraten, der Entdeckung Amerikas und des Seeweges nach Ostindien. Andere glauben, die Hansa sei verfallen, weil sie sich den Anforderungen der Zeit verschlossen habe. Nichts ist unrichtiger als das. Einer unserer ersten hanseatischen Geschichtskenner, Professor Schäfer in Heidelberg, hat in seiner Broschüre „Deutschland zur See" nachgewiesen, daß die Hansa lediglich deshalb zu Grunde gegangen ist, weil ihr der Rückhalt eines starken, nationalen Staates fehlte. Professor Schäfer sagt darüber:

„In ihrer hilflosen Angst gegenüber dem übermächtig andrängenden Auslande versuchte die Hansa, die Führer der Nation mobil zu machen. Ohne Erfolg! Nicht als ob es in Binnen-Deutschland an jedem Verständnis gefehlt hätte für das, was an der Seekante zu Grunde ging. Kurfürst August von Sachsen selbst, nächst dem Kaiser der einflußreichste deutsche Fürst in der zweiten Hälfte des 16. Jahrhunderts hat die Auffassung vertreten, daß man in diesen Händeln denn doch nicht ruhig zuschauen dürfe, er fand, daß sie auch seine eigenen Lande angingen. Auch sonst treffen wir vereinzelt auf entschiedene fürstliche und adelige Verfechter der Anschauung, daß Deutschland nicht bestehen könne ohne eine starke Vertretung seiner Verkehrs Interessen zur See. Aber es waren Stimmen in der Wüste. An kaiserlichen und Reichsmandaten hat es allerdings im englischen und im livländischen, im schwedischen wie im dänischen Handel nicht gefehlt. Aber vor denen fürchtete sich kaum noch ein gartender Landsknecht, geschweige denn Elisabeth von England oder ihre Brüder auf den Thronen von Schweden und Dänemark. Nie war je das Reich politisch eine geringere Macht, als in der Zeit von den Hussiten bis zum 30jährigen Kriege, und an dieser Reichsohnmacht, an dem gänzlichen Verfall des politischen Könnens der Nation als solcher gingen die deutsche Hansa, der deutsche Handel und die deutsche Seemacht zu Grunde."

Der vielhundertjährige Bann ist endlich gebrochen. Was damals fehlte, eine starke Reichsgewalt, ist nunmehr vorhanden. Wir haben infolge dessen einen Handel, der den der Hansa weit hinter sich läßt. Sorgen wir dafür, daß der Handel und die andern gewaltigen überseelischen Interessen im Notfall geschützt werden können. Die Geschichte der Hansa sei uns eine Lehre.

Politische Uebersicht.

* Düsseldorf, 4. Januar.

Die nächste Session des Landtages wird nach dem Umfange des in Aussicht gestellten Beratungsmaterials keineswegs von sonderlich kurzer Dauer sein, wie man bisher annehmen zu dürfen glaubte. Das kommt, wie die „Hamb. Nachr." auf Grund zutreffender Beobachtungen hervorheben, daß in der letzten Tagung einer Legislaturperiode die Abgeordneten sich schon geneigt sind, die Verdienste ihrer Parteien um das allgemeine Wohl in ein möglichst helles Licht zu rücken und zu diesem Zwecke ausführlicher und häufiger als sonst zu reden. Das Hauptinteresse der Tagung wird sich dem sogenannten Kompromißgesetz zuwenden, der schon im Beginn der Session eingebracht werden dürfte. Ebenso die Novelle zum Gesetz über den Hundertmillionenfonds für die Ansiedelungen in Westpreußen und Posen. Letztere wird im eigentlichen Texte wenig umfangreich sein, jedoch eine recht ausführliche Begründung seitens der Regierung, namentlich müssen sich erfahren. Man kann sicher sein, daß gerade diese Vorlage eine Palendebatte von beträchtlicher Ausdehnung hervorrufen wird. Von den auf die schlesische Hochwasserkatastrophe bezüglichen Entwürfen wird der eine, der sich auf die Verhütungsmaßnahmen bezieht, erst später erscheinen. Man hofft indessen, daß es noch in der nächsten Tagung zur Vorlage gelangen können. Man wird sich jedoch auch bei dem einen, die Unterstützungen betreffenden, darauf gefaßt machen können, daß über alle dabei in Betracht zu ziehenden Fragen gesprochen wird. Als sicher sind dann ferner noch die Entwürfe über die Aufbesserung der Gehälter der Geistlichen, über die Erhöhung des Fonds der Centralgenossenschaftskasse, über Neben- und Kleinbahnen zu erwarten. An den aufgezählten Vorlagen würden die Ressorts des Finanz-, Kultus- und Eisenbahnministers sowie des Ministers des Innern beteiligt sein, aber auch aus dem Ministerium für Landwirtschaft dürfte eine Novellirung, und zwar eine Ausdehnung der Gesetzgebung über das Anerbenrecht zu erwarten sein. Es werden somit wieder ziemlich sämtliche Ressorts bei den neuen Gesetzgebungsarbeiten engagiert sein. Es läßt sich schon jetzt voraussehen, daß diese Fragen nicht vor Ostern zur Erledigung kommen werden. Man wird deshalb gut thun, sich auf sehr Session von nurmaler Dauer einzurichten.

Gegenüber Ausführungen der „Köln. Ztg.", welche aus Aeußerungen eines Hamburger, als angeblichen Organ der preußischen Finanz-Verwaltung bezeichneten Blattes betr. den Ausbau des preußischen Kanalnetzes die Befürchtung entnahm, daß Preußen vor den Schwierigkeiten des Rhein-Elbe-Kanals zu kapitulieren gedenke, bemerkt hierüber der „Reichs-Anzeiger", daß die Bemerkung des Hamburger Blattes, welch letzteres auf den Ausbau der Wasserstraßen und auf Ergänzung und Erweiterung der Eisenbahnen hinzielt, in keiner Weise die Auffassung der preußischen Staatsregierung wiedergiebt. Die Regierung war stets der Ansicht, daß die Wasserstraßen und Eisenbahnen sich nicht ausschließen, sondern ergänzen werden. Die Vorarbeiten für den Mittelland Kanal würden thunlichst beschleunigt, aber keineswegs aufgegeben werden. Der Plan der Kostenanschläge ist fertiggestellt, es handelt sich nur im wesentlichen um die Verständigung mit den Provinzen über die Beitragsleistungen. Die Regierung halte an der Notwendigkeit des angenommenen Gesamtplanes fest und würde denselben auf die eine oder die andere Weise zur Ausführung bringen. Zu dem neuerdings hervorgetretenen Bestreben, den Ausbau des Dortmund-Rhein-Kanals Privat-Unternehmungen zu überlassen, habe die Regierung keinerlei Stellung genommen, auch ständen demselben unzweifelhaft erhebliche Bedenken gegenüber. Der „Reichs-Anzeiger" nimmt an, die Staatsregierung halte an der Absicht fest, das gesamte Kanalprojekt in der nächstfolgenden Landtags-Tagung vorzulegen, vorausgesetzt, daß bis dahin die Verhandlungen mit den Provinzen zu einem annehmbaren Ergebnisse führten.

Deutsches Reich.

* Berlin, 3. Jan. Zur gestrigen Frühstückstafel beim Kaiser war der Staatsminister von Bülow geladen, mit dem der Kaiser des Nachmittags arbeitete. Des Abends fand im kaiserlichen Palais eine größere Tafel statt, wozu die kommandierenden Generale und die Kommandeure der Leibregimenter geladen waren. Bei der heutigen Frühstückstafel war der Erzbischof von Stablewski hinzugezogen.

— Die Kaiserin leidet, einer Blättermeldung zufolge, an einem neuen Influenza Anfall. — Bei den Neujahrs-Empfängen bei Hofe wurde die aktuelle Politik, so weit bekannt, nicht berührt. Das Reichstags-Präsidium war durch v. Buol und Spahn vertreten. — Aus Friedrichsruh wird gemeldet, Fürst Bismarck ist durch starke Gicht in den Beinen und Schlaflosigkeit zwar heftig angegriffen, doch hofften die Aerzte auf einen normalen Verlauf. Der Fürst selbst halte sich allerdings für recht krank.

— Mit unheimlicher Sicherheit trat am Nachmittag des Neujahrstages in Berlin das Gerücht auf, Fürst Bismarck sei gestorben; mit großer Schnelligkeit verbreitete es sich in der ganzen Stadt, und die von den Eisbahnen Heimkehrenden trugen es in die Familien. Personen, die mit dem Ausland in Beziehungen stehen, wurden am Abend und in der Nacht durch Telegramme ihrer Geschäftsfreunde aus Rom, London, New-York u. s. w. alarmiert, die alle Gewißheit haben wollten, ob die traurige Kunde der Wahrheit entspreche. Wie man hieraus ersieht, hatte das Gerücht sich mit Blitzesschnelle über den ganzen Erdball verbreitet. Zur allgemeinen Freude hat man es nur mit einer, wie es scheint, frivolen Erfindung zu thun, die, nach verschiedenen Anzeichen zu urteilen, in einem Entennest in London ausgebrütet ist, aber, wie man zu unserer Beschämung hinzufügen muß, nicht von englischen, sondern von deutschen Enten züchtern. Auf Anfragen in Friedrichsruh traf von dort telegraphisch die Antwort ein, daß Fürst Bismarck gestern mit gutem Appetit an der Familientafel teilgenommen und seinem Unwillen darüber Luft gemacht hat, daß man von seinem zur Zeit nicht sehr erfreulichen körperlichen Befinden so viel Aufhebens mache. Uebrigens geht es dem Alt-Reichskanzler mit seinem alten schmerzhaften Beinleiden schon wieder etwas besser, da das klare Winterwetter regelmäßig eine Erleichterung in dem Krankheitszustand hervorbringt.

— Die bevorstehenden Neuwahlen. In der Presse ist mehrfach darüber gestritten worden, zu welchem Zeitpunkte die Erneuerungswahlen für den Reichstag und das Abgeordnetenhaus nach den gesetzlichen resp. Verfassungs Bestimmungen vorzunehmen sind. Der Staatsminister Herrfurth widmet in der „Deutschen Juristen Zeitung" dieser Frage eine längere Abhandlung und gelangt zu folgendem Ergebnis in betreff des Reichstages: „1. Die Legislaturperiode des Reichstages beginnt mit dem Tage seines ersten Zusammentretens, nicht aber mit dem Tage der Wahl, und endet mit dem letzten Tage des fünften Jahres nach diesem Zeitpunkte (im vorliegenden Falle also am 3. Juli, nicht am 14. Juni 1898). 2. Die Anordnung und Vornahme der Neuwahl vor Ablauf der Legislaturperiode des gegenwärtig in Funktion stehenden Reichstages ist an sich gesetzlich zulässig, jedoch nur unter besonderen Umständen als empfehlenswert, der Regel nach als unzweckmäßig zu erachten. 3. Hat die Anordnung und Vornahme der Neuwahl nicht schon vor Ablauf der Legislaturperiode des gegenwärtig fungierenden Reichstages stattgefunden, so entspricht es dem Geiste der Reichs-Verfassung und der Stellung des Reichstages im Organismus des Deutschen Reiches, daß dieselbe thunlichst bald nach Ablauf der Legislaturperiode erfolge. Eine Verletzung der Vorschriften der Reichs-Verfassung würde jedoch durch eine längere Verzögerung nur in dem Falle angenommen werden können, wenn dadurch die alljährliche Berufung des Reichstages oder die rechtzeitige Feststellung des Reichs Haushalts-Etats durch ein Reichsgesetz vor Beginn des Etatsjahres unmöglich gemacht werden sollte." Das vorstehend unter 1 und 3 Gesagte hält Hr. Herrfurth auch für das Abgeordnetenhaus für zutreffend. Nur in zwei Punkten ist eine Verschiedenheit vorhanden. Während der Reichstag nach der Verfassung nur „alljährlich" berufen werden soll, hat in Preußen die Berufung von Anfang November bis zu Mitte Januar stattzufinden. Sodann sind in Preußen die Kammern „nach Ablauf ihrer Legislaturperiode" neu zu wählen; es würde daher nicht zulässig sein, vor diesem Zeitpunkte die Neuwahl vorzunehmen, während dies beim Reichstage geschehen kann. Dagegen steht verfassungsmäßig ein Bedenken nicht entgegen, die Neuwahl schon vor dem Ablauf der Legislaturperiode des jetzigen Abgeordnetenhauses auszuschreiben, sofern nur die Vornahme des Wahlaktes selbst erst nach dem Tage des Ablaufes seiner Legislaturperiode erfolgt. Als dieser Tag ist, da das im Jahr 1893 gewählte Abgeordnetenhaus zum erstenmal am 16. Jan. 1894 zusammengetreten ist, der 15. Jan. 1899 anzunehmen.

— Die „Nordd. Allg. Ztg." führt aus, daß es bei Verstärkung des Fonds für Ansiedelungszwecke in Posen und Westpreußen um 100 Millionen nicht darauf abgesehen sei, den polnisch redenden Preußen ihre Muttersprache zu nehmen; sie sollten vielmehr nur dazu angehalten werden, auch deutsch zu lernen, überhaupt in den Stand gebracht werden, alle Bedingungen zu erfüllen, die von jedem preußischen Staatsbürger erfüllt werden müssen. Energisch und konsequent werde jenen [illegible] die namentlich in letzter Zeit sich darin zeigten, daß man polnischerseits die völlige Scheidung zwischen der polnischen und deutsch redenden Bevölkerung derart durchführen wollte, daß polnisch sprechende Staatsbürger durch Vereine und sonstige Veranstaltungen für den Verkehr mit den Deutschen gänzliche Absonderung beobachten.

— Eine der ersten der vom Staatssekretär Grafen Posadowsky im Reichstage angekündigten Maßregeln zu Gunsten des russischen Petroleums gegenüber dem amerikanischen ist die soeben erfolgte

Die Sturmflut.

Roman von Henryk Sienkiewicz.
Autorisirte Uebersetzung von E. Hillebrand.
65) (Nachdruck verboten.)

„Ihr wißt, daß mir das laut Testament nicht erlaubt ist, daß ich mich nur in ein Kloster flüchten darf."

„O, das wäre das Allerletzte! Beim lebendigen Gotte, schlage Dir das Kloster aus dem Sinne, mich überläuft es bei dem bloßen Gedanken. Laß den Gedanken fahren, Olenka, aber ich fall' Dir hier in Gegenwart aller zu Füßen und flehe Dich an, daß Du nicht ins Kloster gehst. Den Herrn Wolodyjowski hast Du abgewiesen, ich weiß es, denn er hat es mir selbst gesagt. Er war es auch, der mich ermunterte, Dich durch gute Thaten wiederzugewinnen . . Aber was nützte mir das alles, wenn Du ins Kloster gehen wolltest. Du wirst sagen, man muß die Tugend der Tugend wegen üben — und ich sage Dir wieder, daß ich Dich wahnsinnig liebe und nichts weiter hören will. Du hattest Wadovck kaum verlassen, da erhob ich mich vom Krankenlager und fing an, Dich zu suchen. Ich sammelte meine Fahne, hatte keinen Augenblick Zeit, aß nicht, schlief nicht, stellte aber meine Nachforschungen nicht ein. Es war so weit, daß ohne Dich das Leben kein Leben war. Ruhelos, nur an Dich denkend, lebte ich. Endlich erfuhr ich, Du seiest in Billewitsche bei dem Herrn Schwertträger. Ich plagte mich mit Gedanken ab, sollte ich hin oder nicht? Aber ich wagte es doch nicht, um nicht Schmähungen zu ernten. Endlich sagte ich mir, ich habe noch nichts Gutes vollbracht, ich kann nicht vor sie hintreten . . . Da erbarmte sich der Fürst, mein geliebter Vater, meiner und ließ Euch nach Kiejdan bitten, damit meine Augen am Anblick meines Liebsten auf Erden sich erquicken, ehe ich in den Krieg ziehe. Ich verlange ja nicht, daß Du morgen mich ehelichst . . . wenn ich nur ein gutes Wort von Dir zu hören bekomme, nur Gewißheit erlange, da wird mir leichter werden . . . Meine geliebte Seele! . . . Ich möchte nicht sterben, aber im Kampfe kann das jedem begegnen, dann ich werde mich nicht hinter andere verstecken . . . Du solltest mir also vergeben, wie man einem Sterbenden vergiebt."

„Gott behüte und erhalte Euch," entgegnete das Mädchen mit weicher Stimme, welcher Herr Andreas sogleich anhörte, daß seine Worte nicht ohne Eindruck geblieben waren.

„Mein echtes Gold! Habe Dank auch dafür. Und wirst Du nicht ins Kloster gehen?"

„Ich werde noch warten."

„O, Gott segne Dich für diesen Entschluß!"

Und wie im Frühling der Schnee taut, so schmolz auch allmählich das Mißtrauen zwischen ihnen, sie sichten sich einander näher als vor einer Weile. Ihre Herzen wurden leichter, die Augen heller. Und doch versprach sie ihm nichts weiter und er war so verständig, nichts weiter zu verlangen. Sie fühlte selbst, daß sie ihn auf den Weg zur Besserung, von welchem er so aufrichtig sprach, nicht erschweren dürfe. An der Aufrichtigkeit seiner Gesinnung zweifelte sie keinen Augenblick weiter, denn er war ein Mensch, welcher nicht zu simulieren verstand. Doch war der Hauptgrund, warum sie ihn nicht von neuem zurückstieß und ihm Hoffnung ließ, der, daß sie den Jüngling nach immer von ganzem Herzen liebte. Alle Bitterkeit, Enttäuschung und Schmerz unterdrückten diese Liebe, aber sie lebte, war bereit, zu glauben und zu verzeihen ohne Ende.

„Er ist besser als seine Thaten," dachte das Mädchen, „und diejenigen, welche ihn zu den Ausschreitungen verwagen haben, sind nicht mehr, er würde höchstens aus Verzweiflung sich zu neuen Tollheiten hinreißen lassen, so möge er denn niemals verzweifeln."

Und ihr gutes Herz erfreute sich an der eigenen That der Vergebung. Ihre Wangen röteten sich wie Bosen unter dem frischen Morgentau, die Augen glänzten mild und freundlich, so daß sie hell durch den Schleier leuchteten. Die Vorübergehenden bewunderten das schöne Paar, denn zwei herrlichere Gestalten wie diese Beiden waren wohl auch im ganzen Saale nicht zu finden, sie bildeten die Blüte des Adels.

Dazu waren Beide wie auf Verabredung ganz gleich gekleidet, denn auch sie trug ein Kleid aus Silberlahn, mit einem Saphir zusammengehalten, und ein Ueberkleid aus venetianischem himmelblauem Sammet. Das ist wahl Bruder und Schwester!" sagten die, welchen sie unbekannt waren, aber Andere machten sogleich die Gegenbemerkung: „Das kann nicht sein, denn der Blick seiner Augen ist zu strahlend auf sie gerichtet."

Jetzt hatte der Marschall das Zeichen gegeben, daß es Zeit sei, zu Tische zu gehen, und alsbald entstand eine ungewöhnliche Bewegung. Der Graf Löwenhaupt, ganz in Spitzen gehüllt, führte den Vortritt mit der Fürstin, deren Mantelschleppe zwei schöne Pagen trugen. Dann kam Baron Schütte mit der Frau Hlebowitsch und dicht hinterdrein der Bischof Partschewski mit dem Archidiakon Bialozow, welche beide nussahen, als seien sie bekümmert und vergrämt. Der Fürst Janusch, welcher im Zuge den Gästen den Vortritt ließ, aber bei Tische neben der Fürstin den höchsten Platz einnahm, führte die Frau Wojewodin Kors, welche schon seit einer Woche in Kiejdan weilte. So reihte sich Paar um Paar dem Zuge ein, der gleich einer buntschillernden Schlange sich dehnte und fortbewegte. Kmitzig führte Olenka, welche ihre Schulter leicht an die seinige lehnte; er dagegen schaute von der Seite in ihr seines Antlitz, glücklich, wie eine Fackel strahlend, der reichste unter all diesen Magnaten, weil seinem größten Schatze nahe.

So betraten sie, immer vorwärts geschaben, unter den Klängen der Kapelle den Speisesaal, welcher ansah wie ein ganz besonderer Bau. Die Tafel war in Hufeisenform aufgestellt, für dreihundert Personen gedeckt und bog sich fast unter der Schwere des Goldes und Silbers. Fürst Janusch, einen Teil der königlichen Majestät repräsentierend und dem Könige verwandt, nahm den höchsten Platz neben der Fürstin ein, die Uebrigen verbeugten sich im Vorüberschreiten tief vor ihm und setzten sich nach Rang und Würde um die Tafel. Doch der Fürst dachte sicherlich daran, daß dies das letzte Mahl vor dem Ausbruch eines schrecklichen Krieges sei, welcher das Loos zweier mächtiger Reiche entscheiden sollte, denn die Anwesenden bemerkten deutlich eine große Unruhe in dem Antlitz des Fürsten.

Er lachte und scherzte wie in fieberhafter Erregung; zuweilen umwölkte sich seine Stirn drohend und die zunächst Sitzenden sahen, daß dieselbe mit dichten Schweißtropfen bedeckt war. Dann wieder flog sein Blick schnell über die Gesichter der Versammelten und blieb prüfend an denjenigen der verschiedenen Offiziere hängen und dann wieder zogen sich die mächtigen Brauen zusammen; wie im Zorn oder einem verhaltenen Schmerz. Und wunderbar, auch die Reichswürdenträger neben dem Fürsten, die Gesandten, der Bischof, der Archidiakon Bialozow, Herr Kamorowski, Herr Mierzejewki, Herr Hlebowitsch, der wendensche Wojewode und Andere waren auch zerstreut und unruhig. Die beiden Flügel der Tafel hallten schon von fröhlichen Gesprächen und dem bei jedem Festessen stattfindenden Summen wider, während an der Spitze derselben nach düsteres Schweigen herrschte nur hier und da ein Flüsterwort fiel oder zerstreute und ängstliche Blicke gewechselt wurden.

Das war aber auch kein Wunder, denn am unteren Ende der Tafel saßen Offiziere und Ritter, die in dem bevorstehenden Kriege nichts weiter zu verlieren hatten als das Leben. Es ist aber leichter, auf dem Schlachtfelde zu fallen, als die Verantwortung für den ganzen Feldzug zu tragen. Der Soldat, dessen durch das vergossene Blut von aller Schuld entsühnte Seele zum Himmel entfliehet, ist aller Sorgen bar, nur der senkt den gedankenschweren Kopf, nur der rechnet mit Gott und seinem Gewissen ab, welcher nun Verdienst eines entscheidenden Tages nicht weiß, ob das Vaterland siegen oder untergehen wird.

Auf diese Weise erklärte man sich die Unruhe des Fürsten.

„Er ist immer so vor jeder Schlacht, als ob er mit der eigenen Seele Zwiesprache hält," sagte der alte Odrist Stankiewitsch zu Herrn Sanloba, aber je finsterer er dreinschaut, desto schlimmer für den Feind, denn dann ist er am Tage der Schlacht heiter."

„Auch der Löwe brüllt vor dem Kampfe," entgegnete

Ei führung eines ermäßigten Ausnahmetarifs für Petroleum von Stationen Südost-Rußlands nach größeren deutschen Plätzen. Die direkten Sätze sollen zwar nur dann Anwendung finden, wenn die Sendungen den ganzen Weg in Kesselwagen oder in Fässern durchlaufen, nicht aber, wenn eine Umfüllung aus Kesselwagen in Fässer oder aus Fässern in Kesselwagen erfolgt. Das Hindernis, das hierin für den Verkehr liegt, ist indessen auf deutscher Seite dadurch behoben, daß der am 5. Oktober v. J. eingeführte Ausnahmetarif von den deutsch-russischen Grenzstationen verbilligte Sätze auch bei solcher Umfüllung auf den betreffenden Grenzstationen im Umkartierungswege gewährt.

— Die Vorlage betreffend Neubewilligung des 100-Millionen-Fonds soll die Zustimmung des Staats-Ministeriums bereits gefunden haben. Der Berichterstatter, der dies meldet, denkt an, daß außerdem in der polnischen Frage noch nichts weiteres geplant sei. Die „Neue Berl. Corr." will ihre neuliche Meldung über eine neue Vereinsgesetz-Novelle, die sich ja in erster Linie mit der polnischen Sprache befassen sollte, nicht preisgeben.

— Die „Nordd. Allg. Ztg." meldet: Nach einem Bericht des stellvertretenden deutschen Landeshauptmanns von Südwestafrika aus Kaoka sind unter den Zwart Boys-Hottentotten Unruhen ausgebrochen. Die Aufrührer sind indes durch den Hauptmann v. Estorff in einem Gefecht mit den Schutztruppen am 5. Dezember zersprengt worden. Der Rest des Stammes habe sich unter Zurücklassung seines Besitzes an Pferden und Vieh nach dem Norden geflüchtet. Die Hereros sind auch in diesem Falle der Regierung ergeben geblieben.

— Gerade mit dem Abschluß des alten Jahres ist der deutsche Kreuzer „Kaiserin Augusta", von Hongkong abgehend, in der Kiaotschaubucht eingelaufen, wie vor Drohi gemeldet hat. Es stellt sich jetzt heraus, daß durch das Erscheinen des Schiffes im Hafenbecken von Kiaotschau seit der ersten Ausschiffung der Marinemannschaften am 15. November v. J. bereits eine dreimalige Verstärkung unserer dort zusammengezogenen Seestreitkräfte eingetreten ist, obgleich sich bekanntlich Prinz Heinrich mit der „Deutschland" und der „Gefion" und die beiden Transportdampfer „Darmstadt" und „Crefeld" gegenwärtig gleichfalls noch auf der Ausreise nach den Schonunggewässern befinden. Eine erste Verstärkung war am 17. November zu verzeichnen, als sich zu den drei Schiffen „Kaiser", „Prinzeß Wilhelm" und „Cormoran" der Kreuzer „Arkona" gesellte. Eine zweite fand statt, als der Kreuzer „Irene" am 28. November, nachdem er seine Instandsetzung in Hongkong beendet hatte, in der ersten Dezemberwoche gleichfalls in Kiaotschau einlief. Eine dritte Verstärkung trat an der Jahreswende durch die „Kaiserin Augusta" ein. Während der ersten Wochen [illegible] sechs Schiffe, die vorerst [illegible] in der Kiautschaubucht vertreten und die deutsche Flagge, die auf den Forts an dem Hafenbecken weht, schützen. Seitdem überhaupt die deutsche Kriegsflagge an Bord unserer Schiffe in den ostasiatischen Gewässern vertreten ist, hat sie noch nie auf einem sich aus sechs Kriegsfahrzeugen zusammensetzenden Geschwader geweht, geschweige denn, daß die Besatzungen der Schiffe 2238 Mann betragen hätten, wie es bereits heute der Fall ist, wo sich noch weitere 2350 Mann auf dem Wege nach den ostasiatischen Gewässern befinden. Prinz Heinrich ist mit der „Deutschland" und der „Gefion", die am 28. Dezember von Gibraltar ausliefen und am 31. den Salut an der algerischen Küste wechselten, am Mittwoch dieser Woche nach Durchquerung des Mittelmeers in Port Said zu erwarten, um sofort die Ausreise durch den Suezkanal fortzusetzen.

* Düsseldorf, 3. Jan. Der Wirtschaftliche Verein erklärte in seiner heutigen Sitzung unter dem Vorsitze des Kommerzienrates Servaes einstimmig, eine Verstärkung und Ausgestaltung unserer Kriegsflotte in dem durch die Regierungsvorlage geforderten Umfange für eine wirtschaftliche Notwendigkeit und empfiehlt seinen Mitgliedern dringend die Teilnahme an der Berliner Versammlung am 13. Januar.

Oesterreich-Ungarn.

* Wien, 2. Jan. Außer den deutschen hat Ministerpräsident Gautsch auch die böhmischen Parteiführer zwecks neuerlicher Konferenzen und Anbahnung eines modus vivendi, besonders in der Sprachenfrage, nach Wien berufen. — Die Neujahrsbetrachtungen, welche die Blätter veröffentlichen, sind meist recht pessimistisch, daß sie Aussichten für das eben begonnene neue Jahr infolge des Konkurrenzkampfes Amerikas ge[illegible] Europa und wegen des Zwiespaltes der Nationen[illegible] Konfessionen in Europa, recht ungünstige seien.

Italien.

* Venedig, 2. Jan. Das Kriegsschiff „Konsun", welches Befehl erhalten hat, nach China [illegible]gehen, wird jetzt für diesen Zweck ausgerüstet.

Frankreich.

* Paris, 2. Jan. Die Vicomtesse [illegible]froy d'Albuno ist endlich vom Major Ravary [illegible]verhört worden. Obzwar ihr von Gerichtswegen [illegible]ngtes Stillschweigen auferlegt wurde, hat sich die D[illegible]e doch beeilt, einem Interviewer zu versichern, daß ihr [illegible]ungen- aussage von größter Wichtigkeit gewesen sei. [illegible]e habe dem Major Ravary u. a. erzählt, daß ein [illegible]wisser Herr de W., der trotz seiner kosmopolitischen Be[illegible]nagen eine gewisse Rolle in Frankreich spiele und [illegible]dessen Schwager ein höherer Generalstabsoffizier sei, [illegible]u den Hauptanstifteen der Affaire Esterhazy gehöre. [illegible]– Die in dem Panamaprozesse freigesprochene [illegible]Parlamentarier haben eine Erklärung veröffentli[illegible], in welcher sie in der schärfsten Weise gegen das V[illegible]gehen der Gerichtsbehörden protestieren. Es heißt [illegible]gens, daß sich die Deputierten Moret, Boyer und G[illegible]roffen mit der platonischen Kundgebung nicht begnügen [illegible]ndern gegen den Untersuchungsrichter Le Poittevin [illegible]wohl parlamentarische, wie gerichtliche Schritte unter[illegible]men wollen. — Es bestätigt sich — zum mindesten w[illegible]ies von den mit dem Generalstab in Beziehung ste[illegible]enden Blättern auf das Nachdrücklichste versichert —, d[illegible]die Schriftsachverständigen einstimmig und ohne jeden [illegible]r- behalt erklärt haben, das vielberufene Bordereau [illegible]re nicht von der Hand Esterhazys her. Dieses Gut[illegible]n wird allerdings schon jetzt ziemlich lebhaft angefo[illegible]. So z. B. bemerkt Clemenceau in der „Aurore," daß diese neueste Leistung der Experten um so überraschender sei, als Major Esterhazy beim Anblick des Bordereaus selbst konstatiert habe, daß die Schriftzüge desselben in „erschreckender Weise" seiner eigenen Handschrift gleichen.

* Paris, 3. Jan. Der Verteidiger des Majors Esterhazy hat einige Tage Zeit verlangt, um die Angelegenheit seines Clienten zu studieren. Die Zusammenberufung des Kriegsgerichts ist denn auch um einige Tage verschoben. Man glaubt nicht, daß neue Thatsachen oder neue Akten vor Gericht vorgebracht werden können. Die Angelegenheit werde nur zwei Sitzungen dennsprnchen. Die Verhandlungen werden bei geschlossenen Thüren geführt. — General Saussier hat den vom Verteidiger Esterhazy's gestellten Antrag auf Vertagung behufs Studiums des 400 Stück umfassenden Protest-Materials [illegible]. Die Verhandlung wird Mitte Januar stattfinden. Rochefort sagt im „Intransigeant", die letzte Bombe, die Mathieu Dreyfus kurz vor der Verhandlung zum Explodieren bringen werde, bestehe in einem Briefe Esterhazy's an den preußischen Lieutenant Heiduck. Esterhazy hat bei seinem Aufenthalt in Baden-Baden die Bekanntschaft Heiduck's gemacht und ist mit demselben dann in Briefwechsel, der aber ganz harmloser Natur sei, getreten. Alle Blätter stellen heute schon die Freisprechung Esterhazy's als Thatsache hin. — In Paris circulierte gestern Abend das Gerücht, Fürst Bismarck sei gestorben. Die deutsche Botschaft und das Ministerium des Auswärtigen erteilten auf Anfrage den Bescheid, etwas Bestimmtes nicht zu wissen, indes sei das gleiche Gerücht auch in London und Berlin verbreitet. Später war die deutsche Botschaft in der Lage, das Gerücht als unzutreffend zu erklären.

* Paris, 3. Jan. Obwohl der Bericht des Mojoes Navary über die Esterhazy-Angelegenheit sich für die Einstellung des Verfahrens ausspricht, hat General Saussier beschlossen, Esterhazy vor das Kriegsgericht zu stellen, damit eine Rechts-Judikatur geschaffen wird, die Ehre der Armee unberührt bleibt und kein Verdacht mehr auf Esterhazy ruhe. Die Frage, ob die Angelegenheit bei verschlossenen Thüren zu verhandeln sei, würde beim Beginn der Verhandlungen entschieden werden.

Spanien.

* Madrid, 3 Jan. Der Führer der Aufständischen auf den Philippinen ist in Hongkong eingetroffen. Derselbe weigerte sich einem Berichterstatter gegenüber, sich über seine Pläne für die Zukunft auszulassen. Vorsichtshalber wird eine aus 22000 europäischen Soldaten bestehende Armee auf den Philippinen bleiben.

Havanna, 2. Jan. Nach der Eidesleistung des neuen Kabinetts richtete General Blanco eine Ansprache an die Minister, in welcher er sagte, die spanische Regierung hoffe, das neue autonomische Kabinett werde eine liberale Richtung verfolgen, und den Geist der Versöhnung, der Gerechtigkeit und Unparteilichkeit zur Richtschnur zu nehmen. Die Bedürfnisse der Insel müßten studiert werden. Nachdem er die Hoffnung ausgesprochen, daß Gott das Kabinett in seiner Aufgabe stärken werde, welches in der Wiederherstellung des Friedens bestehe, schloß der General mit dem Rufe: „Es lebe Spanien, es lebe das spanische Cuba!" Alle Anwesenden wohnten sodann der Messe in der Palastkapelle bei. Das Kabinett sandte an die Königin eine Ergebenheitsdepesche. Alle Minister schworen Treue für Spanien, für die Königin und für die spanischen Einrichtungen.

Großbritannien.

* London, 3. Jan. Die Sachlage auf Cuba besprechend, sagt „Daily Graphic", daß Cuba vor allem Ruhe nötig habe, um die Wohlthat des Friedens und einer ordentlichen Regierung endlich genießen zu können. — „Daily News" meldet aus Rom, daß König Menelik ein Armeecorps bilde, um den Franzosen auf dem oberen Nil entgegenzukommen. Diese Expedition sei hauptsächlich gegen den Ras Mangusar gerichtet, den König Menelik abgesetzt sehen wissen wollte, um sich dessen Provinz zu bemächtigen. — „Daily Mail" meldet aus Kairo, daß die französische Expedition Marcha in Chartum angekommen sei.

* London, 3. Jan. Noch einer Meldung der „Times" aus Peking vom 31. Dez. werden die Verhandlungen Chinas mit Rußland wegen einer garantierten Anleihe lebhaft fortgesetzt. Sollten die Vereinbarungen zum Abschluß kommen, so würde Rußland unter dem Vorwande, die Einziehung der Grundsteuer zu überwachen, das Recht erhalten, in jeden Verwaltungszweig Chinas einzugreifen

* London, 3. Jan. Reuters Bureau veröffentlicht eine Mitteilung, daß der Zweck der Sendung englischer Truppen nach Wady Halfa und von Verstärkungen nach Kairo zu deren Ersatz mehr auf die Verteidigung als auf einen Angriff berechnet sei. Die Maßnahme sei durch den von den Derwischen ungerechtfertigten Vormarsch begründet und bedeute nicht einen sofortigen Vormarsch der englisch-egyptischen Truppen gegen die Derwische.

* Malta, 2. Jan. Das 1. Bataillon des Seaforth Hochländer-Regiments erhielt Befehl, nach Egypten abzugehen. Das Bataillon schifft sich auf dem Dampfer „Nubia" ein, welcher am 5. Januar von Port Said hier erwartet wird.

Portugal.

* Lissabon, 2. Jan. Der König eröffnete heute persönlich die Cortes mit einer Thronrede, in welcher er u. a. auf die freundschaftlichen Dienste der Mächte in der Angelegenheit der Rispicaten hinwies und an die Pacification von Gozaland erinnerte. Das Budget werde mit einem Ueberschuß abschließen. Die Regierung werde ihre Kräfte der Konversion der äußern Schuld ohne Erhöhung der Lasten widmen, da die gegenwärtige Lage des Landes eine solche nicht erlauben würde. Die Thronrede lenkt ferner die Aufmerksamkeit der Cortes auf die vorgelegten Gesetzentwürfe und spricht von der Ermäßigung des Budgets des Kriegs- und Marineministeriums sowie von der Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft, der Industrie in den Kolonieen und von der Ermäßigung der Ausgaben namentlich in Bezug auf Mozambique. Schließlich stellt die Thronrede den Abschluß von Handelskonventionen mit anderen Staaten in Aussicht.

Rußland.

* Warschau, 2. Jan. Hier ist eine Geheimdruckerei entdeckt worden, in welcher auch die in der letzten Zeit verbreiteten revolutionären Flugschriften hergestellt wurden. Es wurden in dieser Sache viele Verhaftungen vorgenommen.

Egypten.

* Kairo, 3. Jan. Gestern früh fuhren egyptische Kanonenboote an Eschendi und Metemneh vorbei, 32 Kilometer stromaufwärts. Die Dermische eröffneten von beiden Ufern ein heftiges Feuer auf dieselben, das jedoch durch die egyptischen Schnellfeuergeschütze zum Schweigen gebracht wurde. Vier Frachtschiffe wurden von den Kanonenbooten vor ihrer Rückkehr gekapert. — Die Beunruhigung über die Angelegenheit im Sudan dauert fort. Der Abgang zweier englischer Regimenter von dreien aus Unteregypten läßt die Absichten der Regierung deutlich erkennen. Die während der Festtage einzelaufenen ernsten Nachrichten zwingen die Engländer, die geneigt waren, ruhig zu überwintern, in fieberhafter Eile die unterschiedslose Rekrutierung aller verfügbaren Eingeborenen zu vollenden.

Städtische Nachrichten.

* Düsseldorf, den 4. Januar.

—* Aus dem Theater-Bureau. Am Montag, den 11. Januar, findet die erste Aufführung der reizenden Operette „Der Mikado", von Arthur Sullivan, mit vollständig neuer Ausstattung, neuen Kostümen und neuen Dekorationen statt. Die Direktion hat die Vorstellung Herrn Oberregisseur Oskar Fiedler, der das Werk schon seit Wochen einstudiert, als Benefiz-Vorstellung bewilligt. — Es bedarf wohl nur dieses Hinweises, um das Interesse für diese Vorstellung zu wecken. Der Billetverkauf hat bereits an der Kasse des Stadttheaters begonnen.

)(Die gestrige erste Domenlitzung des „Allgemeinen Vereins der Kornbotsfreunde" hatte ein zahlreiches Publikum angezogen. Der Kaisersaal war dicht besetzt. Punkt 8 Uhr 11 Minuten eröffnete der Präsident Herr Herchenbach die Sitzung, indem er sämtliche Narren und Närrinnen herzlich willkommen hieß. Redner entwickelte sein Programm und wir können verraten, daß Norden und Süden, wenn es so ausgeführt wird, in gleicher Weise zufrieden gestellt werden. Se. Exzellenz der Herr Generalleutnant von Montbart hatte ein schwungvolles Gedicht zu Gunsten des Frohsinns verfaßt. Er bekam dafür einen [illegible] Orden vom unzufriedenen Norden. Sodann sprach der Präsident seinen Dank an unsern Oberbürgermeister Lindemann für sein Erscheinen aus, für den 190000 Herzen in Liebe und Treue schlügen. Manches Mädchen wäre froh, wenn nur ein Herz in Liebe für sie schlüge. Herr Botze ertos sodann ein Gedicht, in welchem er ein Programm des Finanzministers entwickelte. Er bekam zur Belohnung die Ehrenmütze und den hohen Orden vom Spreumanes. Herr Julius Brett sprach über den Hund in sehr tonniger Weise. Er wurde geehrt durch einen Vogelkorb voll junger Hunde. Im zweiten Teil sprach Herr Bortels über den Geschmack, der bei den Menschen so verschieden ist. Die Zunge der Damen, perpetuum mobile auf Tafeltisch, werde nie aufgezogen und liefe doch wie eine Uhr. Sein Vortrag fand großen Beifall. Dann los Herr de Poulo ein Gedicht über das ewig weibliche vor. Er entwickelte darin mit köstlichem Humor, wie uns einerseits das ewig weibliche anzieht, andererseits abstößt. Er erhielt den Kaisemännekesreuzer-Orden. Lange lob man noch in den verschiedenen Lokalen die frohe Narrenschar. Wir können ruhig sagen, daß der Ansang ein vielversprechender war.

* Original-Welt-Panorama. Der Harz, ursprünglich und noch im Mittelalter Hart, „Bergwald", das nördlichste Glied des mitteldeutschen Berglandes, erhebt sich zwischen Leine und Saale auf den Grenzen von Nieder- und Obersachsen als eine Stammes- und Dialektscheide, wo Niederdeutsch und Hochdeutsch zusammenstoßen. Seine bald elliptische Masse Laden bei einer Länge von 100 Kilometer von Hettstadt im Osten bis Seesen im Westen, und einer größten Breite von 33 Kilometer zwischen Blankenburg im Norden und Walkenried im Süden, etwa 2000 Quadratkilometer Flächeninhalt, die etwa von 75000 Seelen bewohnt werden. Innerhalb dieser Grenzen hat sich im Laufe der letzten 30 Jahre, angezogen durch die außerordentliche Schönheit des Harzgebirges, ein Touristenverkehr entwickelt, der dem der sächsischen Schweiz in nichts nachsteht. Ganz besonders sind es das Oker-, Selker- und Bodertal mit Alexisbad, Thale, Treseburg, Blankenburg, Rübeland, Wernigerode, Ilsenburg, Harzburg und der Brocken, die am meisten bevorzugt werden. Und dieses geschieht mit Recht, denn alle vorliegend angeführten Orte bieten so viel des Reizvollen und Interessanten in ihrer Umgebung, daß man den Harz unbestritten zu dem sehenswertesten Gebirgszuge Deutschlands rechnen darf. Im Panorama haben wir nun Gelegenheit, den Harz mit seinen Sehenswürdigkeiten kennen zu lernen und sind vorwiegend die herrlichsten Punkte ausgewählt, um eine wohlgelungene Reise zu veranschaulichen. Mit dem Harzer Segensspruch:

„Es grüne die Tanne, es wachse das Erz!
Gott schenke uns allen ein fröhliches Herz!"

schließen wir unsere Betrachtungen, den Besuch der „Harzreise" im Panorama bestens empfehlend.

⚜ Im Cirkus Keembjer wurde gestern dem Besucher eine Menge des Interessanten geboten. Aus dem reichhaltigen Programm seien hervorgehoben, das Auftreten der kleinen Reitkünstlerin Frl. Hedwig Krembser, welche in selten gesehener Sicherheit ihre Aufgabe löste. Die Stanleytruppe in ihren gymnastischen Darbietungen rief allgemeine Bewunderung hervor. Frau Direktor Krembser ritt den arabischen Vollblutengst „Aleppo" aus dem Gestüt Seiner Majestät des Königs von Württemberg in allen Gangarten der hohen Schule. Herr Direktor Krembser führte das von ihm in Freiheit dressierte Pferd „Ettoiar", ein edles, feingebautes Tier vor, das dem kleinsten Wink seines Herrn auf die Sekunde gehorcht, niederkniet, auf den Hinterbeinen steht und geht, sich im Kreise dreht u. s. w. Einen Glanzpunkt der Vorstellung bildet das Auftreten des Meisterschaftsbox- und Ringkämpfers A. Wolfinger mit seinem zum

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Herr Sayloba, „um eine größere Abneigung gegen den Feind in sich zu erwecken. Jeder große Held hat seine eigene Manier: Hannibal spießte Wiesel vor der Schlacht, Scipio der Afrikaner deklamierte, Herr Koniepolski der Vater sprach nur von jungen Mädchen und ich schlafe gern ein paar Stunden oder verschmähe auch einen Becher in Gesellschaft guter Freunde nicht."

„Bemerkt Ihr Herren, daß auch der Bischof Partschewski weiß wie ein Blatt Papier ist?" frogte Herr Stanislow Skibetuski.

„Das kommt daher, weil er bei einem Kalvinisten zu Gaste sitzt und leicht etwas Unreinliches verschlucken könnte," erklärte Herr Sayloda mit leiser Stimme. „Alte Leute sagen, daß der Böse Oder die Getränke keine Macht hat, deshalb kann man überall trinken, aber vor dem Essen, besonders vor Suppen, soll man sich hüten. So war es auch zur Zeit, als ich in der Krim in Gefangenschaft saß. Die tartarischen Pfaffen verstanden das Hammelfleisch so mit Knoblauch zuzubereiten, daß, wer davon kostete, gleich bereit war, seinen Glauben zu verleugnen und zu ihrem nichtsnutzigen Propheten zu schwören."

Sayloda dämpfte seine Stimme noch mehr.

„Ich will dem Fürsten nichts Böses zumuten, aber ich rate Euch, das Essen zu bekreuzigen, denn den Vorsichtigen schützt Gott."

„Was Ihr da redet, Herr! . . . Wer sich Gott vor dem Essen empfiehlt, dem kann nichts geschehen. Bei uns in Großpolen giebt es Lutheraner und Kalvinisten in Menge, aber ich habe noch nie gehört, daß sie das Essen behexen können."

„Weil es bei Euch in Großpolen so viele Lutheraner giebt, deshalb haben sie sich auch gleich mit den Schweden verochen und sind gute Freunde geworden. Ich würde an Stelle des Fürsten auch diese Gesandten dort mit Hunden vom Schloßhofe hetzen, anstatt ihnen mit Leckereien den Wagen zu füllen. Seht nur diesen Löwenhaupt. Er frißt, als sollte er nach einem Monat an der Leine zu Markte geführt werden. Er stiehlt noch für Weiber und Kinder die Taschen mit Näschereien: . . . Da habe ich doch vergessen, wie der andere Ausländer heißt. Daß Dich doch . . ."

„Frägt Herrn Michael darum, Vater", sagte Johann Skibetuski.

Herr Michael saß in der Nähe, aber er soß und hörte nichts, denn er saß zwischen zwei Damen. Zur linken Seite hatte er das Fräulein Elisabeth Stelowska, eine ehrbare Jungfrau von etwa vierzig Jahren, zur rechten Olenka Billewitsch, hinter welcher Kmizig saß. Fräulein Elisabeth schlitzelte das federngeschmückte Haupt über dem kleinen Ritter, während sie ihm sehr lebhaft etwas erzählte. Er sah sie von Zeit zu Zeit wie geistesabwesend an, antwortete alle Augenblicke: „Ja gnädiges Fräulein, so wahr ich lebe!" und verstand kein Wort von dem was sie sagte, denn seine ganze Aufmerksamkeit war nach der anderen Seite gerichtet. Er lauschte der Stimme Olenkas, hörte das Knistern ihres Kleides und zuckte so schmerzvoll die Lippen, als wollte er Fräulein Elisabeth damit zurückschrecken.

„O, dirses wunderbare Mädchen! diese Schönheit!" dachte er bei sich. „Herr, erbarme Dich meines Elendes, denn Niemand ist so verlassen wie ich. Die Seele verzehrt sich vor Sehnsucht, ein eigenes geliebtes Weib zu besitzen, doch auf welches Mädchen ich auch mein Augenmerk richte, eine Jede ist bereits versagt. Wo finde ich armer Wanderer Ruhe? . . ."

„Und was gedenkt Ihr nach dem Kriege zu thun?" fragte plötzlich Fräulein Elisabeth Stelawska, indem sie den Mund spitzte und sich eifrig Luft zufächelte.

„Ins Kloster zu gehen!" entgegnete der kleine Ritter barsch.

„Wer redet dort vom Kloster während eines Gastmahls?" rief Kmizig heiter, sich herüberneigend. „Ei, das ist ja Herr Wolodyjowski."

„Das wäre nicht nach Eurem Sinn? Ich glaube es!" sagte Herr Michael. Da tönte Olenka's süße Stimme an sein Ohr:

„Auch Ihr werdet das nicht nötig haben. Gott wird Euch noch Eurem Sinn eine liebe, edle Frau geben, so edel, wie Ihr selbst seid."

Der gute Herr Michael antwortete gleich gefühlvoll: „Eure Worte klingen lieblich wie Musik!"

Forts. folgt.

Moltke über den Krieg von 1866.

Unterredung
mit Heinrich Friedjung am 22. Septbr. 1889.*)

„Sie wollen," so sagte der Feldmarschall, auf eine Stelle meines Briefes Bezug nehmend, „unter anderem Aufschluß erhalten, weshalb 1866 der Aufmarsch des preußischen Heeres in getrennten Armeen, also eine an sich gefahrvolle Operation, gewählt wurde. Aber es war keine andere Versammlung unserer Armeecorps als in einer ausgedehnten Linie längs der böhmisch-sächsischen Grenze möglich. Wohl hätte eine Konzentration, und zwar bei Görlitz, verfügt werden können, aber bis an diesen Punkt führte damals eine einzige, eingeleisige Bahn, und der Aufmarsch hätte somit eine Verzögerung von mehreren Wochen herbeigeführt. Ich habe später einen Aufsatz über diese Verhältnisse veröffentlichen lassen, und dort sagte ich, daß wir die geographische Konfiguration Böhmens, das tief in Norddeutschland einschneidet, nicht ändern konnten und durch sie in unserer soeitgedehnten Aufstellung genötigt wurden.**) Wenn Benedek sich im Norden Böhmens aufstellte, so hatte er immer die inneren Operationslinien zur Verfügung. Daraus folgte für uns das Gebot, seinen Angriff nicht abzuwarten, sondern selbst in Böhmen einzudringen und unsere Heere in Feindesland zu vereinigen. Ich kenne die Einwendungen, die man gegen unsere Anordnungen erhob; hätten wir uns aber konzentriert, so wäre Schlesien vollständig preisgegeben worden, was vermieden werden mußte. So mußten wir jene erste Aufstellung nehmen, die den anfänglichen Nachteil besaß, daß unsere Armeecorps auf einer Linie von 70 Meilen aufgestellt waren. Ein anderer als der Offensivkrieg war dann nicht möglich."

Als ich bemerkte, daß der italienische Bevollmächtigte, General Govone, vor dem Kriege Moltke selbst seine Bedenken geäußert habe und, wie sein Bericht besagt, zur Antwort erhielt, die Vereinigung der preußischen Armeen bei Görlitz sei zu jeder Zeit möglich, erwiderte der Feldmarschall ***): „Das kann ich Govone nicht gesagt haben, denn es ist ein Unsinn, und wenn ich es gesagt habe, so geschah es nur, um ihn über unsere Absichten im Dunkel zu lassen. Es wäre unmöglich gewesen, bei Görlitz rasch eine solche Heeresmacht zu vereinigen, und die Konzentration unserer Kräfte war nur im nördlichen Böhmen möglich.

Die Italiener hätten übrigens besser gethan, unsere Operationen nicht zu kritisieren, sie hätten lieber den Krieg selbst besser führen sollen. Mein Rat war der, sie mögen das Festungsviereck und damit das österreichische Heer umgehen und die Oesterreicher somit zwingen, im Osten des Vierecks aus den Festungen herauszutreten, um ihre Heimat zu verteidigen. Statt dessen marschierten sie in das Festungsviereck hinein und ließen sich darin von Erzherzog Albrecht schlagen, obwohl sie an Zahl weit überlegen waren! Hätten sie meinen Rat befolgt, so besaßen sie alle Aussichten des Sieges — außer wenn ihnen das österreichische Heer so sehr an innerer Kraft überlegen war, daß jeder Versuch mißlingen mußte. Nach ihrer Niederlage verstanden sie es nicht einmal, den Erzherzog in Italien festzuhalten; er konnte seinen Abzug nach Norden ungestört ausführen und erschien mit einem großen Teile seiner Armee an der Donau. Als wir siegreich bis an diesen Strom vordrangen, stand er uns bereits gegenüber. So hätte der Krieg aufs neue beginnen müssen. Nun, unsere Situation war auch dann eine günstige, aber des Ausgangs eines Kampfes ist niemand sicher. Die Italiener hätten, statt uns Ratschläge zu geben, besser daran gethan, den Krieg mit Kraft zu führen."

Auf die Bemerkung, daß im Bericht Govones nur erzählt sei, bei Görlitz könnten zu einer Verteidigungsschlacht sieben Armeecorps zusammengezogen werden, entgegnete Moltke: „Auch das kann ich nicht gesagt haben. Meine Ansicht war stets, daß der Krieg nur offensiv zu führen sei; nur so konnte der Nachteil, der für uns durch die strategische Lage Böhmens gegeben ist, ausgeglichen werden. Dies hätte die österreichische Armee benützen sollen, aber es war der Fehler ihrer Aufstellung, daß sie zu weit rückwärts in Mähren stand. Der damalige Generalstabschef Benedeks, der, wie ich glaube, einen verhängnisvollen Einfluß übte, war zu furchtsam in seinen Voraussetzungen. Wenn Benedek sich sofort in Nordböhmen aufgestellt hätte, so hätte er alsogleich den Armeen des Prinzen Friedrich Karl und Herwarths v. Bittenfeld entgegentreten können — der Kronprinz konnte nicht gleich zur Stelle sein. So aber wurde diese Siegesmöglichkeit nicht ergriffen."

Ueber die Frage, ob Prinz Friedrich Karl wirklich, wie manche militärische Kritiker behaupten, rascher hätte vordringen und den Vereinigungspunkt Jitschin schneller hätte erreichen können, äußerte Moltke: „Ich glaube, Prinz Friedrich Karl konnte nicht schneller auf Jitschin losmarschieren. Es handelte sich nicht darum, daß er Jitschin früher erreiche als der Kronprinz, sondern daß die Bewegungen beider Heere zusammenstimmten und sich unterstützten. Wohl ließ ich ihm in der Frühe des 29. Juni ein Telegramm aus Berlin senden, möglichst rasch vorzudringen, aber ein Tadel kann gegen ihn nicht ausgesprochen werden. Als er diesen Punkt erreicht hatte, dachten wir nicht daran, den Kronprinzen zur Vereinigung sofort heranzuziehen, sondern zogen es vor, diese Vereinigung erst am Tage

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*) Aus dem zweiten — dieser Tage erscheinenden — Bande von Heinrich Friedjungs „Der Kampf um die Vorherschaft in Deutschland 1854—1866" (Stuttgart, Cotta). (Vergl. das Feuilleton in Nr. 605 der „Berl. N. Nachr."

**) Graf Moltke meinte damit wohl den Aufsatz im „Militär-Wochenblatt" 1867, Nr. 18.

***) So im Berichte Govones bei La Marmora „Un po' più molto luce", S. 32.

den ganzen Weg in Kesselwagen bis in Zisterne laufen, nicht aber, wenn eine Umfüllung aus Kesselwagen in Fässer oder aus Fässern in Kesselwagen erfolgt. Das Hindernis, das hierin für den Verkehr liegt, ist indessen auf deutscher Seite dadurch behoben, daß der am 5. Oktober v. J. eingeführte Ausnahmetarif von den deutsch-russischen Grenzstationen verbilligte Sätze auch bei solcher Umfüllung auf den betreffenden Grenzstationen im Umkartierungswege gewährt.

— Die Vorlage betreffend Neubewilligung des 100-Millionen-Fonds hat die Zustimmung des Staats-Ministeriums bereits gefunden haben. Der Berichterstatter, der dies meldet, deutet an, daß außerdem in der polnischen Frage noch nichts weiteres geplant sei. Die „Neue Berl. Corr." will ihre neuliche Meldung über eine neue Vereinsgesetz-Novelle, die sich ja in erster Linie mit der polnischen Sprache befassen sollte, nicht preisgeben.

— Die „Nordd. Allg. Ztg." meldet: Nach einem Bericht des stellvertretenden deutschen Landeshauptmanns von Südwestafrika aus Kapka sind unter den Zwart Boys-Hottentotten Unruhen ausgebrochen. Die Aufrührer sind indes durch den Hauptmann v. Estorff in einem Gefecht mit den Schutztruppen am 5. Dezember zersprengt worden. Der Rest des Stammes habe sich unter Zurücklassung seines Besitzes an Pferden und Vieh nach dem Norden geflüchtet. Die Hereros sind auch in diesem Falle der Regierung ergeben geblieben.

— Gegen Ende mit dem Abschluß des alten Jahres ist der deutsche Kreuzer „Kaiserin Augusta", von Hongkong abgehend, in der Kiautschaubucht eingelaufen, wie der Draht gemeldet hat. Es stellt sich jetzt heraus, daß durch das Erscheinen des Schiffes im Hafenbecken von Kiautschau seit der ersten Ausschiffung der Marinemannschaften am 15. November v. J. bereits eine dreimalige Verstärkung unserer dort zusammengezogenen Seestreitkräfte eingetreten ist, abgleich sich bekanntlich Prinz Heinrich mit der „Deutschland" und der „Gefion" und die beiden Transportdampfer „Darmstadt" und „Crefeld" gegenwärtig gleichfalls noch auf der Ausreise nach den Sammelgewässern befinden. Eine erste Verstärkung war am 17. November zu verzeichnen, als sich zu den drei Schiffen „Kaiser", „Prinzeß Wilhelm" und „Cormaran" der Kreuzer „Arkona" gesellte. Eine zweite fand statt, als der Kreuzer „Irene" am 28. November, nachdem er seine Instandsetzung in Hongkong beendet hatte, in der ersten Dezemberwache gleichfalls in Kiautschau einlief. Eine dritte Verstärkung trat an der Jahreswende durch die „Kaiserin Augusta" ein, die vorerst [illegible] in der Kiautschaubucht vertreten und die deutsche Flagge, die auf den Forts an dem Hafenbecken weht, schützen. Seitdem überhaupt die deutsche Kriegsflagge an Bord unserer Schiffe in den ostasiatischen Gewässern vertreten ist, hat sie nach nie auf einem sich aus sechs Kriegsfahrzeugen zusammensetzenden Geschwader gemacht, geschweige denn, daß die Besatzungen der Schiffe 2238 Mann betragen hätten, wie es bereits heute der Fall ist, wo sich noch weitere 2350 Mann auf dem Wege nach den ostasiatischen Gewässern befinden. Prinz Heinrich ist mit der „Deutschland" und der „Gefion", die am 28. Dezember von Gibraltar ausliefen und am 31. den Salut an der algerischen Küste wechselten, am Mittwoch dieser Woche nach Durchquerung des Mittelmeers in Port Said zu erwarten, um sofort die Ausreise durch den Suezkanal fortzusetzen.

* Düsseldorf, 3. Jan. Der Wirtschaftliche Verein erklärte in seiner heutigen Sitzung unter dem Vorsitze des Kammerzienrates Servaes einstimmig, eine Verstärkung und Ausgestaltung unserer Kriegsflotte in dem durch die Regierungsvorlage geforderten Umfange für eine wirtschaftliche Notwendigkeit und empfiehlt seinen Mitgliedern bringend die Teilnahme an der Berliner Versammlung am 13. Januar.

Oesterreich-Ungarn.

* Wien, 2. Jan. Außer den deutschen hat Ministerpräsident Gautsch auch die böhmischen Parteiführer zwecks neuerlicher Konferenzen und Anbahnung eines modus vivendi, besonders in der Sprachenfrage, nach Wien berufen. — Die Neujahrsbetrachtungen, welche die Blätter veröffentlichen, sind meist recht pessimistisch gehalten. [illegible] Aussichten für das eben begonnene neue Jahr

* Benedig, 2. Jan. [illegible] welches Befehl erhalten hat, nach China [illegible] wird jetzt für diesen Zweck ausgerüstet.

Frankreich.

* Paris, 2. Jan. Die Vicomtesse [illegible] d'Albana ist endlich von Major Navar[illegible] worden. Obzwar ihr von Gerichtswegen [illegible] Stillschweigen auferlegt wurde, hat sich die [illegible] beeilt, einem Interviewer zu versichern, daß ihr [illegible] aussage von größter Wichtigkeit gewesen sei. [illegible] dem Major Navarry u. a. erzählt, daß ein [illegible] Herr de W., der trotz seiner losmopolitischen Be[illegible] eine gewisse Rolle in Frankreich spiele un[illegible] Schwager ein höherer Generalstabsoffizier sei, [illegible] Hauptanstifters der Affaire Esterhazy gehöre. [illegible] in den Panamaprozesse freigesprochene[illegible] lamentarier habea eine Erklärung veröffentli[illegible] welcher sie in der schärfsten Weise gegen das V[illegible] der Gerichtsbehörden protestieren. Es heißt [illegible] daß sich die Deputierten Marct, Boyer und G[illegible] mit der platonischen Kundgebung nicht begnügen [illegible] gegen den Untersuchungsrichter Le Poittevin [illegible] parlamentarische, wie gerichtliche Schritte unter[illegible] wollen. — Es bestätigt sich — zum mindesten w[illegible] von den mit dem Generalstab in Beziehung ste[illegible] Blättern auf das Nachdrücklichste versichert —, d[illegible] Schriftsachverständigen einstimmig und ohne jeden [illegible] behalt erklärt haben, das vielberufene Bordereau [illegible] nicht von der Hand Esterhazys her. Dieses Gut[illegible] wird allerdings schon jetzt ziemlich lebhaft angefo[illegible] So z. B. bemerkt Clemenceau in der „Aurore," [illegible] diese neueste Leistung der Experten um so überrasch[illegible] sei, als Major Esterhazy beim Anblick des Barbe[illegible] selbst konstatiert habe, daß die Schriftzüge desselb[illegible] „erschreckender Weise" seiner eigenen Handschrift gle[illegible]

* Paris, 3. Jan. Der Verteidiger des M[illegible] Esterhazy hat einige Tage Zeit verlangt, um die A[illegible] legenheit seines Clienten zu studieren. Die Zusam[illegible] berufung des Kriegsgerichts ist denn auch um ei[illegible] Tage verschoben. Man glaubt nicht, daß neue T[illegible] sachen oder neue Akten vor Gericht vorgebracht w[illegible] können. Die Angelegenheit werde nur zwei Sitzu[illegible] beanspruchen. Die Verhandlungen werden bei [illegible] schlossenen Thüren geführt. — General Saussier [illegible] den vom Verteidiger Esterhazy's gestellten Antrag [illegible] Vertagung behufs Studiums des 400 Stück umfassen[illegible] Protokollbuches. Die Verhandlung wird [illegible] Montag, 7. Januar stattfinden. Rochefort sagt im „Intransigeant", die letzte Bombe, die Mathieu Dreyfus kurz vor der Verhandlung zum Explodieren bringen werde, bestehe in einem Briefe Esterhazy's an den preußischen Lieutenant Heiduck. Esterhazy hat bei seinem Aufenthalt in Baden-Baden die Bekanntschaft Heiduck's gemacht und ist mit demselben dann in Briefwechsel, der aber ganz harmloser Natur sei, getreten. Alle Blätter stellen heute schon die Freisprechung Esterhazy's als Thatsache hin. — In Paris circulierte gestern Abend das Gerücht, Fürst Bismarck sei gestorben. Die deutsche Botschaft und das Ministerium des Auswärtigen erteilten auf Anfrage den Bescheid, etwas Bestimmtes nicht zu wissen, indes sei das gleiche Gerücht auch in London und Berlin verbreitet. Später war die deutsche Botschaft in der Lage, das Gerücht als unzutreffend zu erklären.

* Paris, 3. Jan. Obwohl der Bericht des Majors Navarn über die Esterhazy-Angelegenheit sich für die Einstellung des Verfahrens ausspricht, hat General Saussier beschlossen, Esterhazy vor das Kriegsgericht zu stellen, damit eine Rechts-Judikatur geschaffen wird, die Ehre der Armee unberührt bleibt und kein Verdacht mehr auf Esterhazy ruhe. Die Frage, ob die Angelegenheit bei verschlossenen Thüren zu verhandeln sei, würde beim Beginn der Verhandlungen entschieden werden.

Spanien.

* Madrid, 3. Jan. Der Führer der Aufständischen auf den Philippinen ist in Hongkong eingetroffen. Derselbe weigerte sich einem Berichterstatter gegenüber, sich über seine Pläne für die Zukunft auszulassen. Vorsichtshalber wird eine aus 22000 europäischen Soldaten bestehende Armee auf den Philippinen bleiben.

Havanna, 2. Jan. Nach der Eidesleistung des neuen Kabinetts richtete General Blanco eine

die Hoffnung ausgesprochen, daß Gott das Kabinett in seiner Aufgabe stärken werde, welches in der Wiederherstellung des Friedens bestehe, schloß der General mit dem Rufe: „Es lebe Spanien, es lebe das spanische Cuba!" Alle Anwesenden wohnten sodann der Messe in der Palastkapelle bei. Das Kabinett sandte an die Königin eine Ergebenheitsdepesche. Alle Minister schworen Treue für Spanien, für die Königin und für die spanischen Einrichtungen.

Großbritannien.

* London, 3. Jan. Die Sachlage mit Cuba besprechend, sagt „Daily Graphite", daß Cuba vor allem Ruhe nötig habe, um die Wohlthat des Friedens und einer ordentlichen Regierung endlich genießen zu können. — „Daily News" meldet aus Rom, daß König Menelik ein Armeecorps bilde, um den Franzosen auf dem oberen Nil entgegenzukommen. Diese Expedition sei hauptsächlich gegen den Ras Maagusur gerichtet, den König Menelik abgesetzt sehen wissen wollte, um sich dessen Provinz zu bemächtigen. — „Daily Mail" meldet aus Kairo, daß die französische Expedition Marchand in Chartum angekommen sei.

* London, 3. Jan. Nach einer Meldung der „Times" aus Peking vom 31. Dez. werden die Verhandlungen Chinas mit Rußland wegen einer garantierten Anleihe lebhaft fortgesetzt. Sollten die Vereinbarungen zum Abschluß kommen, so würde Rußland unter dem Vorwande, die Einziehung der Grundsteuer zu überwachen, das Recht erhalten, in jeden Verwaltungszweig Chinas einzugreifen.

* London, 3. Jan. Reuters Bureau veröffentlicht eine Mitteilung, daß der Zweck der Sendung englischer Truppen nach Wady Halfa und von Verstärkungen nach Kairo zu deren Ersatz mehr auf die Verteidigung als auf einen Angriff berechnet sei. Die Maßnahme sei durch den von den Derwischen angedrohten Vormarsch begründet und bedeute nicht einen sofortigen Vormarsch der englisch-egyptischen Truppen gegen die Derwische.

* Malta, 2. Jan. Das 1. Bataillon des Seaforth Hochländer-Regiments erhielt Befehl, nach Egypten abzugehen. Das Bataillon schifft sich auf dem Dampfer „Nubia" ein, welcher am 5. Januar von Port Said hier erwartet wird.

Portugal.

* Lissabon, 2. Jan. Der König eröffnete heute persönlich die Cortes mit einer Thronrede, in welcher er u. a. auf die freundschaftlichen Dienste der Mächte in der Angelegenheit der Rifpiraten hinwies und an die Pacification von Gazaland erinnerte. Das Budget werde mit einem Ueberschuß abschließen. Die Regierung werde ihre Kräfte der Konversion der äußern Schuld ohne Erhöhung der Lasten widmen, da die gegenwärtige Lage des Landes eine solche nicht erlauben würde. Die Thronrede lenkt ferner die Aufmerksamkeit der Cortes auf die vorgelegten Gesetzentwürfe und spricht von der Ermäßigung des Budgets des Kriegs- und Marineministeriums sowie von der Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft, der Industrie in den Kolonieen und von der Ermäßigung der Ausgaben namentlich in Bezug auf Mazambique. Schließlich stellt die Thronrede den Abschluß von Handelsconventionen mit anderen Staaten in Aussicht.

Rußland.

* Warschau, 2. Jan. Hier ist eine Geheimdruckerei entdeckt worden, in welcher auch die in der letzten Zeit verbreiteten revolutionären Flugschriften hergestellt wurden. Es wurden in dieser Sache viele Verhaftungen vorgenommen.

Egypten.

* Kairo, 3. Jan. Gestern früh fuhren egyptische Kanonenboote an Eschendi und Metemmeh vorbei, 32 Kilometer stromaufwärts. Die Derwische eröffneten von beiden Ufern ein heftiges Feuer auf dieselben, das jedoch durch die egyptischen Schnellfeuergeschütze zum Schweigen gebracht wurde. Vier Frachtschiffe wurden von den Kanonenbooten vor ihrer Rückkehr gekapert. — Die Beunruhigung über die Angelegenheit im Sudan dauert fort. Der Abgang zweier englischer Regimenter von dreien aus Unteregypten läßt die Absichten der Regierung deutlich erkennen. Die während

Städtische Nachrichten.

* Düsseldorf, den 4. Januar.

— Aus dem Theater-Bureau. Am Dienstag, den 11. Januar, findet die erste Aufführung der reizenden Operette „Der Mikado", von Arthur Sullivan, mit vollständig neuer Ausstattung, neuen Kostümen und neuen Dekorationen statt. Die Direktion hat die Vorstellung Herrn Oberregisseur Oskar Fiedler, der das Werk schon seit Wochen einstudiert, als Benefiz-Vorstellung bewilligt. — Es bedarf wohl nur dieses Hinweises, um das Interesse für diese Vorstellung zu wecken. Der Billetverkauf hat bereits an der Kasse des Stadttheaters begonnen.

)(Die gestrige erste Damensitzung des „Allgemeinen Vereins der Karnevalsfreunde" hatte ein zahlreiches Publikum angezogen. Der Kaisersaal war dicht besetzt. Punkt 8 Uhr 11 Minuten eröffnete der Präsident Herr Herchenbach die Sitzung, indem er sämtliche Narren und Närrinnen herzlich willkommen hieß. Redner entwickelte sein Programm und wie können verraten, daß Norden und Süden, wenn es so ausgeführt wird, in gleicher Weise zufrieden gestellt werden. Se. Excellenz der Herr Generalleutnant von Manbart hatte ein schwungvolles Gedicht zu Gunsten des Frohsinns verfaßt. Er bekam dafür den [illegible] Orden vom unzufriedenen Norden. Sodann sprach der Präsident seinen Dank an unsern Oberbürgermeister Lindemann für sein Erscheinen aus, sie den 190000 Herzen in Liebe und Treue schlügen. Manches Mädchen wäre froh, wenn nur ein Herz in Liebe für sie schlüge. Herr Boltze verlas sodann ein Gedicht, in welchem er ein Programm des Finanzministers entwickelte. Er bekam zur Belohnung die Eheenmütze und den hohen Orden vom Spenmanes. Herr Julius Brett sprach über den Hund in sehr launiger Weise. Er wurde geehrt durch einen Vogelkäfig voll junger Hunde. Im zweiten Teil sprach Herr Bartels über den Geschmack, der bei den Menschen so verschieden ist. Die Zunge der Damen, perpetuum mobile auf katetatisch, werde nie aufgezogen und diese doch wie eine Uhr. Sein Vortrag fand großen Beifall. Dann las Herr de Paula ein Gedicht über das ewig weibliche das. Er entwickelte darin mit köstlichem Humor, wie uns einerseits das ewig weibliche anzieht, andererseits auszieht. Er erhielt den Kastemännekesreutzer-Orden. Lange sah man noch in den verschiedenen Lokalen die frohe Narrenschar. Wir können ruhig sagen, daß der Anfang ein vielversprechender war.

* Original-Welt-Panorama. Der Harz, ursprünglich und noch im Mittelalter Hart, „Bergwald", das nördlichste Glied des mitteldeutschen Berglandes, erhebt sich zwischen Leine und Saale auf den Grenzen von Nieder- und Obersachsen als eine Stammes- und Dialektscheide, wo Niederdeutsch und Hochdeutsch zusammenstoßen. Seine bald elliptische Masse lagert bei einer Länge von [illegible] 100 Kilometer von Heinstadt im Osten bis Seesen im Westen, und einer größten Breite von 33 Kilometer zwischen Blankenburg im Norden und Walkenried im Süden, etwa 2000 Quadratkilometer Flächeninhalt, die etwa von 75000 Seelen bewohnt werden. Innerhalb dieser Grenzen hat sich im Laufe der letzten 30 Jahre, angezogen durch die außerordentliche Schönheit des Harzgebirges, ein Touristenverkehr entwickelt, der dem der sächsischen Schweiz in nichts nachsteht. Ganz besonders sind es das Ober-, Selker- und Radauthal mit Alexisbad, Thale, Tresedura, Blankenburg, Rübeland, Wernigerade, Ilsenburg, Harzburg und der Bracken, die am meisten bevorzugt werden. Und dieses geschieht mit Recht, denn alle vorgenannten Orte bieten so viel des Reizvollen und Interessanten in ihrer Umgebung, daß man den Harz unbestritten zu dem schönsten Gebirgszuge Deutschlands rechnen darf. Im Panorama haben wir nun Gelegenheit, den Harz mit seinen Sehenswürdigkeiten kennen zu lernen und sind vorwiegend die herrlichsten Punkte ausgewählt, um eine wohlgelungene Reise zu veranschaulichen. Mit dem Harzer Segensspruch:

„Es grüne die Tanne, es wachse das Erz!
Gott schenke uns allen ein fröhliches Herz!"

schließen wir unsere Betrachtungen, den Besuch der „Harzreise" im Panorama bestens empfehlend.

* Im Cirkus Krembser wurde gestern dem Besucher eine Menge des Interessanten geboten. Aus dem reichhaltigen Programm seien hervorgehoben, das Auftreten der kleinen Reitkünstlerin Frl. Hedwig Krembser, welche in selten gesehener Sicherheit ihre Aufgabe löste. Die Stanleytruppe in ihren gymnastischen Darbietungen rief allgemeine Bewunderung hervor. Frau Direktor Krembser ritt den arabischen Vollbluthengst „Alexpa" aus dem Gestüt Seiner Majestät des Königs von Württemberg in alten Gangarten der hohen Schule. Herr Direktor Krembser führte das von ihm in Freiheit dressierte Pferd „Elimar", ein edles, fein gebautes Tier vor, das dem kleinsten Winke seines Herrn auf die Sekunde gehorcht, niederkniet, auf den Hinterbeinen steht und geht, sich im Kreise dreht u. s. w. Einen Glanzpunkt der Vorstellung bildet das Auftreten des Meisterschuß- und Reitkämpfers A. Waltinger mit seinem zum

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Herr Sahluba, „um eine größere Abneigung gegen den Feind in sich zu erwecken. Jeder große Held hat seine eigene Manier: Hannibal spielte Würfel vor der Schlacht, Scipio der Afrikaner deklamierte, Herr Kaniepalski der Vater sprach nur von jungen Mädchen und ich schlafe gern ein paar Stunden oder verschmähe auch einen Becher in Gesellschaft guter Freunde nicht."

„Bemerkt Ihr Herren, daß nach der Bischof Partschewski weiß wie ein Blatt Papier ist?" fragte Herr Stanislaw Skschetuski.

„Das kommt daher, weil er bei einem Kalvinisten zu Gaste sitzt und leicht etwas Unreinliches verschlucken könnte," erklärte Herr Sahluba mit leiser Stimme. „Alte Leute sagen, daß der Böse über die Getränke keine Macht hat, deshalb kann man überall trinken, aber vor dem Essen, besonders vor Suppen, soll man sich hüten. So war es auch zur Zeit, als ich in der Krim in Gefangenschaft saß. Die tartarischen Pfaffen verstanden das Hammelfleisch so mit Knoblauch zuzubereiten, daß, wer davon kostete, gleich bereit war, seinen Glauben zu verleugnen und zu ihrem nichtsnutzigen Propheten zu schwören."

Sahluba dämpfte seine Stimme noch mehr.

„Ich will dem Fürsten nichts Böses zumuten, aber ich rate Euch, das Essen zu bekreuzigen, denn den Vorsichtigen schützt Gott."

„Was Ihr da redet, Herr! . . . Wer sich Gott vor dem Essen empfiehlt, dem kann nichts geschehen. Bei uns in Großpolen giebt es Lutheraner und Kalvinisten in Menge, aber ich habe noch nie gehört, daß sie das Essen bekreuzen können."

„Weil es bei Euch in Großpolen so viele Lutheraner giebt, deshalb haben sie sich auch gleich mit den Schweden verbrüdert und sind gute Freunde geworden. Ich würde an Stelle des Fürsten auch diese Gesandten dort mit Hunden vom Schloßhofe hetzen, anstatt ihnen mit Leckereien den Bauch zu füllen. Seht nur diesen Löwenkopf. Er frißt, als hätte er nach einem Monat an der Leine zu Markte geführt werden. Er stiehlt nach für Weiber und Kinder die Taschen mit Näschereien . . . Da habe ich doch vergessen, wie der andere Ausländer heißt. Daß Dich doch . . ."

„Fragt Herrn Michael darum, Vater", sagte Johann Skschetuski.

Herr Michael saß in der Nähe, aber er sah und hörte nichts, denn er saß zwischen zwei Damen. Zur linken Seite hatte er das Fräulein Elisabeth Sielawska, eine ehrbare Jungfrau von etwa vierzig Jahren, zur rechten Olenka Billewitsch, hinter welcher Kmiziz saß.

Fräulein Elisabeth schüttelte das federngeschmückte Haupt über dem kleinen Ritter, während sie ihm sehr lebhaft etwas erzählte. Er sah sie von Zeit zu Zeit wie geistesabwesend an, antwortete alle Augenblicke: „Ja gnädiges Fräulein, so wahr ich lebe!" und verstand kein Wort von dem was sie sagte, denn seine ganze Aufmerksamkeit war nach der anderen Seite gerichtet. Er lauschte der Stimme Olenkas, hörte das Flüstern ihres Kleides und zuckte ja schmerzvoll die Lippen, als wollte er Fräulein Elisabeth damit zurückschrecken.

„O, dieses wunderbare Mädchen! diese Schönheit!" dachte er bei sich. „Herr, erbarme Dich meines Elendes, denn Niemand ist so verlassen wie ich. Die Seele verzehrt sich vor Sehnsucht, ein eigenes geliebtes Weib zu besitzen, doch auf welches Mädchen ich auch mein Augenmerk richte, eine Jede ist bereits versagt. Wo finde ich armer Wanderer Ruhe? . . ."

„Und was gedenkt Ihr nach dem Kriege zu thun?" fragte plötzlich Fräulein Elisabeth Sielawska, indem sie den Mund spitzte und sich eifrig Luft zufächelte.

„Ins Kloster zu gehen!" entgegnete der kleine Ritter barsch.

„Wer redet hier vom Kloster während eines Gastmahls?" rief Kmiziz heiter, sich herüberneigend. „Ei, das ist ja Herr Waladyjowski."

„Das wäre nicht nach Eurem Sinn? Ich glaube es!" sagte Herr Michael. Da tönte Olenka's süße Stimme an sein Ohr:

„Auch Ihr werdet das nicht nötig haben. Gott wird Euch nach Eurem Sinn eine liebe, edle Frau geben, ja edel, wie Ihr selbst seid."

Der gute Herr Michael antwortete gleich gefühlvoll: „Eure Worte klingen lieblich wie Musik!"

Forts. folgt.

Moltke über den Krieg von 1866.

Unterredung
mit Helnrich Friedjung am 22. Septbr. 1889.*)

„Sie wollen," so sagte der Feldmarschall, auf eine Stelle meines Briefes Bezug nehmend, „unter anderem Aufschluß erhalten, weshalb 1866 der Aufmarsch des preußischen Heeres in getrennten Armeen, also eine an sich gefahrvolle Operation, gewählt wurde. Aber es war keine andere Versammlung unserer Armeecorps als in einer ausgedehnten Linie längs der böhmisch-sächsischen Grenze möglich. Wahl hätte eine Konzentration, und zwar bei Görlitz, verübt werden können, aber bis an diesen Punkt führte damals eine einzige, eingeleisige Bahn, und der Aufmarsch hätte damit eine Verzögerung von mehreren Wochen herbeigeführt. Ich habe später einen Aufsatz über diese Verhältnisse veröffentlichen lassen, und dort sagte ich, daß wir die geographische Konfiguration Böhmens, das tief in Norddeutschland einschneidet, nicht ändern konnten und durch sie zu unserer weitgedehnten Aufstellung genötigt wurden.**) Wenn Benedek sich im Norden Böhmens aufstellte, so hatte er immer die inneren Operationslinien zur Verfügung. Daraus folgte für uns das Gebot, seinen Angriff nicht abzuwarten, sondern selbst in Böhmen einzudringen und unsere Heere in Feindesland zu vereinigen. Ich kenne die Einwendungen, die man gegen unsere Anordnungen erhob; hätten wir uns aber konzentriert, so wäre Schlesien vollständig preisgegeben worden, was vermieden werden mußte. So mußten wir jene erste Aufstellung nehmen, die den anfänglichen Nachteil besaß, daß unsere Armeecorps auf einer Linie von 70 Meilen aufgestellt waren. Ein anderer als der Offensivkrieg war dann nicht möglich."

Als ich bemerkte, daß der italienische Bevollmächtigte, General Govone, vor dem Kriege Moltke selbst seine Bedenken geäußert habe und, wie sein Bericht besagt, zur Antwort erhielt, die Vereinigung der preußischen Armeen bei Görlitz sei zu jeder Zeit möglich, erwiderte der Feldmarschall***): „Das kann ich Govone nicht gesagt haben, denn es ist ein Unsinn, und wenn ich es gesagt habe, so geschah es nur, um ihn über unsere Absichten im Dunkel zu lassen. Es wäre unmöglich gewesen, bei Görlitz rasch eine solche Heeresmacht zu vereinigen, und die Konzentration unserer Kräfte war nur im nördlichen Böhmen möglich.

Die Italiener hätten übrigens besser gethan, unsere Operationen nicht zu kritisieren, sie hätten lieber den Krieg selbst besser führen sollen. Mein Rat war der, sie mögen das Festungsviereck und damit das österreichische Heer umgehen und die Oesterreicher somit hinter sich liegen, im Osten des Vierecks aus den Festungen herausantreten, um ihre Heimat zu verteidigen. Statt dessen marschierten sie in das Festungsviereck hinein und ließen sich darin von Erzherzog Albrecht schlagen, wiewohl sie an Zahl weit überlegen waren! Hätten sie meinen Rat befolgt, so besaßen sie alle Aussichten des Sieges — außer wenn ihnen das österreichische Heer so sehr an innerer Kraft überlegen war, daß jeder Versuch mißlingen mußte. Nach ihrer Niederlage verstanden sie es nicht einmal, den Erzherzog in Italien festzuhalten; er konnte seinen Abzug nach Norden ungestört ausführen und erschien mit einem großen Teile seiner Armee an der Donau. Als wir siegreich bis an diesen Strom vordrangen, stand er uns bereits gegenüber. So hatte der Krieg aufs neue beginnen müssen. Nun, unsere Situation war auch dann eine günstige, aber des Ausganges eines Kampfes ist niemand sicher. Die Italiener hätten, statt uns Ratschläge zu geben, besser daran gethan, den Krieg mit Kraft zu führen."

Auf die Bemerkung, daß im Bericht Govones nur erzählt sei, bei Görlitz könnten zu einer Verteidigungsschlacht sieben Armeecorps zusammengezogen werden, entgegnete Moltke: „Auch das kann ich nicht gesagt haben. Meine Ansicht war stets, daß der Krieg nur offensiv zu führen sei; nur so konnte der Nachteil, der für uns durch die strategische Lage Böhmens gegeben ist, ausgeglichen werden. Dies hätte die österreichische Armee benützen sollen, aber es war der Fehler ihrer Aufstellung, daß sie zu weit rückwärts in Mähren stattfand. Der damalige Generalstabschef Benedeks, der, wie ich glaube, einen verhängnisvollen Einfluß übte, war zu furchtsam in seinen Voraussetzungen. Wenn Benedek sich sofort in Nordböhmen aufgestellt hätte, so hätte er allsogleich den Armeen des Prinzen Friedrich Karl und Herwarths v. Bittenfeld entgegentreten können — der Kronprinz konnte nicht gleich zur Stelle sein. So aber wurde diese Siegesmöglichkeit nicht ergriffen."

Ueber die Frage, ob Prinz Friedrich Karl wirklich, wie manche militärische Kritiker behaupten, rascher hätte vordringen und den Vereinigungspunkt Jitschin schneller hätte erreichen können, äußerte Moltke: „Ich glaube, Prinz Friedrich Karl konnte nicht schneller auf Jitschin losmarschieren. Es handelte sich nicht darum, daß er Jitschin früher erreiche als der Kronprinz, sondern daß die Bewegungen beider Heere zusammenstimmten und sich unterstützten. Wohl ließ ich ihm in der Frühe des 29. Juni ein Telegramm aus Berlin senden, möglichst rasch vorzudringen, aber ein Tadel kann gegen ihn nicht ausgesprochen werden. Als er diesen Punkt erreicht hatte, dachten wir nicht daran, den Kronprinzen zur Vereinigung sofort heranzuziehen, sondern zogen es vor, diese Vereinigung erst am Tage

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*) Aus dem zweiten — dieser Tage erscheinenden — Bande von Heinrich Friedjungs „Der Kampf um die Vorherrschaft in Deutschland 1854—1866" (Stuttgart, Cotta). (Vergl. das Feuilleton in Nr. 605 der „Berl. N. Nachr."

**) Graf Moltke meinte damit wohl den Aufsatz im „Militärwochenblatt" 1867, Nr. 18.

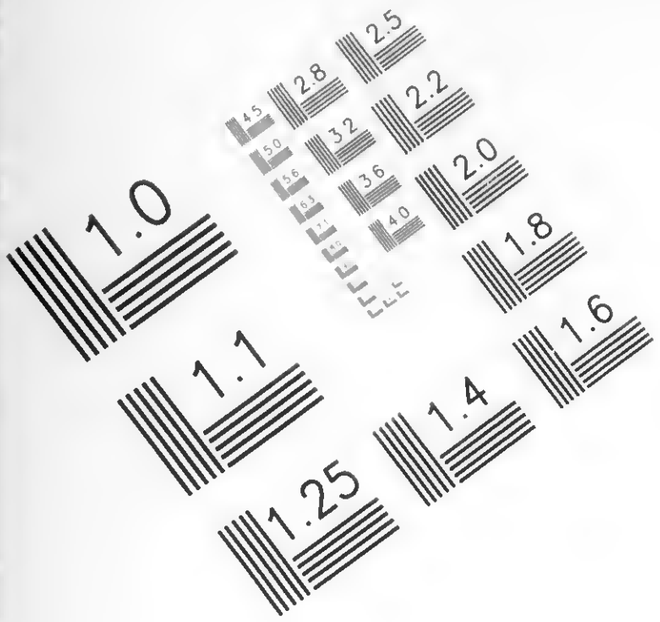
***) So im Berichte Govones bei La Marmora „Un poco più luce", S. 32.

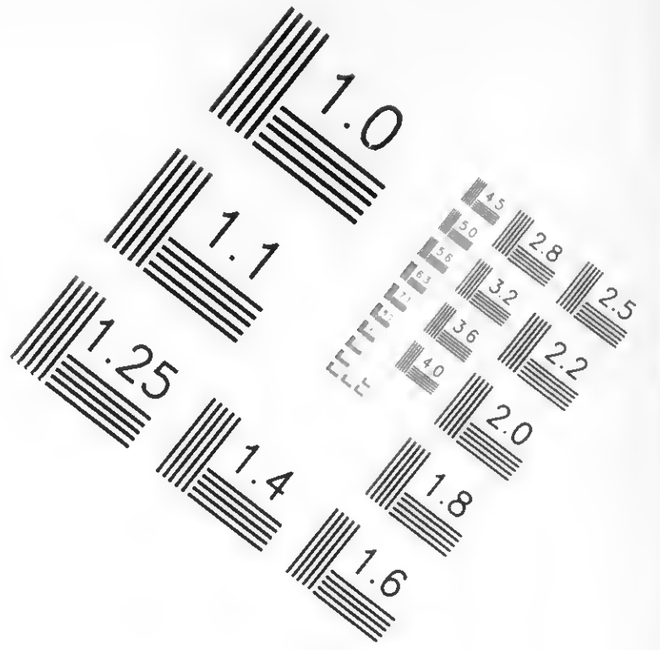
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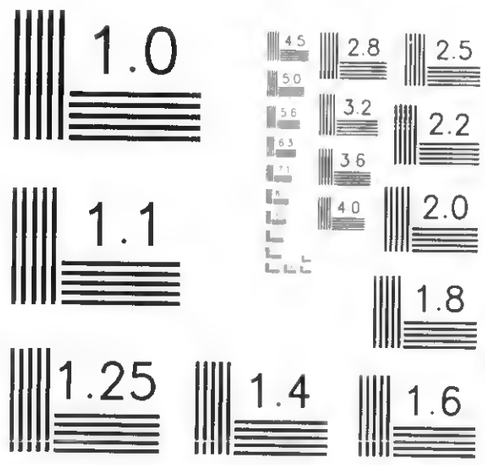
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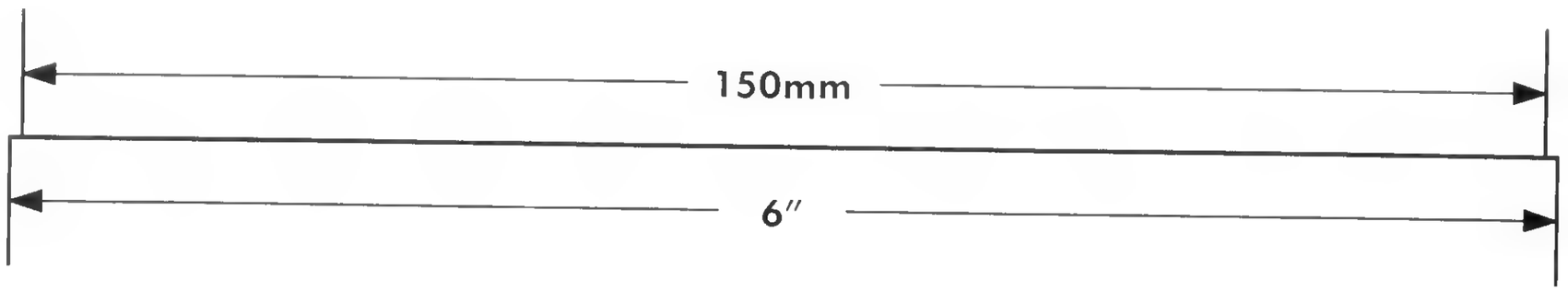
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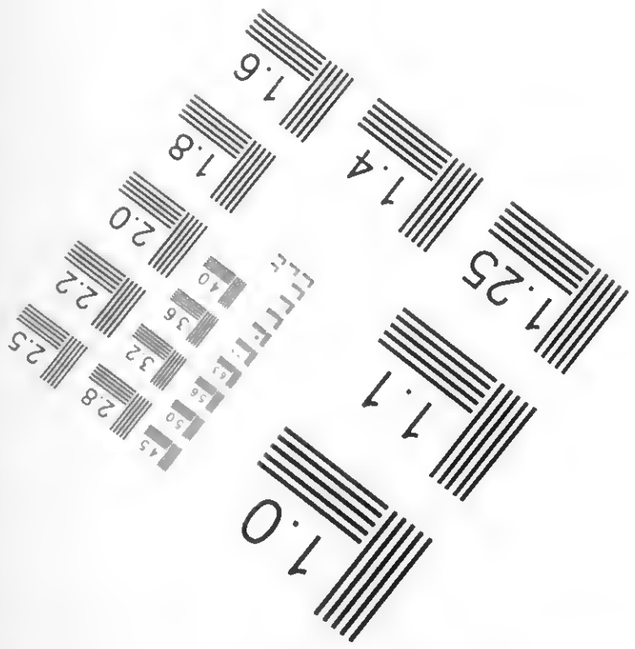
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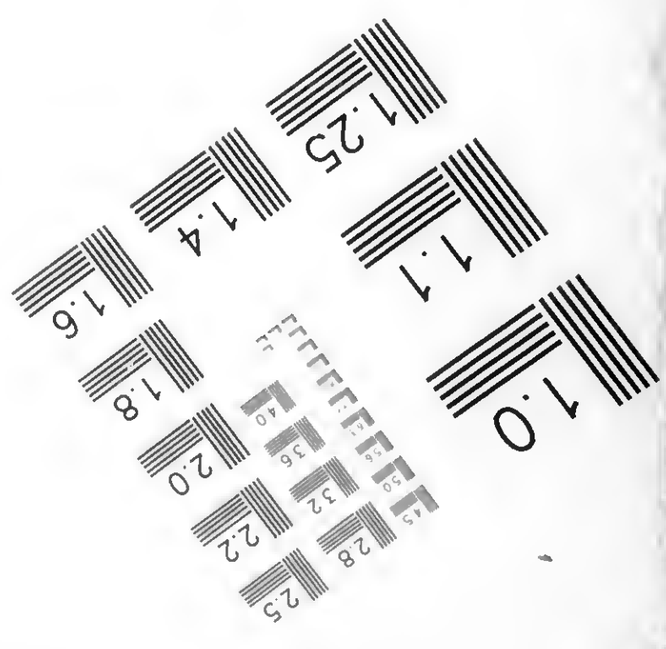






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AR 25638 4/9 OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, PROCLAMATIONS & STAMPS UNDATED, 1819-1905, 1925 ARCHIVES

Wir Friedrich Wilhelm von Gottes
Gnaden König von Preussen

verleihen und hiermit und kraft dieses
also und dergestalt, daß Sie sämtliche
die benannten Stadt und Landschaften
Essen sie den Königlichen nachfolgenden
Vorschriften, Modalitäten, Bedingungen
gnädigst und setzen, auch ihnen Handel und
Handlierung mit Leinen und Barchent
treiben mögen, jedoch daß die Ver-
schrift der Aufsicht der Fabrik
schaft in Cleve und Mark bestimmten
genauesten Gränzen genau beobachtet
diesen Concession jedes mal richtig abzuthun
seinen Handel nicht weiter, als dieses den
gleichen andern Manufakturen und nach sich
bringen, zu dehnen und überhaupt den
obigen Reglements und den übrigen
deshalb erlassenen und noch zu erlassenden
Vorschriften in allen Punkten aufs ge-
nauste, da zuwiderhandlungen nach Be-
schaffenheit der Umstände gegen die
jedesmaligen Übertreter, nach den bestimmten
gesetzlichen Strafen ohnfehlbar eingegangen
und ihnen jeder von seinen jährlich zum Tribut
nach Cleve fließenden Einkünften zum Landschaft
Casse bezahlen.
Wornach Königliche Majestät Unterthanen sich
gleichfalls

Regulativ
für die Eisenschmiede auf
Königl. Essen vom Jahr 1805
bis 1819.

gleichfalls denen Cleve-Mörsch-Elten-Essen
und Werdenschen Landrenteien und Domainen
Cammern, dem Commissario loci und dem
Magistrat zu Essen sich genau zu achten
und die Impetranten, wenn sie sich jeder-
zeit billig verhalten, bei dieser ihrer ertheilten
Concession und deren Benutzung gegen jed-
weden Gratis Schutz zu gestatten. Urkundlich
dessen Sr. Königl. Majestät Unterschrift und Cabinets
Insiegel. Gegeben Berlin den 2ten September 1805

L. S.

Auf Sr. Königlichen Majestät allergnädigsten Special
Befehl
v. Hagen

pro Copia vidimata,
Reinbach
Ober-Calculator.

Der Oberbürgermeister
der
Stadt Essen.

J.-Nr. 7347 I a

Bei der Antwort wird um gefl. Angabe der vorstehenden Journal-Nr. gebeten.

Essen, den 28 ten Juni 1894

An
Herrn J. L. Hirschland
Wohlgeboren
hier.

Einer Wohlgeboren werden hierdurch auf Grund der Verfügung der Königlichen Regierung zu Düsseldorf vom 6. October 1876 I V. L 7783. und des Erlasses des Herrn Ministers der geistlichen pp. Angelegenheiten vom 20. Februar 1878 U. III. 5755 zum Kirchenvorstandsmitgliede der israelitischen Gemeinde zu Essen der von hier verzogene Herr J. Hirschland mit dem Bemerken vorgeschlagen, dass Ihre Function endigt, sobald eine Person der Königlichen Regierung zu Düsseldorf Ihre ernennende Behörde angezeigt wird, sich auf den Ruf der Einberufung der p. Hirschland, welche mit dem 13. Juni 1896 endet, verlassen.

Sollten Sie Einer Wohlgeboren wider Erwarten zum Ablehnungsfalle diese Ehrenamtes

pflichtig!
H.

nicht bewirkt oder nicht im Stande sein, so bitte ich mir gefl. binnen 8 Tagen unter Angabe der Ablehnungsgründe gefälligst mitzutheilen zu wollen.

Der Oberbürgermeister
J. V.
Der Beigeordnete
Kellermann

Wir Wilhelm,

von Gottes Gnaden

König von Preußen etc:

thun kund und fügen hiermit zu wissen, daß Wir Allergnädigst geruht haben, dem Landtags-Staat Hirschland im Essen den Charakter als Kommerzienrath zu verleihen. Wir sind in dem Vertrauen gestanden, daß der ernannte Kommerzienrath Hirschland Uns und Unserem Königlichen Hause in unwandelbarer Treue ergeben bleiben und sowohl in seinen, nach Kräften zum allgemeinen Besten beizutragen, als vorzugsweise derselbe sich Unseres Allerhöchsten Schutzes bei dem mit seinem gegenwärtigen Charakter verbundenen Rechten zu erfreuen haben soll. Urkundlich haben Wir dieses Patent Allerhöchstselbst vollzogen und mit Unserem Königlichen Insiegel versehen lassen.

Gegeben Coblenz, den 12. September 1905.

Wilhelm R.

Patent
als Kommerzienrath
für den Landtags-Staat
Hirschland in Essen.

Ober-Präsident der Rheinprovinz.

Coblenz, den 12. September 1905.

Ergebenst mir zur Kenntnis, Euerer Hochwohlgeboren
gütigen Mitteilung zu nehmen, daß Seine Maj.
jestät der Kaiser und König Ihnen und Ih-
rer Allerhöchsten Ernennung in der Rheinprovinz

den Charakter als Kommerzienrat

zu verleihen geruht haben.

Indem ich das Patent anschließe, bemerke ich
Euerer Hochwohlgeboren zu dieser Allerhöchsten Ent-
schließung meinen herzlichsten Glückwunsch mit.

I.V. Schröder

An
den Bergrat
Herrn Jacob Hirschland
Hochwohlgeboren
Essen.

099 Telegramm

Deutsche Reichspost

Amt Essen

aus + 99 BERLIN FD 102 1319 =

FRAU KOMMERZIENRAT

HIRSCHLAND LINDENALLEE

ESSENRUHR =

Aufgenommen
Tag Monat Jahr Zeit

von **Berlin** durch

Befördert
Tag Zeit

an durch

ZUM VOLLENDETEN ACHTZIGSTEN LEBENSJAHRE SENDE ICH IHNEN SEHR VEREHRTE GNAEDIGE FRAU AUFRICHTIGE GLUECKWUENSCHE . ES IST IHNEN VERGOENNT AUF EINEN AUFSTIEG DES HAUSES SIMON HIRSCHLAND ZURUECKZUBLICKEN DER SIE MIT TIEFER BEFRIEDIGUNG UND FREUDE ERFUELLEN MUSS . ICH DER ICH SELBST VOR KURZEM DAS GLUECK HATTE DEN ACHTZIGSTEN GEBURTSTAG MIT MEINER MUTTER ZU FEIERN NEHME HERZLICHSTEN ANTEIL AN DEM SCHOENEN FAMILIENFEST DASS HEUTE UM SIE ALS DIE AELTESTE DES HAUSES BEGANGEN WIRD

Dm 270 C 187

001 Telegramm

Deutsche Reichspost

Amt Essen

aus .....

Aufgenommen
Tag Monat Jahr Zeit

von **Berlin** durch

Befördert
Tag Zeit

an durch

ICH GEBE DER LEBHAFTEN HOFFNUNG AUSDRUCK DASS IHNEN NOCH VIELE JAHRE IN GESUNDHEIT UND FRISCHE UMGEBEN VOM GLUECK IHRER KINDER UND ENKEL BESCHIEDEN SEIN MOEGEN = DR HANS LUTHER +

Ihre gestatten Herr Oberbürgermeister.

Durch Ihre Offenheit zu meinem
80. Geburtstage fühle ich mich veranlaßt Ihnen gleiche
meinen herzlichsten Dank Ausdruck zu bringen, mit dem Wunsche für Ihr ferneres Leben Ihnen
Glückes.

Ich bedauere sehr mit mir gestatten zu müssen, daß ich Ihrer Einladung
meinen ganzen Kreis zu empfangen, da mir für diese Tage Ruhe
verordnet ist.

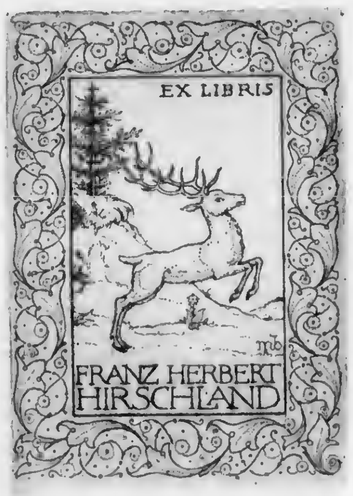
Indem Sie die Ihre gestatten Herr Oberbürgermeister mit meinem
verbindlichen Dank meine ergebenen Grüße entgegen.

Ihr Sie hochschätzender


EIN GUTES JAHR
1925
ZE LA GUMA
JEZERTE
WEINET NICHT, GELIEBTE KINDER,
DASS IHR NICHT GEBOREN SEID!
EURE TRÄNEN, EURE SCHMERZEN
TUN DEM VATERHERZEN LEID,
BLEIBT NUR NOCH EIN KLEINES WEILCHEN
HALBGEZEUGT IM STILLEN RUHN:
BRACHT EUCH NICHT DAS ALTE FERTIG,
WIRD DAS NEUE JAHR ES TUN!!!


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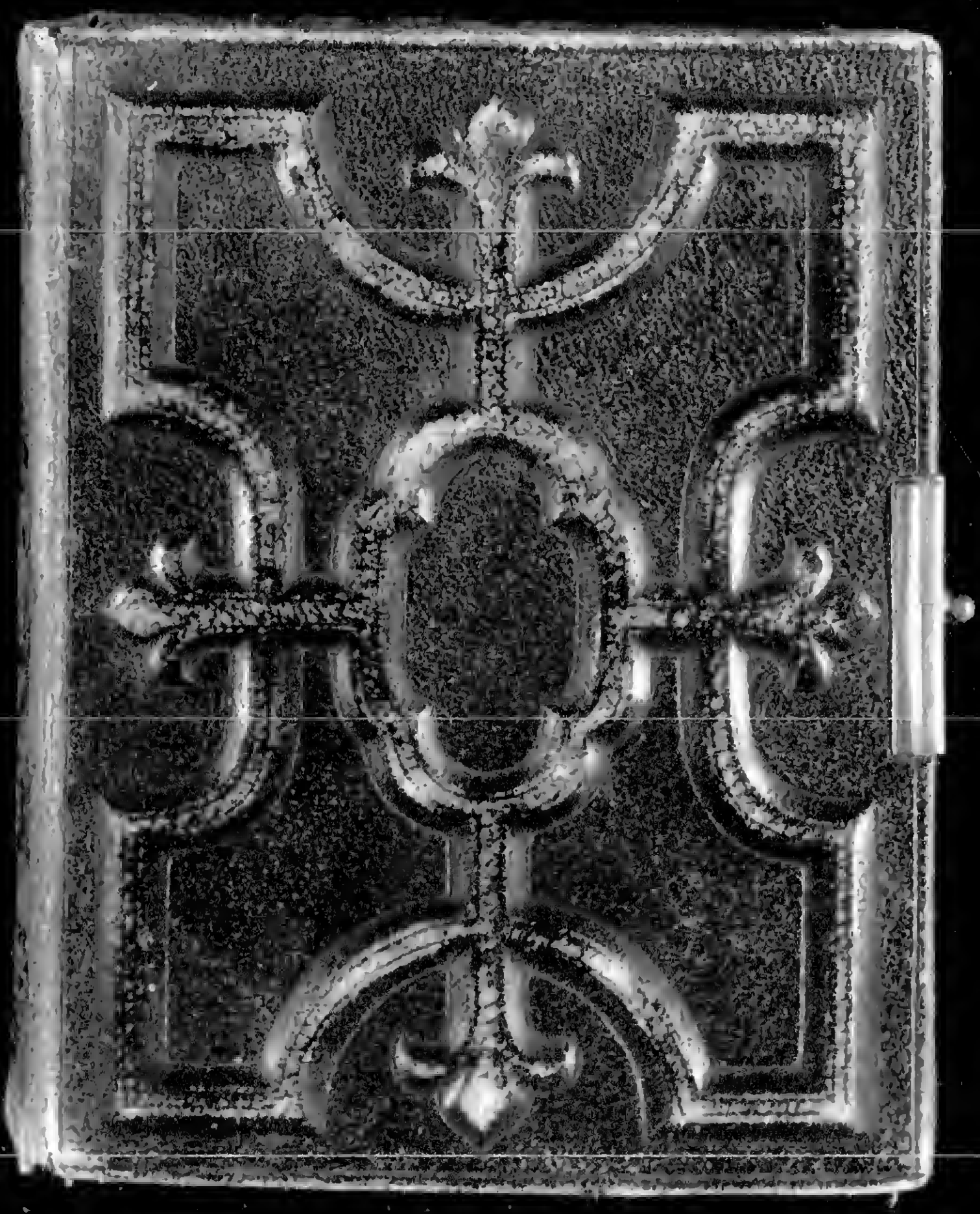








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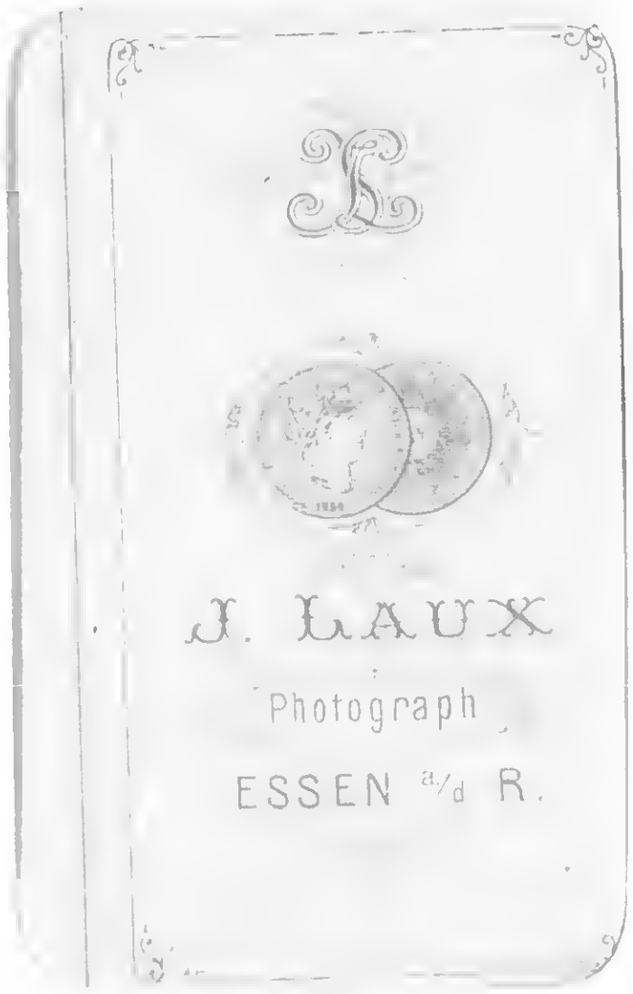








INK ESSEN


J. LAUX
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ESSEN a/d R.







dan Gottschalk 9/m l' J. Hirschland
&c.
Bonn 6 3 64



F Max Phot























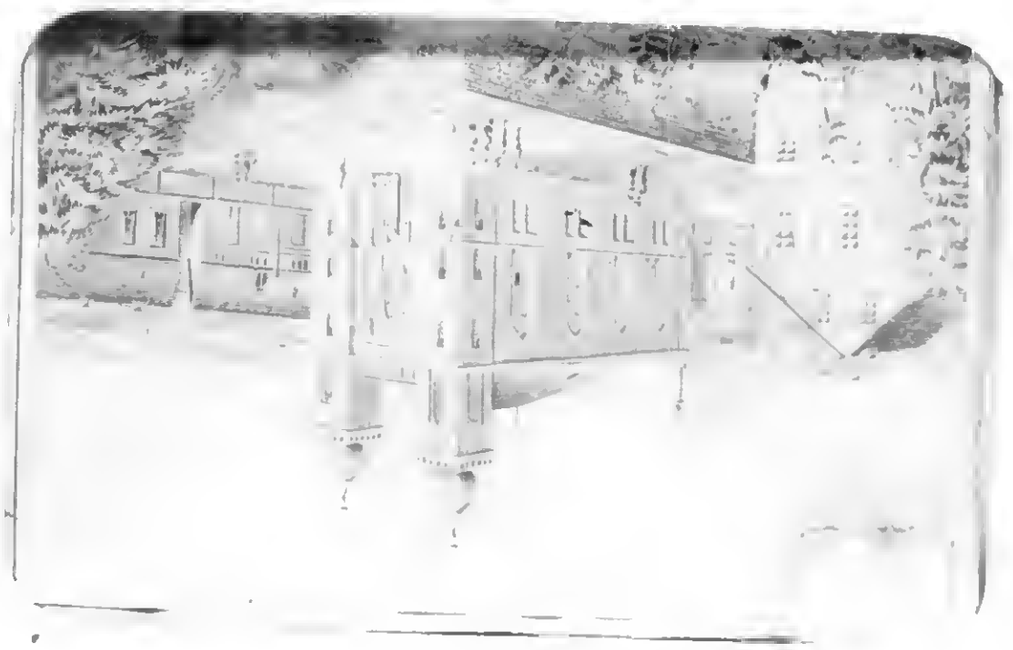






Variolæ Skin

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Tetlicell Capt
(Lena Omar)
Thurs w mother & daughter







SCHINK ESSE



SCHINK





Die Dilletanten der Gesellschaft Erholung zu Essen

1864

Intentional Second Exposure



Die Dilletanten der Gesellschaft Erholung zu Essen

1868



Die Dilletanten der Gesellschaft Erholung zu Essen

1868


CARTE · DE · SEMAINE
EXPOSITION · UNIVERSELLE · DE · 1867 · A · PARIS
7
ALABLE
USQU'AU
SEPT^BRE
Mr Hirschland
CONSEILLER D'ÉTAT




CARTE · DE · SEMAINE
EXPOSITION · UNIVERSELLE · DE · 1867 · A · PARIS
7
SEPTBRE
ALABLE
USQU'AU
M Hirschland

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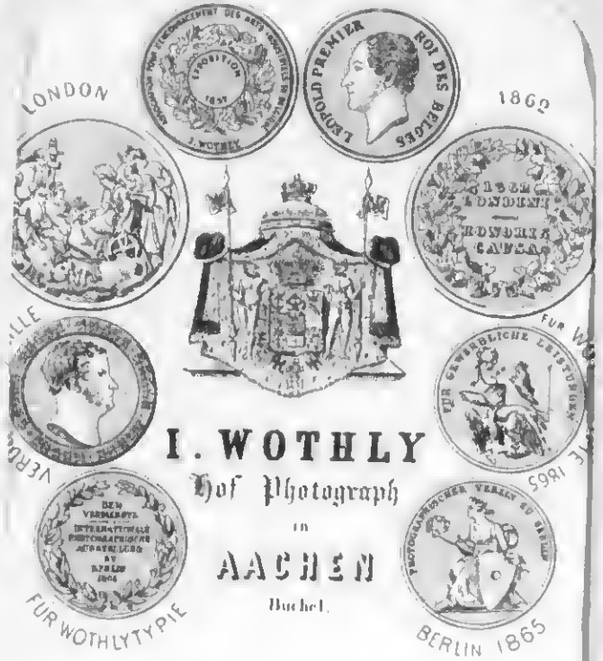
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J. Wothly Aachen

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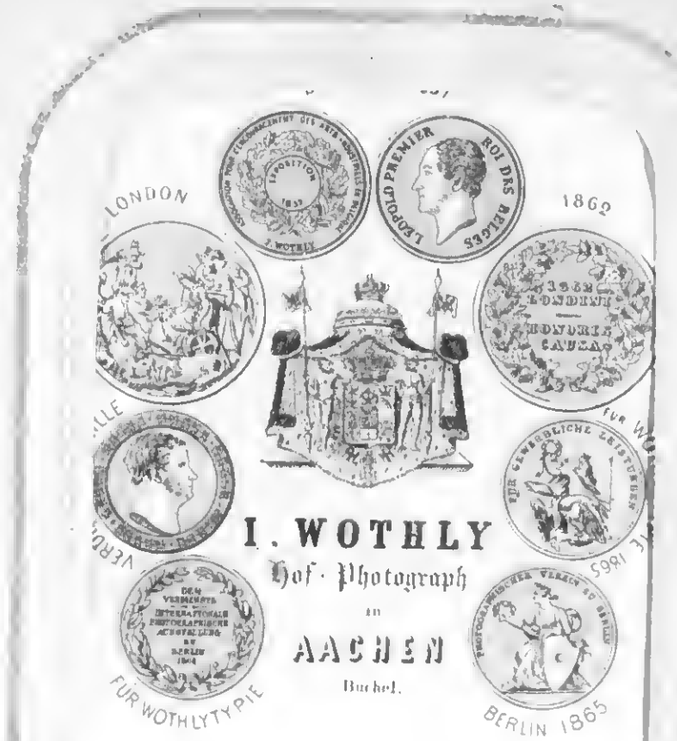
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WESTENDORF











DIRHEIT DUSSELDORF





W Severin Hof Photograph











Sally Sidnor
right
Brother of Albert
Sidnor Father
B. W.











Mary E. Bivins
Born in ___ and Clara
Ina
Grandmother
Remember









E. SCHINK ESSEN

Dej Mutt

Tante Hannchen H.

Bubel Kös Frau

links ! ?

~~rechts~~



E. SCHINK ESSEN

















CONTINUED

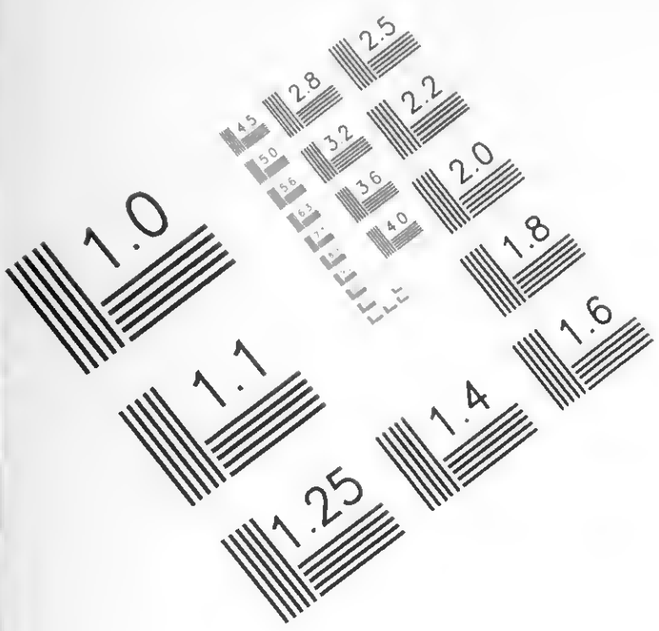
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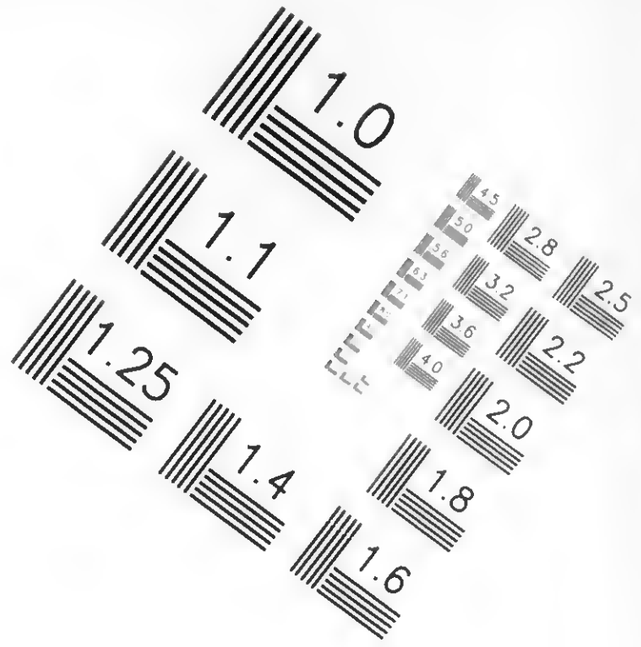
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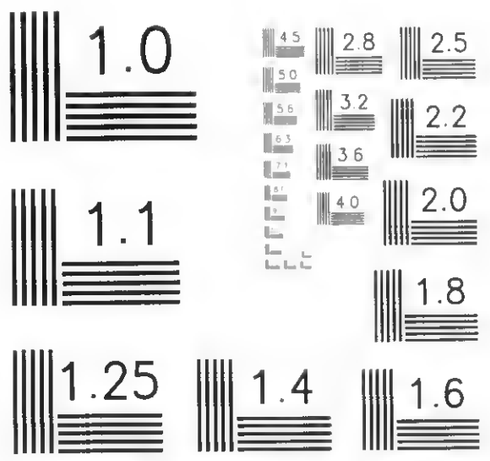
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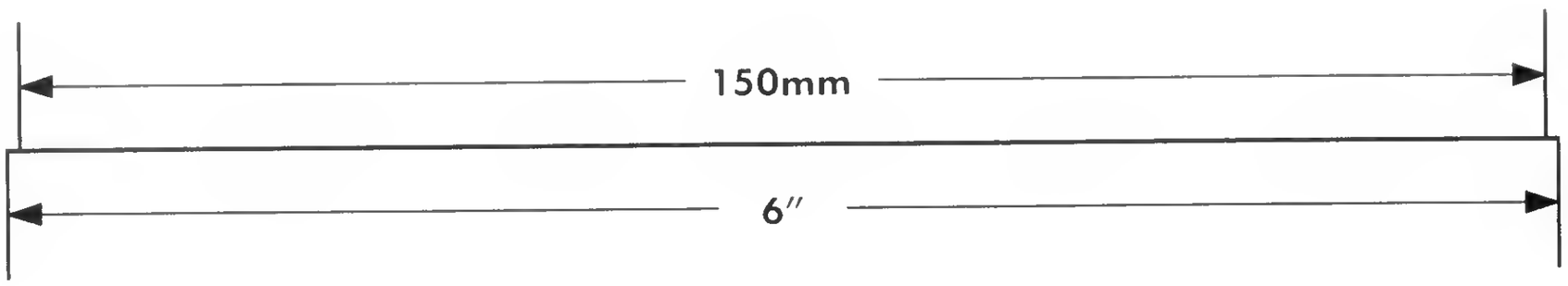
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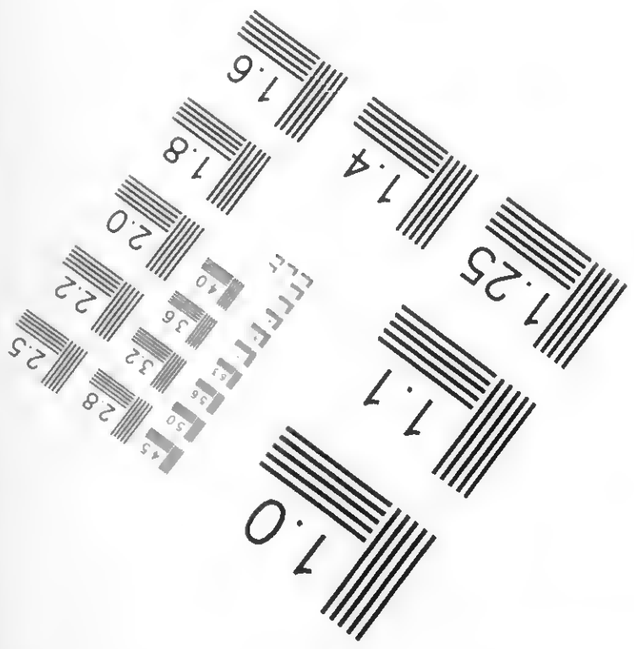
IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (QA–3)











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